





U.S. OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION.
224 West 57th Street
New York 19, N. Y.

*Division of Foreign
Information Bureau*

This directory is a "work in progress". The Division of Foreign Information Research (Outpost Service Bureau, N. Y.) is establishing contact with a great many American organizations, particularly those in the fields of science, medicine, the arts, and education, and is reporting on their current programs in the form of the entries that follow.

Almost 200 groups have been reached so far. However, there will be a lag between the initial contact and the final report. The editorial job, the clearance of the statement by the agency in question, and the mechanical details of printing occasion this delay. New reports will be sent to Outposts as rapidly as these tasks are accomplished.

Instructions to the users of the directory will also be forwarded with new reports so that as the directories expand they may match the organization of the master volume.

The entries following were not selected as ones especially suited for the debut of the directory. Up to now, the organizations interviewed have been largely those with headquarters in New York City. Field trips are now being planned which will take FIRD staff members to other cities where important national associations and societies maintain their home offices. Within a few months, as the directory grows, it will achieve a natural balance among professional groups regardless of the geographical location of the parent office.

To give the directory users "the shape of things to come", the list (that follows the reports herein) gives the names of the agencies which FIRD has reached as of February 14, 1945, and for which reports are already in preparation. Time has not permitted the preparation of the full list of American organizations on which the FIRD hopes to report before the directory may be considered as completed.

This list also demonstrates an attempt to group these organizations by categories which represent their fields of interest. An organization may have broad interests and fit in more than one category. In other words, this list is the first step towards cross-indexing. As the directory enlarges, each copy will be furnished periodically with a revision of this index.

It is assumed that the Outpost will find many uses for the information contained in this directory. The societies repre-

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sented, for the most part, are ones which maintained an international program or international connections before the war. They have all responded with great cordiality to the opportunity presented to them by FIRD to work again with their counterparts overseas. Outpost information personnel may communicate to organizations in their locality this eagerness on the part of the American groups. As previous statements concerning this directory have stressed, it is important to encourage exchanges between groups and individuals with similar professional interests in America and countries abroad. The entry in the directory concerning an American organization is simply one of the tools which may be used to build this system of exchanges, and each organization represented can be approached again by FIRD with any specific problem or service coming from Outposts on behalf of an equivalent organization overseas.

To repeat:

(1) The FIRD has not yet been able to visit organizations in every field of professional, technical and cultural activity. As we move ahead a great many more agencies will be added to the cross-reference lists and new reports will be forwarded for inclusion in the directory.

(2) The agencies so far visited do not represent a selection that was designed particularly for the "first edition". It is true that an attempt was made to contact key, master or council type agencies first because they can speak and act for many affiliates. However, because interviewing has so far been confined to New York City, even some agencies of this type with headquarters elsewhere in the country are yet to be visited.

(3) The statement on an organization in the directory is simply an attempt to give a quick summary of its purpose, organization, international interests or activities, wartime operations, membership requirements and major publications. Many of these organizations represent a group of important services or storehouses of information. These resources may be tapped by FIRD in the interest of establishing an exchange of information with equivalents abroad.

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THE ACADEMY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

A learned society in the fields of economics, political science, the social sciences and public law.

Fayerweather Hall
Columbia University
New York 27, N. Y.

Telephone: University 4-3200

Miss Caroline D. Monnot, Assistant to the Director

PURPOSE: Its "object is the cultivation of the political sciences and their application to the solution of social and political problems. It seeks to inform public opinion by meetings and publications." It has "endeavored to uphold the ideals of scholarship, scientific procedure and impartial investigation in the fields of economics, politics and public law." (Official Statement)

ORGANIZATION: The Academy of Political Science was organized in 1880, and throughout its career has been recognized as one of the leading scientific organizations for the presentation of genuine contributions to the concepts of economics and government. The Academy represents a cross section of the thinking of America, and draws its membership from interested people from each geographic section of the country and from widely varying schools of economic and political convictions.

The Academy is financed mainly by membership dues, income from investments and sales of publications. The officers are: Lewis W. Douglas, president; Thomas J. Watson and Leo Wolman, vice-presidents; Noel T. Dowling, secretary; Sam A. Lewisohn, treasurer; Ethel Warner, director.

OPERATIONS: The two main activities of the Academy are its semi-annual meetings and its publications. The meetings deal with topics related to current economic, political and social problems. After each meeting an issue of the Proceedings is published to provide the addresses and discussions in permanent form. The meetings have been held for 65 years, while the Proceedings have appeared since 1910. The meeting held April 1945, in cooperation with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, was on "World Organization - Economic, Political and Social."

In addition to the Proceedings, the Academy publishes the Political Science Quarterly. The Quarterly is edited for the Academy by the Faculty of Political Science of Columbia University. Always timely and presenting the definitive contributions of noted experts, these articles constitute a great aid to students of modern affairs.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The Academy has had many foreign subscribers; over 1300 before the war. The Academy has stockpiled copies of its publications for subscribers abroad, and has also stockpiled for the American Library Association which has purchased subscriptions to the Quarterly and the Proceedings.

MEMBERSHIP: The Academy has over 9000 members. Annual dues are \$5.00. Life membership is \$100.00.

PUBLICATIONS:

Political Science Quarterly, included with membership privileges; \$1.00 per copy to others.

Proceedings, included with membership privileges; \$2.50 per copy to others.

THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND LETTERS
and
THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND LETTERS

Two organizations honoring by election men and women who have distinguished themselves by their achievements in art, music and literature.

633 West 155th Street
New York, N. Y.

Telephone: Audubon 3-1260

Felicia Geffen, Assistant to the President of the Academy and
Assistant Secretary-Treasurer of the Institute

PURPOSE: To stimulate in every way possible the furtherance of literature and the fine arts in the United States, as well as to strengthen our cultural relations with other countries.

ORGANIZATION: The National Institute of Arts and Letters was founded in 1898 and incorporated by an Act of Congress in 1912. Among the founders were Henry Adams, John Bigelow, Samuel L. Clemens ("Mark Twain"), Bret Harte, John Hay, William Dean Howells, Henry James, Henry Cabot Lodge, John LaFarge, Frederick MacMonnies, Charles Eliot Norton, Theodore Roosevelt, Augustus Saint-Gaudens and Woodrow Wilson.

The members of the Institute are limited to two hundred and fifty native or naturalized citizens qualified by consistently notable achievement over a period of years in art, music, and literature. Arthur Train is president; Henry Seidel Canby, secretary; and Philip James, treasurer.

The American Academy of Arts and Letters, founded by the Institute in 1904, consists of a group of fifty chosen exclusively from its own members to give them greater distinction. The Directors of the Academy are headed by Walter Damrosch, president; James Truslow Adams, chancellor-treasurer and Van Wyck Brooks, secretary. The two organizations, with a single purpose, function together in many of their activities.

At annual public ceremonials the Institute and the Academy give medals and awards to members or non-members for special achievements, as well as "Arts and Letters Grants" to artists, composers and writers not members.

The Gold Medal of the Institute is awarded annually to a citizen of the United States, for distinguished services in arts or letters, based on the entire work of the recipient. It is given every eleventh year for distinction in fiction, sculpture, essays and criticism, music, history and biography, architecture, drama, painting, poetry, graphic arts. The Institute's special Order of Merit, a medal accompanied by a money prize is conferred from time to time upon some citizen of the United States, not a member of the Institute, for exceptionally distinguished service in civic work.

THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND LETTERS -2-
and
THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND LETTERS

The Academy offers the Gold Medal of the Academy, the Howells Medal, the Medal for Good Diction on the Stage, and the Award of Merit, a money prize accompanied by a medal.

The Institute and Academy also maintain a fund for the relief of artists, musicians and writers in financial difficulty who might otherwise be unable to pursue their work. They hold exhibitions of works by members and by recipients of Arts and Letters Grants, and sponsor contests for public and high school students.

WARTIME ACTIVITIES: In 1943, and again in 1944 the Academy gave \$2,000 to the Armed Forces Master Records, Inc., and to the Citizens Committee for the Army and Navy, Inc. \$1,000 (1943) for triptychs for chapels and recreation rooms of the Army, Navy and Air Forces.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The Institute has elected 24 Honorary Associate members from foreign countries, among them T. S. Eliot, Augustus E. John, Hu Shih, Diego Rivera, G. B. Shaw, Dmitri Shostakovitch, Franz Werfel and Sigrid Undset. Among the Honorary Corresponding members of the Academy are Gerhart Hauptmann, Thomas Mann, John Masefield, Jan Sibelius, George Santayana.

The Academy has always maintained the most cordial relations with the French Institute and particularly the French Academy, and members from both countries have participated in the other's ceremonies. For the inauguration of the new Arts and Letters' building in 1930, guests of honor came from Argentina, Belgium, Canada, England, France, Germany, Italy, Mexico, Norway and Spain. There has also been an exchange exhibit of paintings with England.

PUBLICATIONS: Both the Institute and Academy publish a Yearbook and the Academy publishes a book of Commemorative Tributes to deceased members.

AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

A constituent of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council, with representatives in the National Research Council.

Catholic University
Washington 17, D. C.

Telephone: Michigan 6000
Br. 142

Regina Flannery, Secretary

PURPOSE: The AAA is a society of anthropologists, united to foster communication among the members through an annual conference and otherwise; to publish research reports and other information regarding their field of study.

ORGANIZATION: As of January 1945, the President is Neil Judd, U. S. National Museum; Vice-Presidents - W. C. McKern, Public Museum, Milwaukee, and Frank G. Speck, University of Pennsylvania; Secretary as given above; Treasurer, Bella Weitzner, American Museum of Natural History, New York, N. Y. There are about 1100 members, mostly individual, but including libraries and other organization members.

Anthropologists have two main lines of study: physical anthropology which deals with races, fossil human remains and the physical types and measurements of human beings in general; and cultural anthropology which deals with technology, art, social organization and religion. The cultural anthropologist often works with the archaeologist in studying the material "artifacts" left by prehistoric and historic men, and with the student of primitive and other non-Indo-European languages. A growing role is played by social anthropology, a branch of cultural anthropology which deals with customs and social organization, mostly of living human groups which can be observed and interviewed. That the groups studied are mostly "primitive" or less advanced peoples is due only to the fact of their greater variety. The same methods of study can be and are increasingly used with fully civilized peoples. The well known "Middletown" studies by the Lynds combined the methods of social anthropology and sociology in observing a modern American community. Increasing attention is also being given by anthropologists to culture-and-personality studies.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: There are numerous members abroad, mainly in the British Empire and in Latin America. A special committee under Melville J. Herskovits, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., has been appointed to investigate the status and whereabouts of anthropologists abroad with whom contact has been lost.

Most of the field research work of anthropologists is done abroad -- among the less highly advanced peoples -- and among American Indian

groups in this country. Various members of the society entertain foreign anthropologists visiting the United States. The international contacts of anthropologists are numerous; they are mainly according to individual interests and projects rather than through formal affiliations.

In the summer of 1943 Dr. Margaret Mead and Dr. Robert S. Lynd visited Great Britain under the auspices of the OWI. Their anthropological background made them specially fitted to interpret American culture to Great Britain and, upon their return, British culture to America. Anthropologists differ from most other students of public affairs in that they emphasize the long-range customary ways of life, and the basic attitudes of a country, rather than the details of day-by-day events and problems.

WARTIME ACTIVITIES: The war has opened up non-academic opportunities for anthropologists such as never existed before. They have been appointed by governments to study the habits and attitudes of colonial peoples, enemy peoples, and others, with a view toward more intelligent guidance of policies. Their techniques have been found to furnish valuable insight for improving the efficiency of business concerns and social institutions -- an insight over and above that which is furnished by psychologists, economists and the usual management experts. The anthropologist is an expert in discovering the subtle, unwritten, and often unspoken attitudes and customs which operate in any group of people and profoundly affect its efficiency.

For example, Dr. Margaret Mead, as secretary of the Committee on Food Habits of the National Research Council, has been guiding and stimulating research to discover how the existing knowledge of nutrition can actually be "sold" to people by finding the most effective channels of dissemination and the ways of circumventing food prejudices. This committee includes several anthropologists and has published reports on food habits of peoples whom the United States may help to feed. These reports have been used by American government agencies and UNRRA.

Many members of the AAA have joined to form a Society for Applied Anthropology, which now publishes Applied Anthropology (quarterly; \$5 per year; Assistant Treasurer, Gordon Donald, Psychiatric Laboratories, General Hospital, Boston, Mass.) Other members of the AAA have set up the Institute for Intercultural Studies.

MEMBERSHIP: All are eligible - \$6 per year. Members receive the American Anthropologist and the Memoirs of the American Anthropological Association.

PUBLICATIONS:

American Anthropologist; quarterly; for members only. J. Alden Mason of University Museum, Philadelphia, is the Editor. The American

AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

Anthropologist is also the organ of the American Ethnological Society, the Anthropological Society of Washington and the Philadelphia Anthropological Society.

Memoirs of the American Anthropological Society, as issued. There are now 64 numbers of the Memoirs at various prices -- some out of print.

The General Index of all publications of the AAA, 1929-1938, is available at \$1.50.

All requests concerning membership, subscriptions and publications should be addressed to the Treasurer, Bella Weitzner, American Museum of Natural History, New York, N. Y.

THE AMERICAN ART RESEARCH COUNCIL

A cooperative organization sponsored by museums and universities.

10 West 8th Street
New York, N. Y.

Telephone: Spring 7-0770

Lloyd Goodrich, Director

PURPOSE: "To conduct and promote research in American art. In particular, the Council is forming records of the works of American artists of the past and present, and assisting others to do so." (Official Statement)

ORGANIZATION: "The Council is the result of a need for more complete and reliable information on American art. The most important thing about an artist is his work. To locate and identify it, to separate the genuine from the false, and to make a permanent record of it, are among the most valuable functions of research." (Official Statement)

Feeling the need of a broader cooperative effort, the Whitney Museum of American Art in 1942 proposed that the museums of the country sponsor a central agency for research in American art. Directors and representatives of 15 leading museums met in April, 1942, and agreed to establish the American Art Research Council. An Advisory Committee was formed, which has since been broadened to include representatives of 30 museums and universities. The officers of the council are: Juliana Force, chairman; Lloyd Goodrich, director; Hermon More, associate director; Rosalind Irvine, secretary.

OPERATIONS: For its initial program, the Council selected fifty prominent artists of the past on whom little or no research had been done. Records of their work are being compiled, with photographs and information as to medium, size, signature, date, history, past owners, auction sales, exhibitions, reproductions, and published references. Museums and owners have been asked to cooperate, and in this way a complete inventory is being formed.

In addition, the Council selected 100 contemporary artists who have been asked to furnish lists of their work with essential data. The Council is compiling complete catalogues of a smaller number of outstanding contemporaries in cooperation with the artists themselves. These first-hand records will form a permanent source of information for the future, as well as a sure safeguard against forgery.

Aside from carrying on research itself, the Council stimulates and aids research in American art conducted by other institutions and individuals. It acts as a clearing house for information, helping students avoid duplication and directing their efforts toward subjects in need of study.

It maintains contact with all research workers in the American field and secures information about their projects. A catalogue is kept of research in progress or completed, but not published.

The Council works closely with colleges; a special committee of the College Art Association acts as a liaison and consultative group with the Council. Seven universities are represented on the Council's Advisory Committee. All colleges are asked to register with the Council the subjects of graduate theses in the American field, as well as undergraduate theses of sufficient importance.

With the assistance of laboratory technicians in museums and elsewhere, a catalogue is being compiled of all scientific photographic material.

Opinions as to the authenticity of American works of art are secured for museums and colleges, but this service does not yet extend to individuals.

PUBLICATIONS: The Council is planning to publish records of artists' work. The first publication will be a catalogue of the work of the late Marsden Hartley.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR ADULT EDUCATION

Independent educational organization interested in the promotion of adult education and acting as a clearinghouse for information in this field.

525 West 120th Street
New York 27, N. Y.

Telephone: University 4-7000
Extension 43

Morse A. Cartwright, Director

PURPOSE: "Organized in Chicago in March, 1926, for the purpose of furthering the idea of education as a continuing process through life, following a series of regional and national conferences of persons interested in adult education, called by the Carnegie Corporation." (Official statement)

ORGANIZATION: The Association opened offices in New York City in May, 1926. During its first decade it served as a clearinghouse for information in the field of adult education; assisted enterprises already in operation; helped organizations and groups to initiate activities in adult education and aided and advised individuals who, although occupied with some primary vocation or interest, desired to continue their education. An extensive library of books and pamphlets for the use of members of the Association and the public was assembled at headquarters.

In order to discover the meaning and estimate the worth of adult education as a social movement, the Association in 1936 undertook a study of the social significance of adult education. The findings were issued in a series of studies, the last of which was published in 1941.

In the fall of 1940, the executive board of the Association voted to undertake a program to relate the nation-wide adult education movement to national defense by increasing opportunities for discussing democratic processes. This program called for an increase in the number of local adult education councils, a series of regional conferences on adult education and defense, and the issuance of publications designed to promote the discussion of defense problems.

From 1926 to 1941, the Association was supported chiefly by a series of five-year grants from the Carnegie Corporation. With the expiration of these grants, the Corporation decided that it could best serve adult education by providing funds for the establishment of an Institute of Adult Education at Teachers College, Columbia University. The Institute works closely with the

AAAE. Since this country's entrance into the war, the Institute's program has been directed chiefly at problems related to the successful prosecution of the war and preparation for the postwar era.

The Association cooperates with other national organizations, including the American Library Association, the National Education-Recreation Council, the National University Extension Association, the National Education Association, etc. It maintains a Committee on International Adult Education, of which Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, educator, currently (1944-45) is the chairman.

Lyman Bryson, educational director for the Columbia Broadcasting System, is the 1944-45 president of the Association; Morse A. Cartwright, executive officer, Institute of Adult Education of Teachers College, Columbia University, is the director. The Association holds annual meetings, and occasionally sponsors regional and state meetings.

MEMBERSHIP: Membership in the Association is open to organizations whose educational work is not conducted for profit, to individuals who are either teachers or students, and to all those who wish to make their contribution to the furthering of the idea of education as a continuing growth through life.

Annual dues: For organizations or institutions - \$3.
For individuals - \$2.

PUBLICATIONS:

Adult Education Journal, quarterly, free to members.
Subscriptions \$2 a year

The Inter-Council Newsletter, issued bi-monthly by
the Institute of Adult Education of Teachers College,
in cooperation with the AAEE

The Association issues numerous books and pamphlets in the field. Among these is a series, The Peoples Library, an outcome of the studies carried on over a period of years by the Committee on Readable Books of the AAEE. The results of these studies were interesting enough to encourage the Macmillan Company to assume joint financial responsibility with the Association for the publication and distribution of the series.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR AN INTERNATIONAL OFFICE FOR EDUCATION, INC.

A temporary educational agency in a specific field.

135 West 44th Street
New York 18, N. Y.

Telephone: Bryant 9-3234

Miss Mary Stewart French, Secretary

PURPOSE: To carry on an educational program in all parts of the United States to persuade the American people of the desirability of the establishment and maintenance of an international organization or agency for education, which shall operate as an instrument to promote mutual understanding and peace; to inform the American people as to the operation of such an international organization or agency when it is created and to collaborate with any other institutions now established or hereafter established having like purposes or aims; to conduct forums, meetings and radio programs; to issue publications, and to carry out an educational program for the aforesaid purposes through such educational media as may be practicable for this end.

ORGANIZATION: The Association was organized in the early part of 1944, although some of its members had commenced work in 1943. It has issued publications, provided speakers and collaborated with existing organizations in the promotion of the idea that the maintenance of enduring peace requires better understanding between nations and peoples and international collaboration in the field of education and cultural relations; that to this end higher standards of education must be stimulated throughout the world, and greater exchange of information, educational techniques and technicians must be made available.

The Association is financed by voluntary contributions, subscriptions to its publications and foundation grants. It does not contemplate continuing its existence after an International Office of Education has been set up. The organization is a member of the Liaison Committee for International Education.

The officers of the Association are: Dr. Howard Shapley, Harvard College Observatory, president; Dr. George N. Shuster, president of Hunter College, and James Marshall, New York City Board of Education, vice-presidents; Sylvan L. Joseph, former regional director of OPA, treasurer, and Miss Mary Stewart French, secretary.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

The over-all non-governmental organization of scientists in America.

Smithsonian Institution Bldg.
Washington 25, D. C.

F. R. Moulton, Permanent Secretary

PURPOSE: To foster both the natural and social sciences and serve as an integrating agency for all of science. The Association's purpose is based on the belief that though once scientists remained aloof from the ordinary currents of life, they now share responsibility for the influence of science upon society.

ORGANIZATION: The AAAS was established in 1848 when science consisted largely of two sub-divisions: Natural Philosophy and Natural History. To provide for the increasing specialization which gradually developed in the sciences, the Association organized its work under 15 sections which together include practically all of the natural and social sciences: mathematics, physics, chemistry, astronomy, geology and geography, zoological sciences, botanical sciences, anthropology, psychology, social and economic sciences, historical and philological sciences, engineering, medical sciences, agriculture, and education.

The Association cooperates with the specialized organizations which have developed in their fields, admitting them as affiliated or associated societies. The AAAS supplements their work by providing opportunities for cooperation among scientists who are specialists in different fields. One hundred and five scientific societies and 36 academies of science are affiliated with AAAS.

It is governed between meetings by an executive committee and the following officers: Charles F. Kettering, president; F. R. Moulton, permanent secretary; Otis W. Caldwell, general secretary; W. E. Wrather, treasurer; Howard A. Meyerhoof, executive secretary; Sam Woodley, assistant secretary. It maintains a Pacific Division and a Southwestern Division. As a non-governmental organization, the AAAS is distinguished from the National Academy of Sciences and the affiliated National Research Council which are chartered by the Federal Government and have official responsibilities thereto.

The annual meetings organized by the Association are conventions of several thousand scientists, at which 1500 to 2200 scientific papers are presented. Additional sectional meetings are held at various universities. The Association provides financial support for scientific research. At each annual meeting it makes grants directly to individuals from the income received from its permanent funds. In addition, it appropriates to each of its affiliated academies of science, for the support of research, fifty cents for each of its members who is also a member of the AAAS, leaving full

responsibility for making awards with the academies.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: Before the war, the AAAS had members in 75 foreign countries. Its publication, Scientific Monthly, is made available to 150 libraries in South America. Its official weekly Journal, Science, has a circulation throughout the world. The counterpart of the AAAS in England is the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

MEMBERSHIP: Regular - \$5.00
Life - \$100.00

PUBLICATIONS:

A.A.A.S. Bulletin, monthly.

Science, weekly. \$6.00 to non-members. It is the official journal of the Association. Contains addresses and papers by scientists, announcements and reports of meetings, scientific notes and news, obituaries, and book reviews.

Scientific Monthly. An illustrated non-technical journal usually containing nine principal articles, many of them by eminent authorities, distributed over the various fields of the natural and social sciences, several short articles on current scientific events and discoveries, and reviews of non-technical books on science.

Symposia (illustrated, cloth bound), range in price from \$2.50 to \$5.00 for non-members, less 50¢ for members.

The Association sponsors non-technical books on subjects of wide general interest published by Doubleday Doran and Company, the Macmillan Company and W. W. Norton Company.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE UNITED NATIONS, INC.

An educational association working for the ideals of a United Nations organization and collective security.

45 East 65th Street
New York 21, N. Y.

Telephone: Butterfield 8-8000

William Emerson, President

OBJECTIVES: "The immediate objectives:

"To conduct a nation-wide popular educational campaign for the United Nations Organization outlined at Dumbarton Oaks;

"To study means by which the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals can be completed in such fields as trusteeship, strategic bases, human rights; and the procedure by which the League of Nations can be integrated into the new organization.

"To conduct a campaign of education on behalf of the economic and social agencies which have been or will be created by the United Nations Organization.

"The long-range objectives:

"To study means by which the Organization can be developed and extended, inasmuch as its establishment with American participation is but the beginning of the building of a successful world community.

"To hold ever before the people and the government the necessity of fulfilling the responsibilities which we assume." (Official Statement)

ORGANIZATION: "The American Association for the United Nations, Inc., is a membership organization of private citizens all over the United States who believe that the best hope for durable peace lies in the establishment of a universal society of nations which has full United States support.

"Established in 1923 as the League of Nations Association, its new national headquarters are at the Woodrow Wilson House, 45 East 65th Street, New York. It has 15 regional offices throughout the country, and 55 local chapters in leading cities. It still faithfully supports the League of Nations ideals, and believes that those ideals will now find fulfillment through the United Nations.

"It is a non-profit organization which is primarily engaged in public educational endeavors and in the sponsorship of studies and reports dealing with all phases of international organization.

"Its research affiliate, the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, made up of a panel of 125 experts, has issued many reports and special papers which have had wide acceptance both in this country and abroad.

"The Association prepares and distributes through its branches and through hundreds of national organizations which seek its materials, millions of free pamphlets. It maintains an extensive speakers bureau. It prepares materials for study groups; sponsors an annual nationwide high school contest in international organization; prepares new releases, articles and scripts for the press and radio; participates in providing a series of electrical transcriptions for local radio stations, furnishes clip sheets to weekly newspapers, and in general provides leadership or cooperation in all public and special educational undertakings consistent with the Association's purposes and policies.

"Because millions of Americans do not yet have a full understanding of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals and the importance of United States participation in an organization for world peace and security, the Association has launched an emergency, nation-wide campaign to spread information, to arouse wide discussion and to interpret developments leading to, and following, the United Nations Conference opening April 25 in San Francisco. This job cannot be done by government alone.

"The campaign will use every educational publicity medium available. It will send speakers throughout the country. It will prepare and print thousands of free explanatory pamphlets. It will organize public forums and discussion groups, assist in the preparation of magazine articles, radio scripts and news materials. It will seek and urge similar activity from all public media and all like-minded organizations.

"It is financed by membership fees and by the special gifts of friends and a few foundations." (Official statement)

The Association is controlled by a board of directors (39) and an executive committee and the following officers: honorary presidents: John H. Clarke, James T. Shotwell, Sumner Welles; honorary vice presidents: Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, John W. Davis, Michael Francis Doyle, George Fielding Eliot, Louis Finkelstein, Francis J. Haas, Manley O. Hudson, Theodore Marburg, Francis J. McConnell, Mrs. Dwight Morrow, Raymond Swing; president: William Emerson; vice presidents: Mrs. Emmons Blaine, Joseph E. Davies, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw; treasurer: Frederick C. McKee; chairman executive committee: Hugh Moore; executive director: Clark M. Eichelberger.

An inquiry made on the future of the League of Nations, the World Court, and the International Labor Organization and the ways in which those bodies may best be utilized during and after the war was made in 1943 and 1944 and ultimately was presented in the form of a series of reports by American citizens who have been closely connected with

the League's work, each uniting in his special field. This is published in book form, Pioneers in World Order, edited by Harriet Eager Davis, with reports by Raymond Fosdick, Arthur Sweetser, James T. Shotwell, Mary E. Woolley, Laura Puffer Morgan, Manley O. Hudson, Frank G. Baudreau, Carter Goodrich, Sarah Wambaugh, Huntington G. Gilchrist, Henry F. Grady, Mitchell R. Carroll, E. Dana Durand, Herbert L. May, James G. McDonald, Elsa Castendyck and Malcolm W. Davis.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The League of Nations Association was a member of the International Federation of League of Nations Societies with its General Secretariat in Geneva at 14 Avenue de France. The Federation held annual conferences attended by delegates from all the 40-odd countries having League of Nations societies. With the League of Nations Union in England (headed by Lord Cecil) the American Association has had closest connections and the two organizations will continue to remain in close touch.

PUBLICATIONS: Changing World, monthly, except August, \$1.00 a year;
10¢ copy

A wide variety of flyers and pamphlets dealing with the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals, the United Nations Organization, and the League of Nations.

Pioneers in World Order, \$2.75.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF ENGINEERS

A non-technical organization concerned with the personal welfare of engineers.

8 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago 3, Illinois

Telephone: Randolph 9085

M. E. McIver, Secretary-Treasurer

PURPOSE: "To promote the social and economic welfare of the engineer, to stimulate public service in the profession, to encourage and develop the efficiency of the engineer, and to promote unity in the profession." (From its Constitution)

ORGANIZATION: The American Association of Engineers was founded in 1915. It is composed of 20 Chapters throughout the United States and, in communities that cannot now sustain Chapters, of Fellowship Clubs and A. A. E. Founders' Clubs. These smaller units, which have fellowship as a prime purpose, serve also as fact-finding agencies for the Association by keeping it informed about local engineering conditions. State directors are appointed by the Board of Directors to stimulate and coordinate the local groups.

The Association sponsors registration laws for engineers, opposes unionism among the members of the profession, and advocates the engineering code of ethics formulated by Isham Randolph in 1919.

The Association is financed by membership dues. General management rests with national headquarters, directed by a national secretary responsible to the executive committee, and a board of directors elected by the membership. The officers are W. H. Scales, president; Earl F. Ronneberg, vice-president; M. E. McIver, secretary-treasurer.

OPERATIONS: The most important national committees, which indicate the scope of the organization, are those on: Employment, which makes a survey of all factors affecting employment; Mediation, which represents the membership in mediation matters and makes a complete study of labor relations in the engineering field; Legislation, which promotes universal and uniform adoption of improved license laws and effective restriction of title; Get in Step, which stimulates engineering leadership of public opinion in regard to technological projects of government and developing solidarity for protection of professional interests; Fraternalism; Public Relations; Social Security; Engineering Opportunities in Allied Fields; Engineering Education and Schools.

Among other services are those furnished through the book department, which fills orders for engineering publications; employment service; insurance office; legal service bureau; and its information bureau which serves as a clearing-house for non-technical data on engineering.

MEMBERSHIP: Senior members, members, and junior members must be professionally qualified, and student members must be enrolled in an accredited school of engineering. Associate members must be of high standing in the community and interested in promoting the social and economic status of the engineer, but need not be engineers themselves. Dues are from \$2 to \$15 a year. At present there are approximately 6000 members.

PUBLICATIONS:

Professional Engineer, quarterly.

Publicity Methods for Engineers.

Vocational Guidance in Engineering Lines.

Engineer's License Laws.

Technologists' Stake in the Wagner Act.

Many other books and pamphlets.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF MUSEUMS

A non-profit association for museums, the museum profession, and museum trustees and patrons.

Smithsonian Institution
Washington 25, D. C.

Telephone: Metropolitan 1041

Laurence Vail Coleman, Director

PURPOSE: "To help museums solve their problems and increase their usefulness; to promote the interests of the museum profession, contribute to the educational and administrative advancement of museums, and assist in the establishment of new museums of desirable type."
(Official Statement)

ORGANIZATION: The American Association of Museums was organized in 1906. It represents museums of art, science, history and industry in the United States, and is in touch with related organizations. The Association is governed by a board of 30 councilors who are museum trustees or directors, representing the museums of the country geographically and by subjects.

An annual three-day convention is held each spring which is attended by 300 or more members and delegates. Special sessions are held by the following sections: art museums, science museums, history museums, national and state parks, art technical, science technical, children's museums, education, public relations, librarians, registrars, superintendents.

The Association maintains a regular professional consulting service for those who come with museum problems and related questions. It gives advice through correspondence and by conference in office and field. Many publications are issued to disseminate such information more widely.

The Association is working on a comprehensive study of museum planning and building. The leading publications and plans and photographs have been gathered. In field work, observations and notes have been made on the design, construction, arrangement and the use of recent buildings. The Director of the Association is preparing this report, which is now nearing completion. The importance of this study is underlined by the fact that museum building has been halted during the war and many museums are short of space. Museum planning and building will be major activities in the postwar years. While the book is still in preparation, the Association is giving consultative aid to building committees and architects. Museums all over the world will look to this report in the postwar period of reconstruction and expansion.

During the war the Association has helped museums in making arrangements for storage and other protection, and in promoting educational work. Through its paper, The Museum News, an 8 or 12 page biweekly, the Association has kept museums in touch with each other's activities and with conditions affecting work. Grants-in-aid have been made to museum people in the past for travel and study, however there are no fellowship funds at present.

The Association has assisted in financing projects of more than local importance. It has organized and built museums embodying new ideas, and has started new lines of work in existing museums. It has promoted visual education in schools and the use of museums in colleges and universities. It has made possible the saving of many historic houses. It has brought about increased support to museums for all of their efforts.

MEMBERSHIP: The membership is made up of about 700 individuals (museum workers, trustees and patrons) paying dues of \$5.00 per year and 300 institutions (including most of the active museums in the United States, two in Hawaii and eight in Canada) contributing from \$10.00 to \$250 per year.

PUBLICATIONS: The Museum in America, (three volumes) \$7.50.
Manual for Small Museums, \$5.00.
A Bibliography of Museums and Museum Work, \$5.00.
Historic House Museums, \$2.50.
College and University Museums, \$1.25.
Company Museums, \$2.50.
Museum News, biweekly.

Many other publications not listed. A complete listing may be had on request. Books published by the Association are available to members at 20 per cent less than list price.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOLS OF SOCIAL WORK

An organization of 44 accredited schools of social work.

1313 East 60th Street
Chicago 37, Illinois

Telephone: Fairfax 3400

Leona Massoth, Executive Secretary

PURPOSE: "To develop and maintain standards of professional education for the field of social work; to provide advice and consultation to educational institutions interested in establishing schools of social work in accordance with membership standards of the Association; to provide advice and consultation to colleges and universities interested in developing sound programs of pre-professional education for social work; to initiate and further curriculum revisions in the light of changing needs in the field of practice; and to promote, through conference, a discussion and clarification of problems of professional education." (Official Statement)

ORGANIZATION: The American Association of Schools of Social Work is a national organization of forty-four member schools, each of which is an integral part of, or is affiliated with, an accredited college or university. All member schools and those applying for membership must meet the Association's standards for membership relative to organization, administrative entity, director, faculty, and curriculum.

The Association is supported by membership dues and by special grants from the Russell Sage Foundation and the Field Foundation. A special grant from the Rockefeller Foundation made possible a study to determine training needs in the expanding public school services and to evaluate existing professional curricula in relation to meeting these needs.

In addition to holding annual meetings, regional conferences are scheduled by the Association at intervals.

WARTIME OPERATIONS: The American Association of Schools of Social Work has joined with four other professional social work organizations in forming a Wartime Committee on Personnel. It is the function of this committee to increase the supply of trained personnel in the field of social work during war and reconstruction. The committee also serves as a medium for exchange of information, exploration of interests common to the member associations, and joint action.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The Canadian schools, the University of Toronto School of Social Work and the Montreal School of Social Work, are members of the American Association of Schools of Social Work.

One Canadian school, the University of British Columbia Department of

Social Work, has made application for membership. The University of Puerto Rico Department of Social Work, a former member, is now preparing for readmission to the Association.

In 1940, in cooperation with the Children's Bureau, the American Association of Schools of Social Work was instrumental in bringing seventeen of the directors of schools of social work from the other American republics to visit educational institutions and social work agencies.

In 1943 and 1944, in cooperation with the Children's Bureau, the AASSW administered a scholarship project for the Coordinator's Office, bringing about thirty fellows from the other American republics to study in schools of social work in this country.

Requests for exchange of material on professional education are constantly being received from many countries, such as England, Australia, Egypt, Greece and India.

PUBLICATIONS: Social Work as a Profession - pamphlet.

The Social Worker - pamphlet.

Career Opportunities - leaflet.

Education for the Public Social Services, North Carolina Press,
1942.

Annual Meeting Proceedings

Annual Report on Students Enrolled in Schools of Social
Work

Committee Reports

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS

The national, nonprofit, professional organization of social workers in the United States.

130 East 22nd Street
New York 10, N. Y.

Telephone: Gramercy 5-4242

Joseph P. Anderson, Executive Secretary

PURPOSE: To provide the national working channel and local machinery for the cooperative activities of professional social workers; to encourage through its membership requirements proper and adequate basic preparation and training and to foster a homogeneous group which can develop competent social work opinion; to promote a high quality of professional service through a wide recognition of the importance of qualified personnel selection for the entire field; to formulate and seek to establish satisfactory conditions of employment and retirement of personnel, to attract competent personnel, and to enable them to work effectively; to influence social planning and legislation for modernized welfare services and improved living standards, and, through its general activities, to disseminate information concerning social work as a profession; to encourage and conduct appropriate investigation, and to publish material related to experience of social work and therefore of special value to the advancement of professional social work.

ORGANIZATION: The Association had its beginnings in 1918 as a placement bureau for social workers. In 1921 the organization enlarged its scope to meet the need for an organization covering other phases of the social worker's profession.

It is financed entirely by memberships.

Officers and a board of directors govern the Association. The membership elects the board, which carries on its affairs through an annual delegate conference and through regional and special conferences. The organization has a paid staff of 14.

There are standing committees on civil service, chapters, personnel practices, social work practice and professional education, national membership, publications, personnel practices of the national staff, employment practices inquiries, elections, and bylaws.

AASW has 100 local and state chapters, including one in Puerto Rico and one in Hawaii. Most of its 10,300 individual members are affiliated with local or state chapters. The organization has some guest members from Canada.

Fields of work represented in the membership include group work, community organization, social research, public welfare administration, and public health, as well as all types of case work (family, children's, probation and parole, medical and psychiatric, etc.).

The organization maintains a reference library.

AASW's relationships with government agencies are indirect or occasional. Various Civil Service Commission jurisdictions frequently ask the Association or its chapters to assist in the evaluation or preparation of examinations in the social work field.

AASW avails itself of the services of various organizations, among them the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada, on questions of approved personnel practice.

INTERNATIONAL INTERESTS: AASW has an established relationship with one foreign organization, through exchange of information and memberships; this is the Canadian Association of Social Workers.

It sends some printed material -- mainly its bulletin, The Compass -- to other countries, on an exchange basis.

On an individual basis, social workers of the United States participated in an International Conference of Social Work in France in 1937.

WARTIME OPERATIONS: The organization has set up two emergency committees, the Committee on Organization and Planning of Social Services in the War and Postwar Periods and the Wartime Committee on Personnel. Scope of the work of the former is indicated by the titles of its seven subcommittees: on child welfare, full employment, foreign relief, housing, medical care, social security, and services to youth. In regard to the development of social services abroad, one of the subjects of study of this committee, AASW has released a Statement of Principles on International Relief and Rehabilitation.

The Wartime Committee on Personnel is composed of two representatives of each of the following participating organizations: American Association of Medical Social Workers, American Association of Psychiatric Social Workers, American Association of Schools of Social Work, American Association for the Study of Group Work, and the AASW. These groups have joined forces to increase the supply of trained personnel in the field of social work during the war and reconstruction, and to assist agencies and the armed forces to make the best use of personnel.

The war has expanded AASW's relationships with government agencies; the War Manpower Commission called on the organization for as-

sistance in the preparation of material for an occupational dictionary; OWI called on it for help in the inauguration of a monthly newsletter on social work. In turn, the Association has consulted with military authorities on the manner in which social workers can more effectively aid the armed forces.

In connection with the stockpiling of back numbers of The Compass for its relatively few foreign subscribers, AASW has made no special plan but feels that an adequate supply will be available to meet all requests.

MEMBERSHIP: The organization has three types of memberships: (a) membership; (b) junior membership, and (c) student membership, each depending upon the educational and professional attainments of the applicant. (Applications for membership are submitted directly or through the local chapter to the national office, and election to membership requires local chapter endorsement as well as the meeting of national technical requirements.) Maximum individual membership is \$7.00 to \$16.00 yearly, depending upon chapter dues rates.

PUBLICATIONS: The Compass -- official bulletin; issued six times a year; subscription included in annual dues; rate to nonmembers, \$1.00 a year; student rate, 50¢ a year; single copies, 20¢.

The organization has a lengthy list of reprints of articles from The Compass. Prices of these reprints range from 5¢ to 15¢ a copy.

In addition, AASW makes available an ample supply of free or inexpensive books and pamphlets with such titles as Career Opportunities, Social Work as a Profession, Social Work Fellowships and Scholarships for 1945-46, and Unemployment and Its Treatment in the United States.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN

National nonprofit membership organization of college-trained women.

1634 I Street N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Telephone: District 4101
Cable Address: UNIWOM

Dr. Kathryn McHale, Director General
Dr. Helen Dwight Reid, Associate in International Education

PURPOSE: To unite "the alumnae of different institutions for practical educational work, for the collection and publication of statistical and other information concerning education, and in general for the maintenance of high standards of education." (From the organization's charter)

ORGANIZATION: When the AAUW was founded in 1882, educational opportunities for women were meager and openings for trained women were few. Believing that the united alumnae of colleges then admitting women could do something to remedy this situation, a little group of pioneers - 17 graduates of eight colleges -- launched the plan for an organization of college women for "practical educational work." Their organization was incorporated under the name of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae under a special act of the Massachusetts legislature in 1899; its name was changed in 1921 to the American Association of University Women.

Today AAUW numbers more than 73,000 members. Branches are organized in 916 communities, covering every state. Degrees from 244 American colleges and universities are accepted as a basis for membership in the organization.

Nationally, the Association is a spokesman for higher educational standards, wider opportunities for women, and international understanding. Locally, the AAUW branch offers to the individual member companionship and opportunity for study with women of similar background and training; it brings to the community a strong influence for wider educational and cultural opportunities and for a well-informed public opinion on national and international questions. "Because it brings together a homogeneous group of women who have profited by the best that American education has to offer, the AAUW is able to make a unique and important contribution to American life." (Official statement)

A former president of the Association has summarized its work: "The well-defined interest of the American Association of University Women is in education itself, in the opportunities open to the educated, and in the contribution of the educated to society...."

The Association, unlike a great many American organizations, is not a federation of local groups, but is a national society of individuals which functions in local communities through what AAUW calls branches. The educational program which the branch carries out on a local scale is not something arbitrarily imposed from above; it is developed through expression of the interests and wishes of the members all over the nation.

The organization operates through a national convention, which holds final authority in the Association; a board of directors, which is the governing body between national conventions and consists of the national officers, the chairmen of the standing committees, the general director and comptroller; and the executive committee, consisting of the elected members of the board of directors.

A list of AAUW's standing committees gives an indication of the scope of the organization's interests. They are: education, international relations, social studies, economic and legal status of women, legislative program, fellowship endowment, fellowship awards, membership and maintaining standards, and national clubhouse. There also is an active program in the arts. The results of the Association's study in the subject-matter fields are translated into support of legislative measures, so far as authorized by the biennial national conventions.

State divisions, now organized in all but two small states, follow the integrated organizational pattern of the national body.

In their communities, AAUW branches demonstrate their interest in educating in concrete ways. As an outgrowth of their own study groups and fact-finding surveys, they have helped to build informed public opinion on vital problems, national and international, through open forums, public meetings, radio programs, etc.; they have worked vigorously in support of public schools and other educational facilities, such as nursery schools, libraries and recreation centers; organized consumer education programs; made community surveys of housing, welfare facilities and art resources; sponsored art exhibits; and offered instruction to illiterates, aliens, and other special groups.

The national staff develops plans for study programs and community service; helps the branches with suggestions in carrying out their activities; maintains a clearing-house for information on colleges

and secondary schools and is prepared to answer inquiries in this field; makes special studies of problems in higher education and the economic and legal status of women; edits a quarterly Journal containing authoritative and stimulating articles on matters of special concern to the trained woman; and administers the organization's extensive graduate fellowship program which, each year, provides 18 or more \$1,500 fellowships to women who give promise of distinguished attainments in creative scholarship. (At present, the Association is engaged in raising a million-dollar endowment for this purpose, and is also raising emergency grants to bring women from the liberated countries to the United States for study.)

The organization owns an attractive headquarters building in Washington, D. C., which houses the national offices and offers clubhouse facilities to all national members.

The Association is financed by membership dues, sale of its publications, and contributions to special funds established for fellowships and war relief.

INTERNATIONAL INTERESTS: The AAUW is an original constituent member of the International Federation of University Women, which unites for international understanding and cooperation national organizations of university women in 37 countries. As the largest of the affiliated associations, AAUW contributes substantially to the financial support of the IFUW. The wartime address of the IFUW is 38 St. Leonards Terrace, London, S.W. 3 (telephone: Flaxman 0018). Under war conditions much of the usual program of cooperation among university women's groups has been wiped out, but the IFUW maintains contacts wherever possible, and is concentrating on aid to refugee university women, the development of more associations and closer cooperation in the western hemisphere, and the preservation of the Federation's ideals as a contribution to postwar reconstruction.

The AAUW has raised or is raising six international fellowships of \$1,500, open to women who are members of associations belonging to the IFUW; and also supports an annual \$1,500 fellowship to bring a Latin American woman to the United States to study, and a biennial \$2,000 fellowship to bring a British woman to this country for study.

American members have raised a generous fund which is helping to rehabilitate university women refugees. Through the AAUW war relief fund, totalling \$48,736.78 up to January 31, 1945, university women and their families in war-devastated areas have received relief in the form of money and materials. Funds also have gone for the rehabilitation of women scholars, victims of the war, in the following countries to which American women have sent money: France, Finland, Great Britain, Sweden, Palestine, Canada, China, Turkey, Portugal, Australia, Switzerland, the Philippines, Hawaii, and Alaska. Books have gone to

China, educational materials to Russia, and clothing to Poland.

There is, in normal times, extensive reciprocal exchange of materials and ideas between the national associations affiliated with the IFUW.

In the past, the AAUW has had such distinguished foreign visitors as Madame Curie, Ishbel MacDonald and Winifred Cullis; in 1933 there were visitors from 34 of the 37 countries represented in the IFUW. More recently, from Canada and the South American countries, the AAUW has had many eminent visitors.

WARTIME OPERATIONS: Besides its international relief activities (briefly described under INTERNATIONAL INTERESTS above), the AAUW groups are using the tools of education to strengthen their communities to meet the strains of war. They are working on emergency problems of the schools; aiding children of employed mothers by helping to provide child-care centers and wholesome recreation for older children; giving educational and vocational guidance to students; sharing information on wartime changes in higher education.

Many local groups are organizing consumer information centers and training leaders to advise on wartime adjustments; conducting nutrition education programs; studying housing in war production centers; training leaders for various types of war programs; advising on war work opportunities for college women; continuing art projects as relaxation for war-taut nerves and reminders of enduring values.

The Association is using its influence to have the training and abilities of college women utilized effectively in the war effort, nationally and locally. It is cooperating with colleges, war industries, and government in disseminating information on needs and appropriate training, and is urging appointment of qualified women to responsible posts in the conduct of local, state, national, and international affairs.

AAUW leaders have advised on the organization of the women's service corps, on woman-power problems, wartime educational programs, price-fixing and rationing policies and many other problems with which women are vitally concerned.

The AAUW branches are studying plans for postwar organization and reconstruction, stimulating public interest in such proposals, and preparing to give vigorous support to participation by the USA in practical plans for international cooperation.

As a part of its program for the reconstruction period, the AAUW is recommending that its local groups raise funds to be used in bringing women from the liberated countries to the United States for study. Selection of students to receive these grants will be made on recommenda-

tion of the associations of university women in the respective countries, and of other individuals of comparable standing.

MEMBERSHIP:

National --

- a. Women holding approved degrees from institutions accepted by the national Association for national membership.
- b. Women holding degrees from foreign institutions recognized by the committee on standards of the International Federation of University Women.

Associate --

- a. Women who hold approved degrees from any college or university on the Association's associate membership list.
- b. Women not currently registered as undergraduates who have completed at least two full years of nonprofessional work, such as would be credited toward an approved degree, as regularly matriculated students in any college or university on the national membership list of the Association.

National dues are \$2 a year. The amount of dues of associate members is determined by each branch accepting this class of membership.

A national member may become a life member upon the payment of \$50.

PUBLICATIONS:

Regular Publications:

Journal of the American Association of University Women -- official publication; published quarterly; free to members; \$1 a year to those ineligible to membership; contents of the Journal are indexed in the Education Index.

General Director's Letter -- a house organ for branch and state leaders; issued several times a year; \$1 a year.

General Bulletins:

The A. A. U. W.: What It Is and What It Does.

A. A. U. W. Publications -- 32-page catalog of materials for study groups, branch meetings, and community activities; lists study guides and kits, program, reference and guidance materials, bibliographies, exhibitions, and suggestions for branch leaders.

A. A. U. W. Branch Handbook -- a guide for officers and committee chairmen.

The State Division -- a handbook for state officers and committee chairmen.

Your Foreign Policy -- a quarterly periodical, analyzing current developments in all fields of United States relations, with bibliographical and program suggestions.

Contemporary America -- a series of pamphlets discussing basic current issues in the social studies field.

Occasional pamphlets on important topics in the various fields of AAUW study, such as Child Development and Education for Family Life, Educational Standards and Trends, International Relations, Social Studies, Economic and Legal Status of Women, and the Arts.

The Association has available for the rehabilitation of destroyed libraries abroad certain books on education problems and files of some AAUW publications.

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

A non-profit association of representatives of the legal profession.

1140 North Dearborn Street
Chicago 10, Illinois

Telephone: Superior 8913
Cable Address: AMBAR, CHICAGO

Mrs. Olive G. Ricker, Executive Secretary

PURPOSE: "To advance the science of jurisprudence, promote the administration of justice and uniformity of legislation and of judicial decision throughout the Nation, uphold the honor of the profession of the law, encourage cordial intercourse among the members of the American Bar, and to correlate the activities of the Bar organizations of the respective States on a representative basis in the United States." (Article I of its Constitution.)

ORGANIZATION: The American Bar Association, founded in 1878, has no organic connection with any state or local bar associations. Its activities are designed both to promote the public good and to assist the individual lawyer.

Its codes of professional and judicial ethics have become standards of conduct. Under its sponsorship, educational requirements for admission to the bar have been raised and investigation of the character of applicants has assumed greater importance; reforms of civil and criminal procedure have been widely adopted; unauthorized practitioners have been barred from the practice of the law; studies have been made to improve methods of selecting judges and juries; uniform state laws have been widely adopted.

To assist lawyers with special problems, various sections have been formed within the Association. Among these are the sections on insurance law, taxation, municipal law, mineral law, real estate, probate and trust, corporation, banking and mercantile law, criminal law, international and comparative law, and numerous others.

The Association holds an annual meeting at which leaders of the bench and bar of this and other countries come together, and several regional meetings.

It is financed by membership dues and governed by a board of Governors elected by the membership, a house of delegates composed of representatives from all the states, and its executive officers. The chief officers are David A. Simmons, president; Tappan Gregory, chairman of the house of delegates; John H. Voorhees, treasurer; Harry S. Knight, secretary; Mrs. Olive G. Ricker, executive secretary.

WARTIME OPERATIONS: The Association has worked on the problems of manpower, provided legal aid to members of the armed forces and their dependents, and helped prepare manuals for the use of selective service boards and civilian defense bodies.

INTERNATIONAL INTERESTS: In 1944 the Association published The International Law of the Future: Postulates and Principles, which was formulated to aid in "revitalizing and strengthening international law" and in "laying the bases of a just and enduring world peace securing order under law to all nations." Copies of this and the other publications of the Association are normally exchanged with other countries through the International and Comparative Law Section of the Association.

MEMBERSHIP: Applicants must be professionally qualified, endorsed by another member, and approved by the committee of admissions in the state in which they practice. Dues are \$8 a year, (\$4 a year for members who have practiced less than five years) which includes subscription to the Journal. There are now 32,000 members.

PUBLICATIONS:

American Bar Association Journal. Monthly. \$3.00 a year.

Annual Report. \$2.00 per copy to non-members.

Section Reports and Proceedings.

Occasional miscellaneous publications such as The International Law of the Future mentioned above.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY

Encourages the reading and circulation of the Bible throughout the world.

Park Avenue and 57th Street
New York 22, N. Y.

Telephone: Plaza 3-6600
Cable Address: BIBLEHOUSE

Gilbert Darlington, Treasurer
Dr. Eric M. North, General Secretary

PURPOSE: "To encourage a wider circulation of the Holy Scriptures without note or comment" (Statement from constitution)

ORGANIZATION: The Society, a private organization founded in 1816, is supported by 48 Protestant denominations and by voluntary gifts. It is governed by a board of 48 managers appointed by the annual meeting of members (contributors of \$5 or more annually). Officers are elected by the board of managers.

Besides 11 geographic district agencies in the United States, the Society has (or had prior to the war) foreign agencies in Cuba, Mexico, the Canal Zone, Peru, Chile, Argentina, Brazil, Syria, Egypt, the Philippines, Thailand, Greece, Bulgaria, European Turkey, Switzerland, China and Japan. Some of these agencies serve several countries. Most of them have (or had) an executive staff of two or three people and several distributors (colporteurs) and many voluntary workers.

The Society's library occasionally has been found to be the only source for a needed text. It contains a collection of printed volumes of Scripture which at the end of 1943 included more than 15,500 volumes in 861 languages and dialects, five languages having been added during 1943. A useful index of publishers and printers of English Scriptures from 1800 to date was completed during 1943, and one was started in other languages. The library is interesting as an exhibit of the progressive story of Bible publication and as a source of information on Bible translation.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The Society keeps in closest possible contact with numerous sister Bible societies in various parts of the world (such as the British and Foreign Bible Society in London, the Bible Societies of Scotland, Holland, France, Norway, etc.). The secretary of the British organization visited New York in December, 1944.

For many years the American Bible Society has participated in distributing Bibles in European countries, either in cooperation

with these sister societies or through workers of evangelical churches or societies in these countries. Generally, money is supplied with which Scriptures are purchased, or, in some cases, manufactured.

"The work of the Society in some European countries began in cooperation with the conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Sweden in 1873, Norway in 1877, Denmark in 1881, Finland in 1886, Germany in 1859 and in Italy in 1854. In recent years this arrangement has been in abeyance. Some contact with these countries and with Poland and Belgium has been maintained through the emergency work administered from Geneva. The Society's first work in Russia began in 1831. The strict prohibition against the introduction of Scriptures into Russia continues, but Russian prisoners in Germany are being supplied. The Society's interest in Belgium began in 1836. It continues its cooperation with the Belgian Gospel Mission through supplies sent from Geneva.

"The Society began work in France in 1831, and for a number of years has been in cooperation with the Bible Society of France by donations of funds and of Scriptures in French. During the war, the work of the Bible Society of France was greatly hindered. The emergency fund has aided in supplying to the French churches Scriptures printed in the United States and in Geneva. For some years the Society has been cooperating with the Evangelical Society of Geneva, Switzerland, in its vigorous colportage, largely in France.

"A considerable part of the American Bible Society's war work is carried on by the Society's participation in the Ecumenical Commission for Chaplaincy Aid to War Prisoners, responsible body working with the Prisoners' Aid Bureau of the International Red Cross in Geneva." (Official statement)

WARTIME OPERATIONS: During 1943, the Society distributed to the armed forces in all branches of the service 48,193 Bibles, 1,820,733 Testaments and 364,880 Gospel portions; furnished for life-boats and life-rafts of the Navy and the Merchant Marine and for rubber rafts of the Navy airplanes and Flying Fortresses over 40,000 New Testaments in waterproof containers for men adrift at sea; issued 22,017 Bibles, 69,795 Testaments, 43,595 Gospels, etc., in 38 languages for prisoners of war, refugees and civilians cut off from supplies in Europe and the Far East; received from all sources for its war emergency fund, apart from gifts to its regular work, \$298,962; expended \$379,374.

The Society has been receiving large and urgent requests for Bibles from sister societies in Europe, and is now seeking the

aid of OWI in transporting Bibles, Testaments and Gospels to these sister societies for distribution abroad. It estimates the initial postwar requirement for areas liberated and to be liberated at 6,700,000 Scriptures.

In addition to the war emergency distribution, the Society continues its normal distribution practices, issuing in 1943 in the United States 6,324,312 Scriptures and abroad 2,526,814 more; distributed 9,070 embossed volumes and talking-book records for the blind; received 96,371 gifts from individuals totaling \$270,499, from churches \$240,578, and from legacies, investments and other sources (not including returns from sales of Scriptures) \$345,456 -- a total of \$856,533.

Many new books and editions for both local and foreign use are planned for issue within the next 12 months.

MEMBERSHIP:

Annual members

Active: annual subscribers of \$5 or more

Service: annual subscribers of \$10 or more

Sustaining: annual subscribers of \$25 or more

Life members: those who subscribe \$50 at one time

Life directors: those who subscribe \$150 at one time

Memorial members: subscribers of \$100 or more at one time; entitled to create a membership in memory of a relative or friend

PUBLICATIONS AND FILMS:

Annual Report, 1944 -- a 270-page report, in English, of the Society's domestic and international activities during 1943; available as long as the limited edition lasts for \$1 a copy.

The Book for Tomorrow's World -- a report of the board of managers of the American Bible Society for 1943.

Bible Society Record: A Journal Dedicated to the Wider Distribution of the Holy Scriptures -- published monthly at a subscription rate of \$1 a year.

"The Bible in a Warring World" -- sound motion picture.

Two other films -- described on page 42 of the Annual Report, 1944.

AMERICAN CAMPING ASSOCIATION

An organization promoting camping through setting of standards, exchanging information, conducting research, and issuing publications.

343 South Dearborn Street
Chicago 4, Illinois

Telephone: Harrison 7962

Thelma Patterson, Executive Secretary

PURPOSE: "To further the interests and welfare of children and adults through camping as an educative and recreative experience.....to the end that camping may meet effectively the needs of today and anticipate the needs of tomorrow." (Official Statement)

ORGANIZATION: The American Camping Association is a national organization with thirty local and regional sections in the United States and Canada. Founded in 1910 it has a membership of approximately 3000 with some 5000 camps represented. The officers of the Association are elected annually by votes cast by authorized delegates of chartered sections. At the national level committees concerned with program, public relations, publications, and studies and research are working continuously in cooperation with section committees to further the contribution of camping as a national movement. The Board of Directors is composed of the president and one other elected representative from each of the 30 sections, the four elected officers of the Association, and the chairmen of the standing committees.

Regular meetings of local sections make possible a constant exchange and pooling of experience throughout the year. ACA committees, with the assistance of the central office, help to keep sections abreast of the current developments in the national field, and help to pool and share the contributions of individual sections.

Once a year camp directors and others concerned with camping meet for general discussion and to consider specific issues which may arise.

OPERATIONS: The ACA believes that camping has an expanding future. Many colleges now give academic credit for camp counseling. During the war almost every camp has been used to capacity and there has been a great increase in children's camping, the ODT having given special dispensation to camps in the hiring of chartered buses. Year-round camping is on the increase and many plans are being made to explore the field further. Camping for handicapped children and adults is also increasing. The ACA is cooperating in this matter with the National Society for Crippled Children of the United States of America, Health Service, Children's Bureau and all groups concerned with the physically handicapped child. School camping, once chiefly the interest of people engaged in physical education, is now gaining the interest of other educators and a movement is under way to encourage

schools to include a camping session in their curriculum.

Discussions are going on concerning the formation of an international camping association and the ACA is eager to receive information and publishable articles about camping in other countries.

WARTIME ACTIVITIES: During the war the ACA has worked closely with government agencies: Office of Civilian Defense; Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services; United States Office of Education; United States Department of Agriculture, Extension Division; Office of Defense Transportation; Office of Price Administration; War Production Board; etc., etc. Both these agencies and the ACA were agreed that camping should be continued during the war period as long as the camps complied with food and travel regulations. It was felt that camp life could do much to relieve the tension under which children as well as their parents labor in wartime. Camp programs were expanded to include farm work in the areas in which the shortage of farm labor was acute. Many camps have changed their constituency after studying the groups in their city that most need camping now. These include children of mothers employed in war production, older high-school boys who need pre-induction development or who can help meet the needs of conservation and agriculture, and children of war industrial workers who have recently moved into new communities.

MEMBERSHIP: The ACA is open to directors, counselors, committee members, and all others interested in camping for children and adults. Present membership, which is larger than ever before, includes many kinds of camps: agency, private, church and others.

PUBLICATIONS:

The Camping Magazine, 8 issues, November to June, \$2 per year, included in membership, or by subscription.

The Place of the Organized Camp in the Field of Education, 1945, 25¢.

Annotated Bibliography on Camping, 1945

Camping, A Wartime Asset

The Camping Index Plan

Leadership for Camping - Now and in the Post War World

Suggested Standards for Camp Nursing

Day Camp - Minimum Standards

AMERICAN COLLEGE OF SURGEONS

Founded by surgeons of the United States and Canada.

40 East Erie Street
Chicago 11, Illinois

Telephone: Superior 1935
Cable Address: FRAMAR, CHICAGO

Dr. Bowman C. Crowell, Associate Director
Dr. Malcolm T. MacEachern, Associate Director

PURPOSE: "To establish and maintain an association of surgeons, not for pecuniary profit but for the benefit of humanity by advancing the science of surgery and the ethical and competent practice of its art; by establishing standards of hospital construction, administration and equipment, and all else that pertains to them; by engaging in scientific research to determine the cause, nature, and cure of disease; by aiding in better instruction of doctors; by formulating standards of medicine and methods for the improvement of all adverse conditions surrounding the ill and injured wherever found."

ORGANIZATION: The American College of Surgeons was organized in 1913. Its work is supported chiefly by its fellowship through a fellowship fee and annual dues and contributions to the endowment fund. It is not affiliated with any other organization.

One of the chief concerns of the College is hospital standardization. After hospital surveys and research based upon the collected data, the College has developed a table of minimum standards for hospitals. These standards cover not only hospitals as a whole, but also distinct departments or services within the hospital. From the analysis of reports of surveys and other information obtained about a hospital, the College classifies it as fully approved, provisionally approved, or not approved. Each hospital is considered for rating annually. The conference and demonstration method of stimulating co-operation and interchange of ideas among hospitals has been extensively employed by the College. A four-day hospital standardization conference is held each year.

The Department of Graduate Training in Surgery has been organized to render assistance to individuals seeking training in surgery, especially those whose training has been interrupted by service with the armed forces. Definite requirements have been established by the College. There are 231 hospitals which are operating acceptable plans, and 500 additional selected hospitals are now being studied by the College from the standpoint of their ability to provide adequate graduate training in surgery and the surgical specialties. As a guide to the trainees, the College is preparing a volume that will list all of the hospitals and clinics approved to the date of pub-

lication for graduate training in surgery and the surgical specialties in the United States and Canada.

Clinical research is another feature of the College's work. It encourages the establishment of organized cancer clinics in hospitals, publishes a manual to serve as a guide, and keeps case records. It also maintains a registry of bone sarcoma, does research on fractures and other traumas, and studies and works toward better organization and service in caring for the ill and injured in industry, and the elimination and control of industrial health hazards.

Other activities of the College include the study of graduate training in surgery and of means of extending and improving it; the maintenance of a reference library of some 25,000 volumes; the preparation of educational scientific exhibits; publications and the production of medical motion pictures; an annual five-day clinical congress and several smaller regional meetings.

The Board of Regents, which has 16 members, has management and control of the College's affairs and funds. The present officers are W. Edward Gallie, president; Clarence G. Toland, first vice-president; Dallas B. Phemister, secretary-treasurer; Bowman C. Crowell and Malcolm T. MacEachern, associate directors.

INTERNATIONAL INTERESTS: In co-operation with the Department of State, the Office of War Information, and the Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, the College distributes foreign-language editions of its medical films. It has an active exchange program of its publications. It has about 277 Fellows in Latin America and 148 in other countries.

MEMBERSHIP: The requirements for fellowship specify graduation from an acceptable medical school; a year of internship in an acceptable hospital; at least two years spent as surgical assistant or apprentice; seven years after graduation in medicine, devoted to special training and to practice; submission of 50 case records of major surgical work for which the candidate was the responsible surgeon; and approval by the credentials committees after determination of the applicant's moral and ethical fitness. There are now 14,200 Fellows. There is a fellowship fee of \$100 and annual dues are \$25.

PUBLICATIONS:

Year Book. Annual. Contains a list of Fellows and a summary of the various activities.

Bulletin. Four times a year.

AMERICAN COLLEGE OF SURGEONS -3-

Reprints and monographs such as the Manual of Hospital Standardization, the Manual of Surgical Dressings, Manual of Graduate Training in Surgery, Outline of the Treatment of Fractures, and Medical Service in Industry and Workmen's Compensation Laws.

Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics with the International Abstract of Surgery. Monthly. \$12 a year. This is the official journal of the College but is not published by it.

AMERICAN COMPOSERS ALLIANCE, INC.

An association to promote the cultural and economic rights of all who write serious music in this country.

250 West 57th Street
New York 19, N. Y.

Telephone: Circle 6-2497

Harrison Kerr, Secretary

PURPOSE: To further the interests and protect the rights of American composers of serious music, to encourage and promote performances of those composers, to systematize the collection of royalties on the public performance of any copyright work, to act as a clearing house for information of significance to American composers, to establish a library and catalogue of serious American music (published and in manuscript) and to make such music available to all performing agencies, and to establish friendly and mutually beneficial relations with composers of serious music in other countries.

ORGANIZATION: The Alliance was formed in 1937 and incorporated in 1939. Aaron Copland has been the President since its inception. Marion Bauer is the Vice President; Harrison Kerr the Secretary; and Otto Luening the Treasurer. There is also a Board of Governors, nine in number. The Alliance now numbers some 200 members.

The Alliance is self-supporting, receiving its income from dues and from Broadcast Music, Inc. (BMI). On May 17, 1944, the Alliance and BMI signed contracts under which the music of the membership of ACA will be cleared for radio and television performance through BMI. It was announced that there is a large catalogue of American music which has, as yet, been unpublished, and for the first time a major part of this will be made available in a practical way for performance by all American broadcasters. BMI collects the radio performance fees for the ACA, which under the terms of the ACA, BMI contract, uses part of the total amount thus collected for its operating expenses, distributing the balance to its member composers.

ACA has joined with the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers (ASCAP) in a survey of works by members of both societies. A complete catalogue has already been made of all orchestral music of members, and at this date, most of the Chamber and Choral music. The survey of solo compositions (more than 100,000 items) is in progress.

ACA has an arrangement with the American Music Center, Inc., 250 West 57th Street, New York, whereby it is establishing at the Center a large lending library of unpublished works. Conductors, performers, and teachers visit the Center and may examine, borrow, or perform works from the library, or may have a work sent out of New York for examination and performance. The Center is also engaged in distribution of published and recorded American music and is trying to keep in stock for sale all published and recorded American music.

INTERNATIONAL INTERESTS: The ACA keeps in close touch with the corresponding English society -- the British Performing Rights Society.

MEMBERSHIP: To become a member a composer must have written serious music in the larger forms: for orchestra, chamber music, large choral works or stage works. Its membership is also limited to composers who have had a work of serious music published by a publisher, or performed by an artist or an organization of reputation.

AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES

A federation of American academies, societies and associations devoted to the advancement of the humanistic studies.

1219 16th Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Telephone: District 3395
Cable Address: ACOLS

Waldo G. Leland, Director

PURPOSE: "(1) The discovery and development of superior research and teaching personnel, and assistance to individuals for purposes of study, research, and publications; (2) the improvement of methods and the implements of research; (3) the improvement of education and teaching, especially in subjects fundamental to humanistic scholarship, such as ancient and modern languages, human geography, the history of the great world cultures, literature, philosophy, and the arts; (4) the extension of American scholarly interest to subjects, periods, and areas as yet insufficiently studied, and particularly to those areas and cultures of the globe the knowledge and understanding of which are especially important for the United States; (5) the encouragement of the study of American culture, both native and transplanted, historically and in the present, in order to promote our fuller knowledge and understanding of ourselves; (6) the promotion, organization, and conduct of intellectual relations between American scholars, organizations, and institutions and those of all other countries, and participation in efforts to restore the cultural and intellectual resources of countries where they have been impaired; (7) cooperation with agencies of the government, with private agencies, and especially with the Council's constituent societies, through advice, planning, and operations, in matters relevant to humanistic scholarship." (Official statement)

ORGANIZATION: Established in 1919-20, the American Council of Learned Societies grew out of the organization in 1919 of the Union Academique Internationale. At the invitation of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the American Historical Association, representatives of 10 American organizations agreed at a meeting in Boston in the fall of 1919 that "the American learned societies devoted to humanistic studies should participate as a group in the UAI". The constitution of the American group was sent to 13 societies for ratification: to the 10 which participated in the planning meeting

American Philosophical Society
American Academy of Arts and Sciences
American Antiquarian Society
American Oriental Society
American Philological Association
Archaeological Institute of America

Modern Language Association of America
American Historical Association
American Economic Association
American Philosophical Association

and to the

American Political Science Association
American Sociological Society
American Society of International Law.

Present constituents number 24 and include, in addition to the 13 original groups, the

American Numismatic Society
Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis
American Anthropological Association
Bibliographical Society of America
Association of American Geographers
College Art Association of America
History of Science Society
Linguistic Society of America
Mediaeval Academy of America
Population Association of America
American Folklore Society.

Total membership of the Council's constituent societies is approximately 30,000.

Subventions from foundations and nominal annual dues from its constituent societies finance the work of the Council.

The Council operates through the following agencies:

1. Annual meeting -- which elects officers, authorizes the budget, and passes on matters of major policy or importance.
2. Executive committee -- which has general control of the Council's affairs, acts for the Council between meetings, appoints committees, etc. A chairman, vice-chairman, and secretary-treasurer, with four other persons, all elected annually, constitute the executive committee.
3. Executive offices -- which are the principal administrative and operating agency of the Council, serve as its general secretariat, and administer its funds. The director is the executive officer; he is appointed by the executive committee. The executive offices furnish the secretariats for most of the Council's committees and maintain relations with other organizations and the government.
4. Advisory board -- which is a body of reference, general planning, and initiative.

5. Committee on awards
 - a. Committee on fellowships and grants in aid of research
 - b. Committee on assistance to publication
6. Committees for planning and development
 - a. Area committees -- *Chinese studies, *Japanese studies, Indic and Iranian studies, Near Eastern studies, Arabic and Islamic studies, Slavic studies, and *Latin American studies
 - b. Subject committees -- musicology, history of religions, Negro studies, American speech, and American native languages
 - c. Period committees -- Renaissance studies
7. Committees on implementation
 - *a. Committee on microcopying materials for research (chiefly serving to direct emergency project of microfilming in England)
 - **b. Committee on materials for Indonesian customary law
 - **c. Advisor to concordance and indices to Mohammedan tradition
8. Committees in charge of projects
 - a. Linguistic atlas of the United States and Canada (directed by committee on American speech)
 - **b. Codices Latini Antiquiores
 - **c. Monumenta Musicae Byzantinae
9. Emergency service committees
 - a. Committee on intensive language instruction
 - b. Committee on protection of cultural treasures in war areas
 - c. Staff members serving on government committees:
 - Department of State
 - General advisory committee of the Division of Cultural Relations
 - Committee on inter-American relations in the field of music
 - Committee on inter-American exchange of professors and students under the Buenos Aires convention
 - Department of the Interior
 - Advisory board, National Park Service
 - Policy board, National Indian Institute
 - Federal Security Agency (Office of Education)
 - Advisory committee on inter-American educational relations
 - War Manpower Commission
 - Advisory committee on national roster
 - d. The Council's executive offices serve as fiscal agent to administer government funds for special projects: e. g., aid to Latin American cultural institutes, translations of books of the United States into Spanish or Portuguese, etc.

*Engaged in emergency services

**Project of the International Union of Academies in which the American Council of Learned Societies participates

The Council has no organic relations with any government agencies, but has advisory relations of an informal sort with several agencies: e. g., Department of State, Library of Congress, etc. It has contractual relations for specific projects with the Department of State and War Department and formerly with the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

Although the Council, by agreement with the Social Science Research Council, founded several years later than the ACLS, does not "operate" in the fields of the social sciences (i. e., award grants in aid of research or fellowships, organize projects of research, maintain standing committees), its operations in the fields of the humanities often fall in the broad borderland between the latter and the social sciences. Its assistance to publication (which is not an activity of the SSRC) covers both humanities and social sciences, but grants in aid of publication are more frequently made in the humanities.

In terms of subject matter, according to Council practice, the humanities may be described as follows: philosophy, aesthetics, the history and criticism of the fine arts, musicology, literature, philology in all its branches, linguistics, archaeology, history in all its aspects, with especial interest in cultural and intellectual history, cultural anthropology, human geography, cultural demography, and the so-called "auxiliary sciences" (diplomatic, palaeography, glyphology, sphragistics, numismatics, folklore, etc.).

The principal aspects of the Council's activities may be characterized as follows:

1. Assistance to individual research, by grants-in-aid
2. Assistance to publication, by grants-in-aid
3. Assistance to training, through study-aids and supplementary fellowships
4. Planning and development activities, the purpose of which is to promote research and teaching in certain fields of study not sufficiently developed in the United States: area studies, subject studies and period studies
5. Improvement of implementation or tools of scholarship: e. g., through projects such as dictionaries, concordances, grammars, inventories, catalogues, bibliographies, etc., or through the use of improved apparatus or methods such as microphotography
6. Organization of large-scale projects: e. g., Dictionary of American Biography, Corpus of Ancient Vases, Linguistic Atlas of the United States and Canada
7. Promotion of interdisciplinary relations, through annual conference of secretaries of constituent societies, through

- studies of the relations of the humanities to education, the sciences, and the social sciences, through frequent conferences of the executives of the major councils, and through the standing committees, which are generally interdisciplinary.
8. Promotion of international intellectual relations, through membership in the International Union of Academies and participation in its projects, through cultivation of direct relations between scholars and organizations of the United States and those of other countries, and through encouragement of exchanges of persons and objects.
 9. Public service, especially in times of emergency, through assistance to such projects as the roster of scientific and specialized personnel, through the organization of area research, through service on government committees, through allocation of specialized personnel, and through educational services.

INTERNATIONAL INTERESTS: International operations of the American Council of Learned Societies are numerous. Its director is the present president of the Union Academique Internationale, which was among the first of the many international organizations of all sorts that came into existence in the decade following the first World War and that were indicative of the strong trend in intellectual life toward closer relations between the scholars of different countries. Initiated by the French Academie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres and comprised of the principal academies and learned societies of the allied and neutral countries, the UAI was formed to correspond, in the humanities fields, to the International Research Council, which concerned itself with the sciences and technology.

The UAI has been the principal channel through which the cooperation of the American Council of Learned Societies with the scholars of other countries has been carried on.

At its first formal meeting, the American Council of Learned Societies appointed delegates to the Union Academique Internationale and discussed proposals for enterprises of international cooperation to be undertaken by the UAI or under its auspices. From that time until the present, the relations between the Council and the Union have claimed an important share of the attention of the Council, which assists, with the academies of other countries, in supporting the international organization.

The Council participates actively in the execution and financial support of most of the UAI's projects, through special committees, individual scholars, or certain of its constituent societies; it has borne the entire financial support of one UAI project, the

Corpus of Pre-Carolingian Latin Palaeography, which was financed by a special subvention from the Rockefeller Foundation and is directed by an American scholar. The Council was instrumental in arranging for the German and Austrian Academies to join the UAI in 1935.

The Council has carried on archaeological research and excavations in which American scholars, societies or institutions join with scholarly interests of other countries and enter into agreements with the governments of the area involved (Palestine, Macedonia, Syria, Greece, Cilicia, India, Eire, northern Caria). Projects of historical research sponsored by the Council include a cooperative study with English scholars of the operation and organization of English governmental agencies in the early 14th century and of the history of relations between England and the Papacy to the time to the Protestant Revolution. Other studies calling for international cooperation and research in other countries in which the Council has assisted are a Corpus of Florentine painting, studies of Persian Islamic architecture, collection of West African folk music, collection of contemporary oral poetry of the Southern Slavs, and study of Latin American folklore.

The Council has helped to prepare inventories of cultural materials (books, manuscripts, and objects and works of art) which have been sent to America from other countries. It compiled bibliographies such as the List of Serial Publications of Foreign Governments, 1815-1931; Handbook of Latin American Studies, and a Bulletin of Far Eastern Bibliography.

The Council has assisted in obtaining needed research materials from foreign countries for the use of American scholars, has maintained a system for procuring from foreign depositories photographic copies of unique or exceedingly rare documents desired by American scholars in all fields of study, and before the war inaugurated a project of exchange of materials by means of microcopy between Chinese libraries and the Library of Congress. It has assisted foreign scholars who have come to the USA for study and research and given special grants-in-aid to them.

WARTIME OPERATIONS: (1) Activities of information, the purpose of which is to make available for war needs the special knowledge of strategic areas possessed by American scholars; (2) educational activities, or the organization of intensive instruction in the languages of strategic areas along with the organization of instruction on the geography, history and culture of the areas in which the languages are used; (3) federally-supported activities in connection with the Department of State and the

Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs on the inter-American cultural program.

The Council organized in 1943 a special committee for the protection of cultural treasures in war areas, which has been responsible for the preparation of more than 600 maps of European cities, indicating historic structures, libraries, museums, art galleries, etc., which should receive all possible protection in the course of military operations. This committee also has collected information from all available sources respecting the looting or destruction of cultural materials in occupied areas, to serve as a basis of action by the United Nations to recover stolen property.

MEMBERSHIP: Two delegates from each of the 24 constituent societies comprise the membership of the Council. Any national society devoted to the humanistic sciences may be admitted to representation in the Council by a vote of three-fourths of the members of the Council.

PUBLICATIONS:

ACLS Bulletin -- current number available: No. 36, December, 1944; 25¢

Bibliography of Periodical Literature in Musicology

No. 1; 1940; out of print

No. 2; 1943; \$1 a copy

Catalogue of Publications in the Humanities by American Learned Societies -- 1932; gratis

Classification Scheme for Chinese and Japanese Books -- by A. K'ai-Ming Ch'iu; preliminary lithoprint edition; 1943; \$2.50

Directory of Organizations in American Concerned with China -- by Wilma Fairbank; 1942; \$1

Far Eastern Leaflets -- Nos. 1-6; 1942; gratis

Chinese Studies in America: I. Eastern Canada and New England -- by Gardner; 1935; 50¢

The Progress of Chinese Studies in the United States -- by Gardner; No. 1; 1931; gratis

A Union List of Selected Chinese Books in American Libraries -- by Gardner; 1932; gratis

A Union List of Selected Western Books on China in American Libraries -- by Gardner; 1938; \$1.50

PUBLICATIONS (continued):

History of the Former Han Dynasty -- by Pan Ku

Translation, Volume One, by Homer H. Dubs; 1938; \$4.50

Translation, Volume Two, by Homer H. Dubs; 1944; \$4.50

Notes on Far Eastern Studies in America -- current number available, No. 12, Spring, 1943; 50¢

Quarterly Bulletin of Chinese Bibliography -- reprint: New Series, English Edition

Volume Two, Nos. 1-2, June, 1941; \$1.50

Volume Three, Nos. 1-2, March-June, 1943; \$1.50

Selected List of Books and Articles on Japan -- by Borton, Elisseeff, and Reischauer; 1940; out of print

Studies in Chinese and Related Civilizations

No. 1: The Literary Inquisition of Ch'ien-Lung -- by L. C. Goodrich; 1935; \$3

No. 2: Some Technical Terms of Chinese Painting -- by Benjamin March; 1935; out of print

No. 3: Studies in Early Chinese Culture -- by Herrlee Glessner Creel; 1937; \$3.50

No. 4: The Founding of the T'ang Dynasty: The Fall of Sui and Rise of T'ang -- by Woodbridge Bingham; 1940; \$3.50

No. 5: The Wall-Paintings of Horyuji -- by Naito Toichiro; translated and edited by W. R. B. Acker and Benjamin Rowland, Jr.; 1943; one volume text; one volume plates; not sold separately; \$6

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION

Voluntary agency for cooperation among national education associations and educational institutions.

744 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C.

Telephone: National 5691

Donald J. Shank, Administrative Associate

PURPOSE: "The Council is devoted to scientific inquiry, to the provision of means for consultation, and to the stimulation of experimental activities by educational organizations and institutions. As a clearing-house for the exchange of opinion, it seeks to clarify educational issues of national significance, to define problems, and to enlist appropriate agencies for their solution." (A Brief Statement Regarding The American Council on Education)

ORGANIZATION: The Council was established in 1918 by national educational organizations in response to a need for federating the educational resources of the country in time of emergency, and it has continued to serve education in matters of common concern. Again the Council is serving as a nongovernmental center for coordinating the needs and resources of education, especially in the field of higher education, for a United States at war. At the same time, however, much of the Council's interest is given to foreseeing, identifying, and constructively planning for educational problems emerging in the postwar period.

The American Council on Education is a council of national educational associations; organizations having related interests; approved universities, colleges and technical schools; state departments of education; city school systems; selected private secondary schools; and selected educational departments of business and industrial companies. The membership includes (November 1, 1944): 57 constituent members (national and regional educational associations), 52 associate members (national organizations in fields related to education), and 669 institutional members (universities, colleges, school systems, etc.) -- a total of 778. Almost all of the major educational associations are now actively affiliated with the Council. Institutional members are located in 47 states, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii.

The Council is financed by membership dues and by grants from foundations, including the General Education Board and the Carnegie Corporation of New York. In recent years the Council has accepted grants from governmental agencies to carry on

special war activities related to education. The annual meeting of the Council is held on the first Friday and Saturday in May.

Administration of the Council is in the hands of regularly elected officers, an executive committee, and a professional staff which includes: President, George F. Zook, who has served as president of the Council since 1934 and was formerly United States Commissioner of Education; Vice President, A. J. Brumbaugh, formerly Dean of Students, Chicago University; Administrative Associate, Donald J. Shank; Research Associate, J. Harold Goldthorpe; Consultant on War Activities, Francis J. Brown.

WAR OPERATIONS: During the war, the Council has been working closely with the government including the War and Navy departments. The Problems and Policies Committee has concerned itself with far-reaching problems of postwar educational reorganization, international educational relations, the possible effects of a year of compulsory military training, and the potential reorganization of the ROTC.

The Council has just finished, in cooperation with the War and Navy Departments, a Guide to the Evaluation Experiences in the Armed Forces, which the Council regards as one of its most important war time contributions.

The United States Armed Forces Institute was established by the Army and Navy to provide off-duty educational and training opportunities for service personnel. A program of instruction through correspondence and self-teaching courses is now available to all men and women in the armed forces through this Institute. The Council supervises the preparation of curriculum materials for the Institute, with Russell F. Neale as director, and is publishing and distributing testing materials prepared by the armed forces to evaluate educational experience gained while in military service.

The Council is assisting with the Army's plans for post-hostilities military education. Schools have been planned, both in this country and overseas, complete with teaching personnel. The Council has also prepared, for the Civil Aeronautics Administration, analyses of courses in aviation.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The Council has limited international connections. A joint Canadian-American Committee on Education has recently been established. A cooperative study has been undertaken with Canadian educators on educational relations between the two countries, including a survey of the treatment of

the United States and Canada in the textbooks of each country. There is a possibility that a similar committee will be established with Great Britain.

The Council has a committee on international education and cultural relations, headed by Herman B. Wells of Indiana University which is concerned with the establishment of an international organization for educational and cultural development. It also reviews the Council's several projects in the international fields. A subcommittee, on Asiatic studies, under the chairmanship of Howard E. Wilson of Harvard University, has prepared several pamphlets for American schools.

The Council has had extensive contacts with South America. Under contract with the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, the Council recently produced for Latin American distribution a series of filmstrips on various phases of life in the United States. These have been prepared in Spanish and Portuguese. OWI has made use of the filmstrips. The Committee on Inter-American Schools Service is concerned with the development of a center for advice and assistance to schools in Latin America which are sponsored or supported by United States citizens or groups. The Committee on Financial Aid to Schools in Latin America advises on and administers grants from the Department of State to schools in Latin America which are sponsored by United States groups.

MEMBERSHIP: Constituent members - \$100 a year
Associate " 10 a year
Institutional " 50 a year

PUBLICATIONS:

The Educational Record, a quarterly journal edited by A. J. Brumbaugh

American Universities and Colleges, most comprehensive publication in this field.

The Council also publishes a series of "Studies", and numerous books, pamphlets and tests.

AMERICAN CRAFTSMEN'S COOPERATIVE COUNCIL, INC.

and

AMERICAN CRAFTSMEN'S EDUCATIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Telephone: Plaza 3-0839
Plaza 3-9094

PURPOSE: To raise the standards and marketing of American hand arts through education of the craftsman and the public.

AMERICAN CRAFTSMEN'S COOPERATIVE COUNCIL

Mrs. Vanderbilt Webb, President

The American Craftsmen's Cooperative Council, incorporated under the cooperative laws of the State of New York, and operating on a non-profit basis, acts as a parent organization for handcraft groups throughout the United States. Its purpose is to raise the standards of craftsmanship and provide wide marketing facilities for its members. Its principal function is the operation of America House as a marketing outlet for its members.

The shop, America House, aims to be a nation-wide center where hand-made articles from all over the United States may be found. The only criterion demanded is fine craftsmanship, whether it be applied to work from a mountain farm or a city studio. The merchandise covers a wide range of crafts; hand-blown glass, metals, block printed fabrics, ceramics, weaving, hand-made furniture, and other specialties.

The members of the Council are craft groups from all over the country. Each group member owns a \$2.00 share of stock in the Council and must purchase a share for each of its individual members selling through America House. In addition the Council maintains a special group for individual members not already affiliated with a group.

Other Council activities include the initiation of new ventures, such as cooperative production groups. The Cooperative Council acts in an advisory capacity to the American Craftsmen's Educational Council.

The Council publishes a quarterly magazine which has a wide distribution, the price of which is \$1.00 a year.

AMERICAN CRAFTSMEN'S EDUCATIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

Mr. Horace H. F. Jayne, President

The American Craftsmen's Educational Council is a national agency established in 1943 by the Directors of the Cooperative Council as a recognition of the need for a group which would give unity and leadership to education in craftsmanship. It operates under a charter from the Regents of New York State and contributions to its activities are tax exempt. Its principal project for the present is the School for American Craftsmen, which it conducts in cooperation with the Dartmouth College Student Workshop.

and

The School is a program for the training and employment of the postwar craftsman in manual industry and the hand arts. The training takes place in Hanover, New Hampshire, and in other "continuation centers" established in adjacent communities. The School includes training in textiles, wood work, metal work, and ceramics, and the training takes approximately two years, depending entirely on the capacity of the student. Although the school is designed primarily to serve New England and New York State, qualified students are accepted from any part of the country. Preference is given to discharged veterans, with free tuition provided under the G. I. Bill of Rights.

To develop training in production, each "continuation center" operates as a "production center" affiliated with the American Craftsmen's Cooperative Council. When a trainee has finished his study period and is ready to begin full production, he may continue with the producing group as a cooperating craftsman. As such, he is given an opportunity to buy shares in the cooperative endeavor and its equipment and to share in the profits of the group. If he wishes to work in his own home, he may join the Cooperative Council as an individual member and receive the design guidance and marketing service.

The program of the centers is supervised by a Design Service Committee, which provides further training, procures suitable designs, buys materials and provides affiliation through America House, or other craft organizations. The work of this committee is strengthened by a group of specialists who help secure good designs and pass on the finished work before it is placed on sale. The Design Committee is currently preparing a Design Portfolio which will be distributed to the affiliated craft organizations of the Cooperative Council. It will consist of a visual representation of those elements of the theory of design which seem basic to all good work. George W. Eggers, head of the Art Department of the College of the City of New York, is chairman.

In addition to sponsorship of the School, the Educational Council holds exhibitions at America House affording the public an opportunity to become acquainted with the work of leading American craftsmen, and making it possible for craftsmen to become widely known as individual creative artists. The Council is planning, within eighteen months after the close of the war, a comprehensive exhibition of the current hand arts of the United States, which will be held in cooperation with the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The exhibition will be made available to other cities in this country and abroad. Traveling Trailer Museums under the supervision of competent instructors are being planned which will bring to rural craftsmen the best examples of craft work.

The Council is developing a library of books covering techniques, design and allied subjects for the convenience of its members and acts as a clearing house for information and advice on craftsmanship.

AMERICAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION

The official national association for the dental profession.

222 East Superior Street
Chicago 11, Illinois

Telephone: Whitehall 4462

Harry B. Pinney, D. D. S., Secretary

PURPOSE: To cultivate the art and science of dentistry through maintenance of educational and professional standards, research, public education, sponsorship of just and uniform dental laws, and the safeguarding of the common interests of the members of the dental profession.

ORGANIZATION: The American Dental Association was founded in 1859 at Niagara Falls, New York. It is composed of 58 constituent or state societies in the United States and territories. Each constituent society is composed of a number of component or local societies. Membership for the individual is always simultaneous in the local, state and national association.

The Association is financed largely by membership dues, although some income is derived from the sale of advertising space in the official journal and from the sale of exhibit space at its annual conventions.

The officers for 1944-45 are Walter H. Scherer, president; Sterling V. Mead, president-elect; Herbert E. King, first vice-president; W. I. McNeil, second vice-president, E. M. Clifford, third vice-president; Harry B. Pinney, secretary and R. H. Volland, treasurer.

OPERATIONS: The principal activities of the Association are indicated by an enumeration of the major functional subdivisions; Research Commission, Council on Dental Therapeutics, Council on Dental Education, Council on Dental Health, Judicial Council, Committee on Legislation, Committee on Economics, Editorial Department, Library Bureau, Bureau of Public Relations, International Relations Committee and representatives on National Board of Dental Examiners.

The War Service and Postwar Planning Committee is making careful plans for the relocation of demobilized dentists and for their post graduate education. The Council on Dental Health is making general plans for the future development of dental care, and is sponsoring federal legislation for two specific objectives; extension of dental research and dental care for children. The Association believes that the solution of many or most of the dental difficulties of adults can best be handled by developing the practice of getting dental treatment for children as early and as thoroughly as possible.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: Through its Committee on International Relations, the Association seeks to promote an international exchange of dental information. In cooperation with the government, it has prepared or sponsored a number of technical films in Spanish and Portuguese for distribution in all Pan-American Republics. These films may also be made in other foreign languages. The Association is a member of the International Dental Association, which at present has its headquarters in London.

MEMBERSHIP: The general membership consists of the members of the constituent societies and other qualified members of the profession who are elected. There are approximately 60,000 members. Annual dues are \$6, which include a subscription to the Journal.

PUBLICATIONS:

Journal of the American Dental Association, monthly. \$5 a year

Journal of Oral Surgery, quarterly. \$5 a year.

Educational brochures, leaflets, health posters, lantern slides and motion picture films are produced and distributed by the Bureau of Public Relations.

AMERICAN DIETETIC ASSOCIATION

A non-profit, professional organization in the field of dietetics.

620 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago 11, Illinois

Telephone: Delaware 3191 .

Gladys E. Hall, Executive Secretary

PURPOSE: To develop the science and art of nutrition through training and placing personnel, establishing standards, publishing scientific material in the field, and stimulating teaching and research.

ORGANIZATION: The American Dietetic Association was founded in 1917 and is now composed of about 7000 individual members and 43 affiliated associations, 42 state and one Hawaiian. The membership is made up of professionally qualified dietitians employed in hospitals, school and college food services, industrial and commercial firms, government agencies, and in the teaching profession.

The Association has sections on food administration, diet therapy, professional education, and community nutrition. It conducts a placement bureau, approves standards of training, and holds an annual meeting. The officers of the Association are: president, Maniza Moore; vice-president, Lillian B. Storms; secretary, Marie L. Hines; treasurer, Mable MacLachlan; president-elect, Bessie Brooks West; honorary president, Lulu G. Graves; editor of the Journal, Mrs. Mary P. Huddleson.

The Association is a member of the American Council on Education and of the Women's Joint Congressional Committee.

OPERATIONS: The Association emphasizes the importance of good training in dietetics. Since the early 1920's it has conducted an extensive training program. There are now 75 courses offered, principally in hospital dietetics and food administration. Approximately 1000 students are currently being trained each year. The courses are conducted in hospitals, universities, institutions, government and business establishments. Some courses lead to a Master's degree, and about one-third of the hospital courses pay a stipend in addition to maintenance. A program for the teaching of dietetics to student nurses is conducted by the Association in cooperation with the National League of Nursing Education.

The Association interests itself with legislation affecting the profession, and is at present working for the passage of a law to give dietitians professional rating in Civil Service capacities, in the hope that more highly qualified dietitians will be attracted to service in government agencies.

About 20 percent of the members of the Association are serving with the

armed forces. Dues have been waived for members serving overseas. Several members are also serving abroad with UNRRA.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The Association sends the Journal to 23 foreign countries. There are 375 non-member subscribers to the Journal in other countries, plus 146 members living in foreign countries to whom the Journal is sent. The Association is eager to develop and extend its foreign contacts. Ten copies of wartime numbers of the Journal are turned over to the American Library Association for lapsed foreign subscriptions.

The Association maintains close but informal relations with the British Dietetic Association, 19 Porchester Square, London.

At the request of the State Department, numbers of the Journal are being microfilmed for India and the Near East. UNRRA has asked for 500 copies of the appropriate sections of Food Patterns of Some European Countries to be distributed abroad. Permission has been given for the translation into Spanish of the complete files of the Journal from January, 1939.

The Association feels that its experience in handling food administration from the standpoint of practical skill in food handling as well as scientific nutritional knowledge should be of special interest to foreign countries.

MEMBERSHIP: \$10.00 annual dues. Membership includes the Journal.

PUBLICATIONS:

Journal of the American Dietetic Association, monthly. Subscription rate for non-member subscribers, \$3.00 per year.

Many reprints from the Journal are available, including:

Dietary recommendations for blood donors, Dorothea F. Turner, 1943, 15¢.

Food Patterns of some European countries: Background for study programs and guidance of relief workers, Helen S. Mitchell and Natalie Joffe, 1944, 15¢.

Nutrition - A World Problem (set of four): The United Nations Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture, Howard R. Tolley; Nutrition and Agriculture, M. L. Wilson; Nutrition and Public Health, W. H. Sebrell, M. D.; Nutrition and the Community, Maxine Turner, 1945, 35¢.

Nutrition during pregnancy: A review, Bertha S. Burke, 1944, 15¢.

Nutrition in relation to eye function, Helen S. Mitchell, 1941, 10¢.

Nutritional and dietary inadequacies among city children from different socio-economic groups, Martha Hardy, Adelaide Spohn, et al., 1943, 15¢.

Mimeographed material includes:

Bibliography of Teaching Material for Community Nutrition Classes, 1943, 5¢.

Selected List of References on National Food Patterns and Recipes, 1944, 30¢.

Food Cost Accounting in Small Institutions, 1941, 50¢.

Objectives for the Student Nurses Dietetics Curriculum, 1944, 15¢.

Planning a Nutrition Laboratory in a School of Nursing, 1942, 30¢.

Principles of Professional Ethics, 1943, 5¢.

Dietetics as a Profession, 1944, 25¢.

Quantity Food Service Recipes, 1940, J. B. Lippincott Co., \$4.00.

Care of Food Service Equipment, 1944, Burgess Publishing Co., \$1.50.

List of Institutions Offering Training Courses Approved by the American Dietetic Association, Oct., 1944, 15¢.

AMERICAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION

A non-partisan and non-sectarian organization composed of persons interested in the study of political economy or the economic phases of political and social questions.

Northwestern University
Evanston, Illinois

Telephone: University 1900

James W. Bell, Secretary-Treasurer

PURPOSE: 1. "The encouragement of economic research, especially the historical and statistical study of the actual conditions of industrial life.
2. "The issue of publications on economic subjects.
3. "The encouragement of perfect freedom of economic discussion. The association as such will take no partisan attitude, nor will it commit its members to any position in practical economic questions." (Information Booklet of Activities)

Organization: Founded in 1885 by a small group of specialists, the American Economic Association, now has about 4000 members. Although its early membership consisted mainly of teachers of economics and other special students, general interest in economics has become so great that the membership of the Association has expanded since about 1910 to include business and professional men. Although, at the present time professional economists are a minority, the Association remains their one representative organization.

The Association is affiliated with such organizations as the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council. It has representatives on the National Bureau of Economic Research and certain public advisory bodies.

The Association holds an annual meeting, designed to meet the varied interests of its membership and to offset and balance any tendency to particularism which geographical separation and diverse interests might produce. Papers and round table discussions are presented on a broad range of topics of general and special interest. Authorities in the several fields of economics participate, and joint sessions with allied associations are held.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The Association has a growing representation in European and South American countries. Several sets of back-number publications are being held for honorary members and other subscribers to whom delivery has been impossible during the war. The Association is interested in reestablishing contacts with its members abroad.

Many of the papers in The Review deal with international economic affairs.

Several members of the Association have held important posts connected with war problems and matters of international concern.

MEMBERSHIP: There are six classes of active membership: members paying annual dues of \$5; family members paying annual dues of \$1; junior members paying annual dues of \$3; subscribing members paying an annual fee of \$10; contributing members paying an annual fee of \$25 or more; and life members who contribute \$200 or more in a single payment, and are thereafter exempt from annual dues.

Membership (except in the case of a family membership) entitles one to receive without further charge the American Economic Review, occasional monographs, the published Proceedings of the annual meeting, the Directory, and also to attend the meetings and participate in the discussions. The membership is also privileged to take advantage of special prices on occasional studies published by the Association and by other societies.

Although membership is granted only to individuals, it is possible for libraries, institutions or firms to become subscribers. Subscribers do not vote in the annual election of officers, but the yearly subscription fee of \$5 entitles them to receive all the publications of the Association.

PUBLICATIONS:

American Economic Review, quarterly, \$5 per year, included in membership.

Proceedings of the Annual Meeting

The Handbook, a biennial publication containing an alphabetical and geographic list of members and subscribers, with their special interests.

Monographs--From 1886 to 1910, the Association published a number of studies on special economic topics dealing largely with current problems, many of these are still available at various prices.

Information Booklet

AMERICAN EDUCATION FELLOWSHIP

A national organization of men, women and youth, banded together in a mutual concern for education.

289 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, N. Y.

Telephone: Orchard 4-1827

Vinal H. Tibbetts, Director

PURPOSE: "To define good education; and then to enlist and direct the fighting interest of its parent, teacher, student and citizen membership to achieve this good education for all children and youth." (From a statement by the organization.)

ORGANIZATION: Formerly the Progressive Education Association, the American Education Fellowship is the United States Section of the New Education Fellowship, which has its international headquarters at 50 Gloucester Place, London, W. 1, England (telephone: Welbeck 5265.)

The American Education Fellowship was organized very recently, in November, 1944, inheriting its international affiliation from its predecessor.

The new organization operates under the guidance of officers, a policy-making board of directors, members-at-large, and a paid staff of four under the direction of Mr. Tibbetts. It intends to encourage the establishment of local chapters in every section of the country "for the purpose of giving free play to the democratic processes of discussion, planning and social action."

The Fellowship is financed by contributions of members and has no affiliation with governmental or other agencies and no program of aid or scholarships.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The American Education Fellowship is collaborating with the New Education Fellowship in forming tentative plans for an international conference in Prague in 1945. (The latter has branches in every part of the British Commonwealth, in many South American countries, and on the European continent.)

WARTIME OPERATIONS: Although its predecessor, the PEA, used OWI facilities for sending books and publications abroad, particularly to parts of the British dominions and United Kingdom, the Fellowship has made no effort to accumulate publications for regions it could not reach by mail and thus has no stockpiles.

MEMBERSHIP: (1) The regular membership fee is \$3.00 per year, which includes a subscription to the official journal, Progressive Education; (2) there is a special rate of \$1.50 per year for individuals whose annual incomes are \$1,500 or less; (3) When 10 or more people from the same school or community join at the same time, the rate is \$2.50 for each membership-subscription instead of \$3.00.

Members of the Fellowship receive a discount on all PEA publications.

PUBLICATIONS:

Progressive Education -- a periodical published seven times a year; \$3.00 per year.

American Education Fellowship: Its Objectives and Program - three sheets mimeographed.

It's Time to ACT -- six-page illustrated flier.

Book and Pamphlet Publications -- printed booklist of all PEA publications still in print and offered for sale by the Fellowship.

AMERICAN EUGENICS SOCIETY

A research and educational organization in eugenics and related fields.

1790 Broadway
New York 19, N. Y.

Telephone: Circle 5-8000

Maurice A. Bigelow, President, Acting Secretary

PURPOSE: To forward the practical application of eugenic principles in the improvement of the welfare of the American population through research, education and conservative legislation in eugenics.

ORGANIZATION: The Second International Congress of Eugenics held in New York City in 1921 led to the formation of the Eugenics Committee of the United States. This group was incorporated as the American Eugenics Society in 1926. The AES owes much of its early support and development to Major General Frederick H. Osborn, now Director of the Morale Services Division, U. S. Army Service Forces. The Society has 600 members drawn from the fields of genetics, biology, hygiene, psychology, sociology, human relations, etc.

In its early years the Society was concerned only with the hereditary biological qualities of population. As research advanced, however, the Society aimed its program at supplementing the scientific principles of genetics with an understanding of the influence of social and physical environment on the development of the individual. Its program is a diverse one--the integration of the various factors involved in maintaining an adequate birth rate and improving the average biological quality of American population. The Society encourages research in the study of human genetics and human mutation, immigration and the migrations of peoples, social mobility, the effects of war on rural and urban environments, hybridization, birth control, the influence of education, religion, and wealth on fertility, etc.

The Society emphasizes that the elements of population which should be encouraged to reproduce exist in all socio-economic classes, but educates the public as to the desirability of more births among those groups educationally and economically fitted to raise children, and less births among the underprivileged. In laying the ground work for public education, the AES is first devoting its efforts to college and professional audiences. Through published material and joint conferences it attempts to enlist in its program members of the medical profession, public health authorities, social service workers, and others and make these leadership groups conscious of their responsibility for reducing the incidence of hereditary defects.

INTERNATIONAL INTERESTS: The Society exchanged publications with the British Eugenics Society and with groups in Latin America, before the war disrupted communications.

MEMBERSHIP: Lay and professional - \$3.00
Subscribing and contributing - \$5.00 to \$100.00
Membership includes subscription to Eugenical News

PUBLICATIONS: Eugenical News, a quarterly, \$3.00 yearly, vol. 30, 1945
Practical Eugenics, 10¢
American Eugenics Today, 10¢
Development of Eugenic Policies, 10¢

AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION

A federation of state, county, and community farm bureaus.

58 E. Washington Street
Chicago 2, Illinois

Telephone: Dearborn 6933

John J. Lacey, Director of Information

PURPOSE: "To correlate and strengthen the state Farm Bureaus and similar state organizations of the several states in the national federation; to promote, protect, and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of the Nation, and to develop agriculture." (Article 2 of its Articles of Association.)

ORGANIZATION: The American Farm Bureau Federation was organized in 1919 and incorporated in 1920. The history of its development is closely interwoven with that of the extension service of the United States Department of Agriculture. In seventeen states today, the county farm bureau is the official agency through which the USDA extension work is carried out, and in some other states the Bureaus work closely with the Extension Service.

The country as a whole is organized in units of varying sizes: 1) the community farm bureau, which meets in open forum to discuss farm problems and develops a program to inform the membership concerning the program and activities of the organization, local, state, and national, and to foster the loyalty and support of the organization; 2) the county farm bureau, which is generally the basic administrative unit of the organization; 3) the state farm bureau, which unifies the county organizations behind a state-wide program to protect and foster agriculture throughout the state.

At the top of this structure is the national organization of the American Farm Bureau Federation, which serves as a clearing house of information for the other bureaus, and correlates and coordinates their work. Policies and programs are worked out at the annual convention, with each state represented by a number of delegates depending on the size of its membership. The Farm Bureau encourages the establishment of the various cooperative marketing organizations and aids in coordinating their work; promotes broad civic programs to improve community life; seeks to mold public opinion on the problems which farmers face and maintains a Legislative Department in Washington, D. C. to sponsor and enlist support for legislation beneficial to the farmer, such as the stabilization of farm prices at profitable levels.

The Federation is financed by the dues levied upon the state organizations. The officers are Edward A. O'Neal, president; Earl C. Smith, vice-president; R. B. Corbett, secretary and treasurer; John J. Lacey, director of information.

INTERNATIONAL INTERESTS: The Federation is highly interested in international relations. To date, it has been chiefly concerned with maintaining relations among English-speaking peoples. Foreign groups are invited to attend the national conventions, and representatives of the Federation have frequently gone abroad to confer with foreign groups on agricultural problems.

MEMBERSHIP: There are about 830,000 members, who pay annual dues of from \$2 to \$15, of which the national organization gets 50¢.

PUBLICATIONS:

Official News Letter, biweekly.

The Nation's Agriculture, monthly.

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF ARTS

A non-profit national art association.

Barr Building
Washington 6, D. C.

Telephone: National 8178

Thomas C. Parker, Director

PURPOSE: "To unite in closer fellowship all who are striving for the development of art in America, either through production or the cultivation of appreciation; to encourage and foster endeavor; to prevent, as far as possible, duplication of effort; and to furnish a channel through which public opinion, instrumental in securing better legislation, may find expression."

ORGANIZATION: The American Federation of Arts was formed at a convention of representatives of art museums and other art organizations in 1909. Within four months the Federation had 48 organizations enrolled as Chapters and about 300 individual members -- painters, sculptors, and architects. Its present Chapter membership of 500 includes the leading museums, art gallery schools, art associations and such national groups as: American Association for Adult Education, American Association of University Women, American Library Association, American Planning and Civic Association, Association of the Junior Leagues of America, Delta Phi Delta, Southeastern Arts Association, Southern States Art League, and Western Arts Association. Its Chapter and Institutional Membership Directory of 450 official organizations includes leading museums and art associations of the United States and Territorial Possessions, and Canada.

The Federation is financed through membership dues. The officers are: Robert Woods Bliss, honorary president; Hudson D. Walker, president; Harry L Gage, treasurer; Thomas C. Parker, director and secretary.

OPERATIONS: The Federation regularly held annual conventions which are currently suspended for the duration of the war. However annual members' meetings are still held.

Through its Advisory Service and Bureau of Information, the Federation acts as a clearing house for ideas and information concerning art activities in the United States. It fosters special projects and experiments, and circulates traveling exhibits and illustrated lectures. The idea of having traveling art shows originated with the

Federation, and its Traveling Exhibition Program which is carried out in cooperation with American museums of art, is a most active one. This program is administered by a special committee headed by Mrs. Juliana Force, director, the Whitney Museum of American Art. Among the exhibits circulated in the United States are those entitled: "Negro Art Comes of Age;" "Modern Advertising Art;" "Painting in the United States, 1944;" "United Seaman's Show;" "War Art."

The Federation established an experimental Little Gallery in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, which was the forerunner of the whole Art Center movement. In another project, it worked to correlate works of art with literature, history and social studies for use in the rural schools. It has been influential in securing legislation in the field of art: removal of tariffs, and the authorization and establishment of a National Commission on Fine Arts.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The following organizations are chapters of the Federation: in Canada, the Edmonton Museum of Arts, Queens University in Kingston, National Gallery of Ottawa, Art Gallery of Toronto, and the Winnipeg Art Gallery; the Institute of Jamaica, BWI; in Hawaii, Honolulu Academy of Arts, Honolulu Art Society, Hui No Eau, Wailuku, Maui.

The Federation conducts an extensive correspondence with art organizations in other countries, especially with the Institute of Design in England. Arrangements may be made for some of the traveling exhibits to be circulated overseas.

MEMBERSHIP: Both individuals and art organizations are eligible for membership. Individual dues start at \$10.00 and endowment members pay dues of \$500.00 and up. Affiliated organizational dues are \$15.00 and \$25.00 annually.

PUBLICATIONS:

Magazine of Art, monthly. \$5.00 a year.

Art Annual. Lists American Museums, art schools and art societies, with activities and personnel. Lists art critics, paintings sold at auction, publications and fellowships. List, \$12.00.

Who's Who in American Art. List, \$8.00.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF TEACHERS

A classroom teachers' organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

506 S. Wabash Avenue
Chicago 5, Illinois

Telephone: Harrison 2950

Irvin R. Kuenzli, Secretary-Treasurer

PURPOSE: "To bring associations of teachers into relations of mutual assistance and cooperation; to obtain for them all the rights to which they are entitled; to raise the standard of the teaching profession by securing the conditions essential to the best professional service; to promote such a democratization of the schools as will enable them better to equip their pupils to take their place in the industrial, social, and political life of the community; to promote the welfare of the childhood of the Nation by providing progressively better educational opportunity for all."
(From its Constitution.)

ORGANIZATION: The American Federation of Teachers, organized in 1916, is an autonomous body within the American Federation of Labor. It is made up of more than 250 locals which, in turn, are usually affiliated with local and state labor bodies. Locals may be formed in any county or city on the application of a minimum of seven members by any group of teachers, except those in schools that are established for commercial or religious purposes. The organization is primarily for public school teachers, but teachers of any grade from kindergarten to university are eligible.

Basically the educational program of the American Federation of Teachers is that of the American Federation of Labor. Among the points of the program are federal aid to equalize educational opportunity; wider use of the school plant; reduction in the size of classes; revision of teachers' salary schedules upward; increase of school revenues to maintain and develop public schools; cooperation between boards of education and superintendents and committees representing the teaching body in all cases of controversy between school authorities and teachers; tenure of position for teachers during efficiency; sound pension laws; protection of the schools from propaganda and all forms of exploitation; labor representation on school boards; compulsory attendance laws; free text books; opportunity for every child to receive adequate educational advantages; opposition to all attempts to curtail educational opportunities at any time.

To carry out its policies the American Federation of Teachers has standing committees on academic freedom, adult education, cultural minorities, education by new media, educational policies, insurance

and credit unions, international relations, pensions and retirement, school secretaries, state federations, taxation and school finance, tenure, vocational education, and working conditions.

The Federation maintains a non-strike policy. It cannot be compelled by any labor authority to take action it does not wish to take.

It is financed by membership dues. The governing body is the Executive Council, which consists of the president, secretary-treasurer and fifteen vice presidents. The officers are Joseph F. Lamdis, president; Irvin R. Kuenzli, secretary-treasurer.

INTERNATIONAL INTERESTS: The Federation is interested in the work of similar organizations in other countries and keeps in touch with them by exchange of publications and visits of representatives.

MEMBERSHIP: Each local pays per capita dues to the national organization at the rate of 10¢ to 40¢ per member per month depending on the salaries of the members of the local. The average is approximately \$2.00 per year. There are 35,000 members.

PUBLICATIONS:

The American Teacher, monthly during the school year. \$2.50 a year.

Occasional pamphlets relating to the work of the organization.

AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND, INC.

A national, non-profit organization for promotion of the interests of the blind throughout the United States.

15 West 16th Street
New York 11, N. Y.

Telephone: Chelsea 3-2820

Dr. Robert B. Irwin, Executive Director

PURPOSE: Promotes the interests of the blind throughout the United States in close cooperation with all state and local organizations.

ORGANIZATION: The American Foundation for the Blind was established in 1921 and now occupies its own buildings in New York. It has a staff of one hundred, twenty of whom are employed on a Talking Book project sponsored by the Library of Congress.

The Foundation is a non-profit agency supported by endowment and by private contributions from members, donors and contributors. It is the largest organization in the United States in the field of work for the blind. It collects and disseminates information regarding all phases of the work. It promotes state and federal legislation on behalf of the blind. It arranges for the establishment of needed agencies for the blind throughout the country. It promotes training and placement of well qualified professional workers for the blind. It develops mechanical appliances for the blind, such as the Braille typewriter and the Talking Book (a long-playing phonograph record). It conducts a lending library for workers for the blind, containing more than 8,000 ink-type books, pamphlets and magazines in English and foreign languages on every phase of blindness. It has increased employment and earnings of the blind through the creation of its affiliated National Industries for the Blind which acts as a liaison between federal and other purchasing agents and workshops for the blind. It maintains a rest home at Monroe, New York, for blind women of New York and New Jersey.

The Foundation grants scholarships to blind students who have definite vocational goals. About 150 \$500 scholarships have been awarded to date; a few of these have gone to Latin America.

Officers of the Foundation include: Honorary President, Franklin Delano Roosevelt; President, Major M. C. Migel; Vice President-Treasurer, William Ziegler, Jr., president of the E. Matilda Ziegler Foundation for the Blind, New York; Secretary, Dr. Gabriel Farrell, Director of Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School

for the Blind, Watertown, Mass. (The Executive Director is Dr. Robert B. Irwin, Chairman of the Committee of the War Blind of the American Association of Workers for the Blind, and the Assistant Director is Alfred Allen, secretary general of AAWB.)

WARTIME OPERATIONS: The Foundation is working directly with the Army and Navy and with the Veteran's Administration in rehabilitation of war-blinded servicemen. Arrangements have been made by the Surgeon General of the War Department by which persons blinded in the Pacific theatre of war are sent to the Dibble General Hospital in Menlo Park, California, and those who lose their sight in the Atlantic theatre go to the Valley Forge General Hospital in Phoenixville, Pennsylvania. Preliminary training in braille, and the use of special appliances for the blind is provided by especially trained workers. After the acute hospital treatment is completed, the blinded service men are sent to the social adjustment center for the blind located at the Avon Old Farms School in Farmington, Conn. Here they are given instruction in braille, typewriting, etc., and some general pre-vocational training. When they leave this center and are discharged from military service, they are eligible to receive life pensions, and also vocational rehabilitation at the expense of the Veterans Administration, which is also authorized to supply these discharged servicemen with guide dogs and mechanical and electronic equipment for aiding them. There are supplementary services and equipment, however, which the War and Navy Departments are not permitted to provide, such as watches especially adapted for the use of the blind. Accordingly the American Foundation for the Blind presents each man with one of these watches. The Foundation, furthermore, plans to continue its contacts with these men after they are discharged from the armed forces in order to insure that they have an opportunity to take advantage of the services for the blind which are being offered by Federal and State governments as well as by private agencies.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The Foundation maintains close relations with the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, 186 Beverly Street, Toronto and the National Institute for the Blind, 224 Great Portland Street, London, England.

The Foundation also has a working relationship with the American Braille Press for War and Civilian Blind, 4 Rue de Montevideo, Paris, and it maintains contacts with agencies for the blind in South America, Central America, and Mexico. The Foundation took a leading part in arranging a world conference held in New York in 1931.

PUBLICATIONS:

Periodicals:

Braille Book Review - monthly in braille and mimeographed form - free.

Outlook for the Blind and the Teachers Forum - a professional magazine for workers for the blind. Issued ten times a year.

Ink-print edition \$2 a year. Braille edition \$1 a year.

Talking Book Topics - quarterly - recorded edition \$1 a year,

inkprint edition free to Talking Book readers.

Books and Pamphlets - a large list.

AMERICAN FRIENDS OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

A non-profit voluntary organization of Americans existing as an information and cultural center.

8 West 40th Street
New York 18, N. Y.

Telephone: Lackawanna 4-1476

Ruza L. Stuerm, Secretary

PURPOSE: "To keep Americans alive to the achievements of the Czechoslovak people and their state, to the vital importance of their democracy in the reconstruction of Europe.

"To channel American sympathy through concrete projects of help in Czechoslovakia's reconstruction, which would strengthen the Czechoslovak people in their upholding of democratic ideals for which we have fought together." (Official Statement)

ORGANIZATION: The American Friends of Czechoslovakia was founded in 1939 to organize both relief and cultural activities. Its present program is chiefly conceived to foster exchange of ideas and to bolster the postwar American-Czechoslovak unity through its practical applications in postwar economic, cultural and political problems.

The organization took the initiative in securing help for refugees and medical equipment for Czechoslovak fighting forces. Through its work many potential Czech leaders were saved and many children rescued from concentration camps. In 1943, American Friends of Czechoslovakia were instrumental in organizing a unified war relief agency for Czechoslovakia and in its inclusion in the National War Fund. In accordance with the President's War Relief Control Board's policy of unification, they withdrew from the field of direct war relief and continued with their cultural and postwar reconstruction activities.

Chairman of the American Friends of Czechoslovakia is William J. Schieffelin; treasurer, Kenneth D. Miller; vice-chairmen, Robert J. Caldwell and James T. Shotwell. President Edward Benes of Czechoslovakia and Nicholas Murray Butler are honorary chairmen.

OPERATIONS: The organization presents Czechoslovak music, art and literature to the American public by sponsoring concerts, art exhibits, lectures, broadcasts, special events, etc. In a semi-monthly bulletin, News of Czechoslovakia, and through special studies, the American public is told of the Czechoslovak struggle against fascism and of developments in the political economic and social problems of Central Europe.

AMERICAN FRIENDS OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA -2-

American Friends of Czechoslovakia has established a reconstruction fund for restocking Czechoslovakia's university libraries and training her scientists, experts and students; and a sponsorship and education fund for Czechoslovak orphans whose parents have been killed by the Nazis. It cooperates with the Freedom Fund in its activities for reconstruction of Czechoslovak cooperatives.

MEMBERSHIP: Annual Fees:
\$ 5 for membership
\$ 25 for sustaining membership
\$100 for life membership

PUBLICATIONS:

News of Czechoslovakia, semi-monthly. \$1.00 per year.

Democracy in Czechoslovakia, Brachett Lewis. 50¢

Czechoslovakia Since Occupation, Brachett Lewis. 50¢

Czech Music, Literature, and Theatre under the Protectorate,
Milos Safranek.

Other pamphlets.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

An institution devoted primarily to research in geography.

Broadway at 156th Street
New York 32, N. Y.

Telephone: Audubon 3-4620

Dr. John K. Wright, Director

PURPOSE: "The advancement of geographical science; the collection, classification, and scientific arrangement of statistics and their results; the encouragement of explorations for more thorough knowledge of all parts of the North American continent and of other parts of the world which may be imperfectly known; the collection and diffusion of geographical, statistical, and scientific knowledge, by lectures, printed publications or other means; the keeping up of a correspondence with scientific and learned societies in every part of the world, for the collection and diffusion of information and the exchange of books, charts, maps, public reports, documents and valuable publications.... " (From Article 2 of its amended Charter.)

ORGANIZATION: The organization of the American Geographical Society of New York was begun in 1851 and completed in 1852. It was incorporated in 1854. The original title, "The American Geographical and Statistical Society," was changed to the present one in 1871.

The Society is devoted to the advancement of geography in its scientific and cultural aspects, its practical applications, and its bearing on fundamental problems of human existence and human relationships in the different regions of the earth. It carries on original investigations and encourages others to engage in geographical studies by editing and publishing the results of their work and by awarding honors to explorers and geographers of distinction. The Society has promoted, participated in, and published the results of studies relating to questions of wide public interest; for example, settlement in the pioneer belts of the world, the problem of the white man in the tropics, the bearing of geography on international relations, the historical geography of the United States, polar exploration and geography. The Society is frequently called upon by agencies of the United States government, as well as by private institutions and individuals, for information, advice, and active cooperation. Emphasis is laid on the ideal of public service, on the duties and opportunities of the Society as a national institution concerned with public welfare.

The Library of the Society, which is open to the public contains some 116,000 volumes of books, periodicals, and government documents, 125,000 maps, 2,250 atlases, 28,000 photographs, and 2,000 lantern slides. A feature of this collection is the special card

index, known as the Research Catalogue, in which cards are filed for books and separate maps, and also for items rarely catalogued in the general libraries, such as geographical papers in serial publications and maps in books and periodicals. The Research Catalogue is classified by regions and topics according to a scheme designed expressly to serve the needs of the geographical student. A number of bibliographical enterprises have been undertaken on the basis of this collection.

In recognition of unusually praiseworthy work the Society bestows four gold medals. The Cullum Geographical Medal is awarded to "those who distinguish themselves by geographical discoveries, or in the advancement of geographical science," the Charles P. Daly Medal "for valuable or distinguished geographical services or labors;" the Samuel Finley Breese Morse Medal for "exceptionally distinguished work in geographical research;" the David Livingstone Centenary Medal for scientific achievements in the field of the geography of the Southern Hemisphere.

The Society is financed by membership dues, by endowment, by grants and donations for special research projects, and by payments for projects undertaken on contract, chiefly for the government. The affairs of the Society are governed by a Council of eight officers and fifteen Councillors. The chief officers are Roland L. Redmond, president; H. Stuart Hotchkiss, vice-president and chairman of the Council; R. McAllister Lloyd, treasurer. John K. Wright is the director.

WARTIME OPERATIONS: The Society's cartographical research unit and also other members of the professional staff have been engaged in a number of special projects for the State, War, and Navy Departments. Thousands of books and maps have been loaned to various government agencies, which have also made constant use of the library and have microfilmed a considerable part of the entire map collection.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: There is an active correspondence and exchange of publications and other material between the Society and similar organizations in other countries. It has maintained a stockpile of its publications to take care of the exchanges and subscriptions that have been interrupted by the war. It assists in the preparation of the Office of War Information's "Geography News Letter." Before the war, it was a member of the International Geographic Union, which it hopes to see soon reestablished.

Most of the work of its cartographical research unit during the past 25 years has been concentrated on the production of a large map of the American continent and outlying islands south of the United States in 107 sheets. The map conforms in scheme and in standards of reproduction to the famous International Map of the World on the scale of 1:1,000,000. The map has not only been used in the settlement of a number of international boundary disputes, but has had many other critical peacetime and wartime uses as well as contributing toward the promotion of better Inter-American relations. It will be completed shortly. Studies of various aspects of the geography and cartography of Hispanic America have been carried out in connection with this "Millionth Map" and published in the Geographical Review and in the series entitled Map of Hispanic America Publications. An index of all names appearing on the map is in course of publication.

The Society has inspired and given direction to a number of studies of human settlement in different regions and published the results both in book form and in the Geographical Review. They deal with problems peculiar to the frontier areas of the world that are still open to modern colonization.

To promote the progress of geographical exploration, the Society has sponsored, or lent financial support or instruments to, expeditions that gave promise of yielding results of value; provided explorers with technical advice in regard to methods of survey; edited and published maps and reports of expeditions; and also sent a few expeditions of its own into the field. It has cooperated closely with many outstanding explorers -- notably Stefansson, Byrd, Wilkins, Ellsworth, and Mawson.

MEMBERSHIP: There are three classes of members: honorary members, honorary corresponding members, and fellows. To the first class, of highest distinction, not more than three may be elected in one year. The second class, unlimited, includes persons who are of outstanding ability in the fields of activity of the Society or who have promoted a knowledge of geography in a signal manner. Their election is a special form of recognition designed for the encouragement of research. The qualification for a fellow is an interest in the spread of geographical knowledge, and in the advancement of science. There are five classes of fellows, whose dues range upward from \$10 a year. The present total membership is 4,500.

PUBLICATIONS:

The Geographical Review. Quarterly. \$5 a year.

Map of Hispanic America. 1:1,000,000. 107 sheets, of which 105 have been published. \$2.00 a sheet.

Map of the Americas. 1:5,000,000. 3 sheets. \$2.75 a sheet.

Current Geographical Publications: Additions to the Research Catalogue of the American Geographical Society. Monthly (mimeographed) \$3.75 a year.

Among the books published by the Society are:

Japan: A Geographical View. By G. Smith and D. Good. 1943. \$1.50.

The Face of South America: An Aerial Traverse. By J. Rich, 1942. \$4.00.

The European Possessions in the Caribbean Area. 1941. \$1.00.

Inner Asian Frontiers of China. By O. Lattimore. 1940. \$4.00.

White Settlers in the Tropics. By A. G. Price. 1939. \$4.00.

Atlas of the Historical Geography of the United States. By C.O. Faullin. 1932. \$15.00.

AMERICAN GUILD OF ORGANISTS

A national, non-sectarian association of organists advancing the cause of church music.

630 Fifth Avenue
New York 20, N. Y.

Telephone: Columbus 5-5630

S. Lewis Elmer, Warden

PURPOSE: "To advance the cause of worthy church music; to elevate the status of church organists; and to increase their appreciation of their responsibilities, duties and opportunities as conductors of worship.

"To raise the standard of efficiency of organists by examinations in organ playing, in the theory of music, in general musical knowledge and in choir training; and to grant certificates of Associateship, Choir-mastership and Fellowship to members of the Guild who pass such examinations.

"To provide members with opportunities for meeting, for the discussion of professional topics, and to do other such lawful things as are incidental to the purposes of the Guild." (Official Statement)

ORGANIZATION: The American Guild of Organists was founded in 1896, and a charter was granted by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York. It has over 100 chapters throughout the United States and a national membership of more than 6000. Organists from foreign countries have been named honorary members. The Guild's work is carried on by eight officers and a council of 24. Deans of Chapters are members of the Council ex officio.

The examinations which the Guild conducts in practical organ playing, theory, general musical knowledge and choir training constitute the real work and represent the true standards of the Guild. The requirements for the examinations are of high character. The most advanced examination, that for Fellowship, is one of the most comprehensive musical examinations given in this country.

The Guild also presents model services in many parts of the country, festivals by combined choirs, and recitals by resident organists and visiting virtuosi. It arranges lectures, round-table discussions, and social meetings. Contests under the sponsorship of the Guild have resulted in the creation of new anthems, hymns, and organ compositions. The practical results of the work of this organization have been many, notably the marked improvement in standards of organ playing and choral work in the church service.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The Guild maintains close relationships with corresponding organizations in other countries; in particular with the Canadian College of Organists, Les Amis de l'Orgue in France, and the Royal College of Organists in London after which the American Guild was patterned. Twenty Fellows and ten Associates of the Royal College have been granted the corresponding certificates of the Guild.

Many prominent European organists have been invited to the United States to make tours. Also a number of American organists, members of the Guild, have personal connections with European organists, and several Americans have made European tours.

MEMBERSHIP: Membership is open to all organists as Colleagues, without examination, upon the payment of a \$2.00 initiation fee and \$3.00 annual dues. Members can become Associates or Fellows only after passing the examinations.

PUBLICATIONS: The Diapason, monthly, the official magazine of the Guild, included in membership, contains news of the profession, reviews of new music, recital programs, choral events, discussions and articles.

AMERICAN HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION

A non-profit professional organization uniting home economists working toward a common goal of strengthening and developing the field of home economics.

620 Mills Building
Washington 6, D. C.

Telephone: Metropolitan 1080

Lelia Massey, Executive Secretary

PURPOSE: "The object of this Association shall be the development and promotion of standards of home and family life that will best further individual and social welfare.

"Specifically the Association shall aim to advance this object: by the study of problems connected with the family and the institutional household; by improving and extending home economics instruction in schools and colleges and in adult education programs; by improving professional education for all home economists; by encouraging and aiding investigation and research in problems of home economics; by issuing publications and holding meetings through which there may be wider and better understanding of the value of home economics; and by endeavoring to secure legislation for the advancement of home economics interests." (From the Constitution)

ORGANIZATION: The American Home Economics Association was incorporated in 1909. Since that time, it has grown from a small organization to its present size of 15,116 individual members, 314 college student clubs, 11 groups of homemakers, and one foreign group. The formerly affiliated high school clubs (over 2000) have formed a new separate organization. Home economics associations in the states and territorial and insular possessions of the United States are organic units of the Association.

An annual national meeting is held at which all members of the Association gather to determine the legislative policy, program of work and changes in the Constitution of the Association. There are three governing bodies of the AHEA: the council, which consists of regional and state representatives, past presidents and present officers; the executive board, which consists of the officers and chairmen of departments and divisions; the executive committee, which consists of the officers and one other member appointed to represent the departments and divisions. Officers are elected by the council, which also appoints the committees and determines the general policies of the Association. The executive board carries out the administrative duties, manages the finances and headquarters office, and prepares materials to be considered by the council. The executive committee acts for the executive board between the annual meetings.

The subject matter interests of the Association are reflected in the

organization of its divisions: art, family relations and child development, family economics, food and nutrition, housing, textiles and clothing. In addition, there are several departments which further the professional interests of the various groups within the Association: colleges and universities, elementary and secondary schools, extension service, home economics in business, home economics in institution administration, home-making, research, social welfare and public health, student clubs. Committees are formed to promote specific activities of the Association, covering such fields as: apprentice training, home management, registry of home economists, consumer interests, home economics in health education, legislation, etc.

The Association is financed by membership dues, subscriptions and sales of publications, advertising, exhibits and convention registration fees. The officers of the Association include: president, Dora S. Lewis, New York University; executive secretary, Lelia Massey.

OPERATIONS: The current program of work of the Association consists of activities concerned with the following functions of the AHEA: "interpret the functions of family life in a democratic society and help families to perform these functions with increasing success and satisfaction; participate in social action, in cooperation with business, labor, educational, health and welfare groups; study and interpret legislation affecting family well-being; promote better living levels for families in other countries; strengthen home economics."

In normal times a national annual meeting is held, the time and place being determined by the regional councilors. The state and local meetings are determined by each group. Between meetings, the various division and department officers and committees carry on their activities and plan programs for their special interests at the annual meeting.

In its activities the AHEA cooperates with organizations in the United States and abroad, encourages student clubs, and endeavors to promote in the general public greater appreciation of home economics. The Association is a group representative of all home economics interests, and attracts to its membership all qualified home economists.

A Coordinating Council of Home Economics has been set up to unify the work of three organizations in the field of teacher education in home economics. The organizations which participate in this Council are: AHEA, American Vocational Association and the National Education Association.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The AHEA helps to bring about five foreign fellows each year to the United States to study. Between 1930 and 1944, 36 fellowships were awarded to 32 young women, representing 19 countries. The cost of these fellowships is partly defrayed by the institutions at which the young women study, and partly by the home economics student clubs and Omicron Nu sorority. The International Committee of the AHEA selects

the fellows. The chairman of this committee is Marjorie Heseltine, United States Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C. The committee member in charge of selection is Marie Dye, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan. There are many more applications from abroad than can be granted, and the AHEA would like to double its program.

The Association formerly had exchanges with about 25 foreign journals. Reprints of articles from the Journal of Home Economics have often appeared in the Bulletin de la Federation Internationale d'Enseignement Menager, published by the Federation at Fribourg, Switzerland.

The British counterpart of the AHEA is the Association of Teachers of Domestic Subjects, 29 Gordon Square, London, W. 1.

The last International Congress of Home Economics was held in Copenhagen in 1939, to which the AHEA sent representatives.

MEMBERSHIP:

1) Individual membership: open to any person who meets the professional requirements. Membership is effected by joining one of the 50 state or other affiliated home economics associations.

Active: \$3.00 dues, receive the Journal of Home Economics.

Junior: \$1.00 dues, do not receive the Journal.

Life: \$75.00 fee.

Honorary: conferred by the Association in recognition of distinguished service in the field.

2) Affiliated membership:

Student clubs: details on requirements may be received upon inquiry to the headquarters office.

Homemakers: groups of homemakers may affiliate through a state association by paying dues, \$5.00 of which is for the national Association.

Foreign groups: a group in a foreign country, organized because of interest in home economics, affiliates by paying dues of \$5.00 direct to the Association.

PUBLICATIONS:

Journal of Home Economics, monthly except July and August. Included in active membership, subscription price \$2.50; after January 1, 1946, \$3.00. New subscriptions are limited at present due to the paper shortage.

A magazine for college students is published four times a year. Sent to affiliated college home economics student clubs.

Consumer Education Service, series of planographed releases issued September through May. Consists of annotated lists, reports, news, and suggestions relative to consumer problems. Current yearly subscriptions, \$1.50.

The Life of Ellen H. Richards, Caroline L. Hunt. 330 pp. 1942. \$1.50.

Your Career, a 12-panel illustrated folder showing the opportunities open to graduates in home economics. Single copy, 10¢; 10 or more, 3¢ each; 1000 copies, 2¢ each.

Other books, pamphlets, pictures and mimeographed material on family economics and consumer problems, family relationships, and child development, textiles and clothing, food and nutrition, etc.

AMERICAN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION

A non-profit, educational and service organization of American and Canadian hospitals and hospital administrators.

18 East Division Street
Chicago 10, Illinois

Telephone: Whitehall 4350

George Bugbee, Executive Secretary

PURPOSE: "Its object shall be to promote the welfare of the people through the development of hospital and out-patient service. To further this object, the Association shall encourage professional education and scientific research, aid in the health education of the public, cooperate with other organizations having a similar object, and do all things which may best promote hospital and out-patient service efficiency." (Statement in By-Laws)

ORGANIZATION: Founded September 12, 1899 as the "Association of Hospital Superintendents" with nine members, the Association now serves 3500 member hospitals and 3200 individual administrators in the United States, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines and Canada by an exchange of educational material and technical information. The Association is financed by institutional dues dependent on patient census, individual dues, and proceeds from the sale of publications and services. Membership requirements include approval of professional services by the American College of Surgeons and by the American Medical Association. Social and public service requirements are being developed by the Association itself as the hospital's role in the community becomes more complex. The American Hospital Association has institutional membership in the International Hospital Association and also was a founding member of the Inter-American Hospital Association. Many of the Association members belong also to other national hospital organizations-- the Catholic Hospital Association, the Protestant Hospital Association and the National Hospital Association. Most other hospitals not coming under any of these three categories belong directly to the American Hospital Association. By membership on consulting bodies, the Association is represented in practically every organization in the health field.

Policies of the Association are established by the House of Delegates, the members of which are elected by authorized representatives of the institutional membership. The Board of Trustees, elected by the House of Delegates, is the executive body of the American Hospital Association which administers its property, funds and policies. The experience and knowledge of its members are utilized in the formation of consulting bodies as councils and committees. The work of each of the councils is coordinated and translated into service programs by permanent secretaries of each council under the direction of the Executive Secretary of the Association. The council names and functions are as follows: Administrative Practice; Professional Practice; Hospital Planning and Plant Operation; Public Relations; Government Relations; International Relations; Education; and the Hospital Service Plan Commission, and Association Relations.

OPERATIONS: The Council on Administrative Practice considers matters of a general administrative nature such as hospital economics, admission and collection procedure, purchase and issuance procedure. The Council on Hospital Planning and Plant Operation concerns itself with the planning and maintenance of the physical plant of the hospital. In addition to many projects in conjunction with plant operation and the housekeeping functions, this Council is now developing an approval plan for hospital architects to assist hospitals or communities in the preparation, planning or building of an appropriate hospital.

The Council on Professional Practice concerns itself with the relations of the hospital to its professional staff and to the administration and maintenance of standards and qualifications of hospital treatment. Medical service, nursing, dietetics, social service, x-ray, physical therapy, and other professional areas within the hospital are studied and coordinated by this Council. The Council on Public Relations is formulating and executing a "service concept" for application at the hospital level. Emphasizing the need for integration of hospitals into the community, this Council assists member institutions with programs of public education and planned public relationships. Information and suggested materials for these campaigns are included in a periodic bulletin published by the Council. Development and execution of public education programs at the national level is also within the province of this Council.

The Council on Government Relations maintains a Washington office, the Washington Service Bureau, for the Association membership; as an information center for government agencies and a point of interpretation for hospitals, the Bureau distributes the Washington News Letter to the Association membership. Two results of the myriad contacts with the government agencies are: 1) the American Hospital Association contract with the U. S. Public Health Service correlating recommendations and administrative details of the U. S. Cadet Nurse Corps training program; 2) acceptance by the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, of the Association's Hospital Accounting and Statistics as the basis for payment to hospitals for government purchased hospital care.

The Council on Association Relations develops effective working programs making possible a common approach to problems universal to all hospitals. Correlation of the programs of state and regional hospital groups with those of the national group is the responsibility of this Council. The Council on Education is evolving and executing programs of basic and advanced instruction in hospital administration. The development of institutes on the multiple responsibilities of hospital administration and the coordination of an integrated system of texts and manuals are within the province of this Council.

The Hospital Service Plan Commission works to extend the application of the principles of group payment for hospitalized illness, to improve the efficiency of non-profit hospital service plans and coordinate the activities of the 81 Blue Cross Plans approved by the American Hospital Association. This

Commission serves both the interest of the public (18 million participants in Blue Cross Plans) and the interests of the hospitals and the individual plans themselves.

The Bacon Library of the American Hospital Association is perhaps the only library in the world exclusively devoted to literature in the field of hospital administration. Its services are available to the general public as well as to member and non-member hospitals. The Library receives approximately 250 periodicals related to the hospital and allied fields from which a most elaborate and valuable clipping service has been set up. Clip sheets on 700 subject headings are assembled and distributed in response to requests for specific topics. The Library carries on an extensive correspondence and information service sending a great deal of material abroad. Of potential value to postwar arrangements abroad is the supply of blueprints for hospitals and hospital buildings which can be borrowed in photostatic form. Working in conjunction with the Library is the Association's research department. Information on problems in either the professional or administrative aspects of hospital care can be secured on request.

In regard to wartime and postwar hospital functions, it should be observed that the American Hospital Association is concerned not with medical care in itself but with hospital administration. The Association is an almost inexhaustible source of material for those who wish to learn about the hospital field and any of the practical problems that can occur in community health affairs. A set of brochures on problems confronting a community which wishes to establish a hospital or expand one is being readied for distribution. The Association is represented in the planning of veterans' hospital care and in the development of federal rehabilitation programs. Continuing to work for better hospital organization, expanded community service, better patient care and more efficient hospital financing, the Association is increasing both public understanding of the hospital and health leaders' understanding of the hospital needs of the public. "The hospital is emerging as an agent of society with responsibilities unique in all of the educational and social services. Hospital care has come to be accepted as almost a given right of the American citizen. To fulfill this responsibility to society and to accomplish public expectations, it is vitally important that hospitals have common objectives and a unified approach to mutual problems."
(Official Statement)

"Prompted by the evident need for a national survey of hospital services, the American Hospital Association through its Committee on Postwar Planning appointed an independent, non-political, public service group, the Commission on Hospital Care, to study the present facilities, the practices, policies and programs of voluntary, non-profit, private and governmental institutions of all types that care for the sick and to recommend a program of expansion when needed and the further development and coordination of hospital services." (Official Statement) Thomas S. Gates of the University of Pennsylvania is Chairman. Members include important representatives from the fields of hospital administration, medicine, dentistry, nursing, sociology

and economics. Labor, management and farm interests will have a voice in the study. The work of the Commission is being financed by \$35,000 grants from each of three philanthropic foundations: the Commonwealth Fund, the Kellogg Foundation, and the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. State study groups are stimulated to cooperate with this pioneer "needs and resources" study. The American Hospital Association is interested in coordinating the state surveys and establishing a possible basis for a national hospital plan. The Commission on Hospital Care has published Organization and Survey Procedure for a State Hospital-Study and Scope of Study and Planning for a State Hospital-Study.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: An International Hospital Association was set up just before the war started, and a meeting was planned for 1938 in Canada, which could not be held. The Honorary President is Malcolm T. MacEachern, M. D., of the American College of Surgeons, who is also Chairman of the American Hospital Association's Council on International Relations. The American Hospital Association, the United Kingdom Council of the International Hospital Association and the Swiss Hospital Association are eager to revive the international organization after the war.

The Council on International Relations is also tied up with the Inter-American Hospital Association, of which the American Hospital Association is a founding member. One member of the Council, Mr. Felix Lamela, of the Inter-American Hospital Association, works with the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau in Washington and acts as liaison between the Inter-American group and AHA. Meetings of the Inter-American Hospital Association have been held in Mexico City and Atlantic City. The President is now Gustavo Baz, M. D., Mexican minister of public health and welfare. Regional Inter-American institutes have been held in Mexico City and Lima under the auspices of the Inter-American Hospital Association. Sponsoring organizations in the United States included the AHA, the American College of Surgeons, the U. S. Public Health Service, the American College of Hospital Administrators, the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, and the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor. American experts in all phases of hospital administration lectured at these institutes, more of which are planned for the future. The Inter-American Hospital Association is also considering a Spanish language journal.

A large volume of international correspondence on hospital problems is handled by the Council on International Relations. It has also aided in the placement of physicians, nurses and others from Central and South America in hospitals and schools for the purpose of post-graduate study and experience. Close touch is kept with UNRRA regarding conditions in Africa, Europe and China. The Council has offered its cooperation in every way possible.

The American Hospital Association is very anxious to receive literature again from Europe. Interest has been indicated in European hospital standards, accounting procedures, etc., developments in Great Britain

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

The national organization of the architectural profession.

1741 New York Avenue
Washington, D. C.

Telephone: National 1727

Edward C. Kemper, Executive Secretary

PURPOSE: To promote practical and scientific efficiency of the profession, to advance education and aesthetics in architecture, and the allied arts, and constantly increase the service of the profession to society.

ORGANIZATION: The Institute, organized in 1857, for the more than eighty years of its existence has been successful in improving conditions which affect the cultural standards of the country, the welfare of the building public and the advancement of the architectural profession. It is now composed of 73 self-governing chapters and 23 affiliated state organizations, all working in their respective districts under broad national policies fixed annually by the delegates in convention. There are about 5000 individual members.

The affairs of the Institute are administered from its headquarters at The Octagon, Washington, D. C. The Octagon, a famous Washington mansion, was built by Col. John Taylor in 1800. The architect was Dr. William Thornton, noted architect of the period. After the year 1814, the British having burned the White House, President James Madison occupied the Octagon, and during his occupancy the Treaty of Ghent between the United States and Great Britain was signed by him, in the circular room, which is now used as the Secretary's office of The American Institute of Architects.

That portion of the income of The Institute which is derived from dues paid by its members, from sales of published documents and from rents and interest is used for operating purposes. The balance of income, that received from endowment funds and gifts, is applied to such purposes as general architectural education, the support of numerous scholarships, the care of The Institute Library, the maintenance of The Institute's property, and a general endowment fund.

The Institute has active committees, whose personnel is representative of all sections of the country, engaged upon subjects of general interest to the public and to the architectural profession, such as -- Allied Arts, Federal Public Works, Housing, Architectural Education, Architectural Services, Contract

Documents, Industrial Relations, Structural Service, Registration Laws, Public Information, Preservation of Historic Buildings, Civic Design, Organization of State Societies, City Planning, Inter-Professional Relations, and Competitions.

Officers of The Institute include: President, Raymond J. Ashton, Salt Lake City, Utah; Vice President, Walter R. MacCornack, Cambridge, Mass.; Secretary, Alexander C. Robinson III, Cleveland, Ohio; Treasurer, James R. Edmunds, Jr., Baltimore, Maryland.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The Institute has participated in the Pan-American Congress; it also has connections with the National Architectural Societies of Great Britain, Canada, Australia, Mexico, Brazil, Cuba, Uruguay, Argentina, and others. Up to 1939, the Institute had close relations with the American Academy in Rome.

The Committee on Foreign Relations, whose Chairman is Philip L. Goodwin, has done the most work in the international field. This Committee, with the Museum of Modern Art, worked up the architectural exhibit which the OWI sent to Stockholm. It has also worked on two exhibitions with the National Council of Architects of this country and the Soviet Union.

MEMBERSHIP: Any architect living in the United States or in its territories or possessions, whether or not a citizen of the United States, may be admitted to membership in The American Institute of Architects if he satisfies its Board of Directors that he has adequate professional qualifications, an honorable standing in his profession and community, and is able to undertake the pecuniary obligations of the membership. The admission to membership normally is twenty-five dollars. At present for newly-elected members the dues of the Institute for the first year of membership are five dollars; for the second year, five dollars; for the third year, ten dollars.

PUBLICATIONS:

Journal of the American Institute of Architects, - monthly -
\$3.00 a year

Books and pamphlets.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF DECORATORS

A national organization of interior architects, designers and decorators.

41 East 57th Street
New York 22, N. Y.

Telephone: Plaza 8-1642

Stephen Jussel, President
Mrs. M. M. Girard, Executive Secretary

PURPOSE: To promote educational programs, to advance the art of interior design and decoration; to uphold in practice a code of ethics of mutual benefit regarding trade and public relationships.

ORGANIZATION: The Institute was founded in 1939, now includes thirteen chapters covering twenty-four states, with independent members in nine other states. Associate members comprise heads of schools and heads of departments of interior design and decoration in colleges and universities, designers who have made notable contributions in the field, and specialists among writers on interior design and decoration.

Among its activities the Committee on Education arranged and conducted three regional round table discussions on interior design and decoration: one in Chicago, 1938; one in San Francisco, 1939; one in New York, 1940. Taking part were representatives from the leading schools and universities in each section. The proceedings, which have been published by the Institute, provide valuable source material on the subject of education for students of interior architecture, design and decoration.

A sub-committee of the Committee on Education conducts national competitions in schools, arranges exhibitions at headquarters and medals known as the "Rorimer" medals are awarded. Chapters in other cities arrange to show the work selected for the travelling exhibitions.

Other travelling and local exhibitions are arranged by the Institute. Recently a project, BUDGET HOUSE, designs for houses in the middle income range, was shown from coast to coast. Another exhibition is being prepared for 1945.

The Institute has an attractive modern gallery and offices in the Fuller Building in the heart of New York's art center.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The Institute has thus far confined its activities to the U.S., but it has members in England, Canada, Mexico and Hawaii.

MEMBERSHIP: Eligibility requires two years of academic work of college level, three years of technical training in interior design and decoration in a registered school of design, and a minimum of three years of practice.

PUBLICATIONS: Annual - with photographic and text material related to decorative arts \$5.00 (Discontinued during the war)

Proceedings of the Round Table Discussions
For the three \$1.50

Bibliography on Interior Architecture, Design and
Decoration \$1.00

You and Your Home - small booklet with simple rules
for interior decoration 10¢

Membership Directory \$5.00

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS (AIEE)

Technical association of members of the profession.

33 West 39th Street
New York 18, N. Y.

Telephone: Pennsylvania 6-9220
Cable Address: CYANDRIC

H. H. Henline, National Secretary

PURPOSE: The advancement of the theory and practice of electrical engineering and of the allied arts and sciences, and the maintenance of a high professional standing among its members.

ORGANIZATION: The Institute was founded in 1884 and incorporated in 1896 and now numbers more than 22,000 members, exclusive of about 4,000 enrolled student members. Besides the national headquarters with its staff, there are ten geographical districts (one in Canada) each headed by a vice president, 73 sections (with some sub-sections) and 125 branch organizations. The 21 General, several Special and 19 Technical Committees constitute the elements through which the main activities are set in motion and through these "it is estimated that some 2,000 members take part each year in furthering the progress of the electrical profession within the framework of the Institute." The National President of the Institute is C. A. Powel of the Westinghouse Electrical Manufacturing Company, East Pittsburgh, Pa., and the National Secretary is H. H. Henline. The Institute is represented on such boards, committees, and councils as United Engineering Trustees, Inc., National Research Council, World Power Conference, and numerous other organizations in the field.

INTERNATIONAL INTERESTS: Since 1912 the Institute has had reciprocal arrangements with a number of electrical engineering societies in other countries with exchange privileges (including a three months' membership) for visiting members. The Societies with which these reciprocal arrangements have been established are: Institution of Electrical Engineers (Great Britain), Societe Francaise des Electriciens (France), Associazione Elettrotecnica Italiana (Italy), Koninklijk Instituut van Ingenieurs (Holland), Association Suisse des Electriciens (Switzerland), Norsk Elektroteknisk Forening (Norway), Svenska Teknologforeningen (Sweden), Verband Deutscher Elektrotechniker E. V. (Germany), Elektrotechnicky Svaz Ceskoslovensky (Czechoslovakia), Stowarzyszenie Elektrykow Polskich (Poland), Denki Gakkwai (Japan), The Institution of Engineers (Australia), and South African Institute of Electrical Engineers (South Africa).

There are members of the Institute in various parts of the world. Local Honorary Secretaries have been appointed in France (A. S. Garfield, 1/3 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris 8e), Northern & Southern

India, New Zealand, Sweden (AF Enstrom Ingeniorsveten-Skapsakademien, Stockholm 5) The Transvaal, Australia, Brazil and England (A.P.M. Fleming, Metropolitan-Vickers Elec. Co., Trafford Park, Manchester).

MEMBERSHIP: A Fellow of the Institute must be 32 years old and have ten years of active practice in electrical engineering; a Member must be 27 years old with five years of practice; Associates must be 21 and qualified to fill a subordinate position in engineering work. Membership is not limited to the United States. Three annual conventions are held, besides occasional district and frequent local Section and Branch meetings.

PUBLICATIONS:

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING - monthly. Free to members, non-members \$12 in U.S., Mexico, Cuba, P. Rico, Central America, Hawaii, South America, Haiti, Spain and Spanish Colonies; \$13 in Canada; \$14 in all other countries.

TRANSACTIONS - Annual, \$4.00 to members. \$12.00 plus extra foreign postage to non-members.

ANNUAL REFERENCE INDEX

THE STANDARDS OF THE AIEE

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF GRAPHIC ARTS

National educational non-profit organization interested in maintaining standards and increasing appreciation in the graphic arts.

115 East 40th Street
New York, N. Y.

Telephone: Caledonia 5-8375

Miss Blanche Decker, Executive Secretary

PURPOSE: "To stimulate and encourage those engaged in the graphic arts; to form a center for intercourse and for exchange of views of all interested in these arts; to publish books and periodicals; to hold exhibitions in the United States, and to participate as far as possible in the exhibitions held in foreign countries, relating to the graphic arts; to invite exhibits of foreign work; to stimulate the public taste by schools, exhibitions, lectures and printed matter, to promote the higher education in these arts; and generally to do all things which will raise the standard and aid the extension and development toward perfection of the graphic arts in the United States." (Official statement)

ORGANIZATION: The Institute, which was founded in 1914, offers to its members not merely the advantages of association with leaders in their chosen field, but a wide variety of cultural and practical benefits. Meetings, frequently discussing graphic arts processes, are arranged for the members. Among the important exhibitions arranged, the most noted is the Fifty Books of the Year though other annual features such as the National Commercial Printing Exhibition, the Fifty British Books, the Sixty Textbooks, Books Made For Children and Fifty American Prints are becoming widely known. These are among the most impressive exhibitions of the graphic arts produced in this country. Special exhibitions are also arranged from time to time on particular subjects or in honor of individual artists in the graphic arts field. Nearly all of these exhibitions are sent on a cross-country tour, to museums, libraries, schools, and craftsmen's clubs.

Under the auspices of the Institute special groups in New York have been organized, of which the best known are the Trade Book and the Textbook Clinics which meet at dinner with planned programs for discussion.

The Institute has offices in the Architectural League Clubhouse at 115 East 40th Street. Its pleasant book-lined rooms contain the collection of all the past Fifty Books exhibitions since the First Year, 1923; and the privileges of the dining room in the clubhouse are extended to Institute members. Its membership list includes 525 individuals and 100 organizations. Officers include

George T. Bailey, president; Arthur R. Thompson, honorary president; Walter Frese, first vice president; Arthur Rushmore, secretary; F. Emerson Andrews, treasurer.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The Institute has maintained close relations with England for many years. For the past ten they have been exchanging the "Fifty Books of the Year". With the aid of OWI, a recent Children's Book Exhibit was sent to the National Book Club, 3 Henrietta Street, London. The Institute also aided OWI in contributing material to a Graphic Arts show which was exhibited in Egypt. In cooperation with the Coordinator for Inter-American Affairs the Institute sponsored an exhibition of American-made books that toured Latin America in 1942. The organization is looking forward to the restoration and strengthening of its foreign contacts after the war.

MEMBERSHIP: Active membership in the Institute is by invitation, sponsored by two present members. The dues are \$15 annually. Sustaining membership is available to publishers, printers, paper merchants, and other companies in the graphic arts field who desire to associate themselves with the Institute and to support its activities toward the improvement of graphic arts in America. The cost of a sustaining membership is \$50 annually.

PUBLICATIONS:

Newsletters - usually issued five times a year to members.

Catalogues published in connection with exhibitions:

Fifty Books of the Year

Sixty Textbooks

Fifty American Prints

Books Made For Children

Special publications of unusual desirability are frequently contributed by members for their associates. They are known as Keepsakes.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF MINING AND METALLURGICAL ENGINEERS

A voluntary association of members of the profession.

29 West 39th Street
New York 18, N. Y.

Telephone: Pennsylvania 6-9220
Cable Address: AIME

A. B. Parsons, Secretary

PURPOSE: The American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers is an association of members of the profession to promote the arts and sciences connected with the economic production of useful minerals and metals and the welfare of those employed in these industries.

ORGANIZATION: The Institute, organized in 1871 under the name of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, is composed of individual members (12,000), and student associates (3,000) and is managed by a board of 27 directors elected by the entire membership. The President is Chester A. Fulton, President of the Southern Phosphate Company, and the Secretary is A. B. Parsons. About half the membership belong to local sections (one of which is in Rio de Janeiro and one was in Manila), each of which has its own officers and activities. Reports of their meetings are published in Mining and Metallurgy.

The following endowment funds have been established, the incomes of which are available to the Institute for research, publications, and special projects: James Douglas Library Fund (\$111,000), the Seeley W. Mudd Memorial Fund (\$127,300), the Rocky Mountain Fund (\$123,000), the Charles Hayden Memorial Fund (\$50,000), the Endowment Fund "X" (\$70,000), the Robert C. Gemmell Memorial Fund (\$25,000).

INTERNATIONAL INTERESTS: The Institute has approximately 250 members in Europe, the largest numbers in England, Sweden, and Russia. It is also affiliated with two groups in England, the Iron and Steel Institute and the Institute of Metals.

PUBLICATIONS:

Mining and Metallurgy - monthly - \$3 domestic, \$4 foreign, \$1.50 to members.

Mining Technology - twice quarterly

Metals Technology - twice quarterly

Petroleum Technology - issued bi-monthly.

Transactions - 4 to 7 bound volumes annually

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHYSICS, INC.

An association composed of five scientific societies.

57 East 55th Street
New York 22, N. Y.

Telephone: Eldorado 5-5850

Henry A. Barton, Director
Madeline M. Mitchell, Publication Manager

PURPOSE: To advance and diffuse knowledge of the science of physics and its applications to human welfare: (1) by publishing journals devoted to physics and related sciences; (2) by making available to the public through journals, newspapers and other channels of public information reliable communications as to physics and its progress; (3) by cooperating with local, national and international organizations devoted to physics; (4) by promoting unity and effectiveness among physicists; (5) by fostering relations of the science of physics to other sciences and to the arts and industries.

ORGANIZATION: The Institute, organized in 1931, is an association composed of the American Physical Society, the Optical Society of America, the Acoustical Society of America, the Society of Rheology, and the American Association of Physics Teachers, each of which is a member of the incorporated Institute and nominates three members for the Institute's governing board. The board elects the officers of, and supervises all matters concerning, the Institute. The societies which thus control the Institute have delegated to it matters of common interest such as the general advancement of the science of physics and the publication of research journals.

The only members of the Institute are the five member societies, as entities. The Institute, however, has Associates, which are corporations and institutions interested in supporting its work.

The Institute does not hold regular scientific meetings, this being a function left to the member societies. It is represented on the National Research Council, quasi-official federal organization.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The Institute, whose societies have members (mostly nationals) in France, Sweden, Switzerland and Italy, has no regular foreign affiliations, although an informal affiliation exists with the Institute of Physics and the Physical Society in London. About 400 libraries abroad have subscribed regularly to the Institute's publications. During the submarine-menace days, the Institute overprinted and made replacements free of charge of all journals lost in transit to England.

WARTIME OPERATIONS: The Institute cooperates with the OWI by furnishing ONAF with abstracts of scientific matter for science newsletters and by allowing the photostating of articles appearing in its journals for distribution by the OWI in France. Many government departments subscribe to and receive reprints of the Institute's printed matter, and from time to time special issues are devoted to branches of the service, such as an issue on "Physics in the Navy". The Institute has also worked with the War Manpower Commission.

In cooperation with the American Library Association, the Institute has stockpiled from 15 to 75 copies of each issue of its eight publications.

MEMBERSHIP: The only members of the Institute are the five member societies as a group.

PUBLICATIONS: The Institute publishes all of the journals devoted primarily to the science of physics in the USA - eight in number. Of these three are owned and operated by the Institute. The remaining five are owned by several of the member societies and are operated by the Institute as agent only.

- A. Owned and operated by the Institute:
1. Review of Scientific Instruments - monthly
For members: \$3.00 domestic; \$3.50 foreign
For nonmembers: \$5.00 domestic; \$5.50 foreign
 2. Journal of Chemical Physics - monthly
Domestic: \$10.00; foreign \$11.00
Single copies: \$1.00 each
 3. Journal of Applied Physics - monthly
For members: \$5.00 domestic; \$5.70 foreign
For nonmembers: \$7.00 domestic; \$7.70 foreign
- B. Owned by the American Physical Society
1. Physical Review - semi-monthly
Domestic: \$15.00; foreign \$16.50
Single copies: \$1.50 each
 2. Reviews of Modern Physics - quarterly
For members: \$3.00 domestic; \$3.40 foreign
For nonmembers: \$4.00 domestic; \$4.40 foreign
Single copies: \$1.50 each
- C. Owned by the Optical Society of America:
1. Journal of the Optical Society of America - monthly
Domestic: \$7.00; foreign \$7.70

- D. Owned by the Acoustical Society of America:
1. Journal of the Acoustical Society of America - monthly
Domestic: \$6.00; foreign \$6.60
- E. Owned by the American Society of Physics Teachers:
1. American Journal of Physics - bimonthly
Domestic: \$5.00; foreign \$5.50

AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE

A voluntary organization expressing the common interests of the members of the steel industry.

350 Fifth Avenue
New York 1, N. Y.

Telephone: Lackawanna 4-5815

Walter S. Tower, President

PURPOSE: "To promote the interest of the iron and steel industry or any part or branch thereof; to collect statistics and other information concerning the industry; to engage in investigations and research; to provide a forum for the exchange of information and discussion of problems relating to the industry; to promote the use of iron and steel." (Official Statement)

ORGANIZATION: In 1855 a group of prominent iron masters organized the American Iron Association, the first formal organization in the industry. This group was reorganized in 1864 and renamed the American Iron and Steel Association. The primary function of this association was the collection and dissemination of statistics. In 1908, a supplementary group, now known as the American Iron and Steel Institute, was formed, since many activities in addition to the original statistical records were seen as necessary. The two organizations functioned side-by-side until 1912, when the present Institute took over the records and activities of the Association.

The Institute is governed by a Board of Directors, whose members are chosen from executives in the industry. On the Board smaller companies are fully represented and often carry a majority vote of the Board. The Institute is a purely voluntary organization, and has no authority to control or direct any action of its members.

OPERATIONS: An annual meeting is held by the Institute at which discussions are held concerning policy and technical operations. A medal for the best technical paper presented at the technical sessions of the meeting is awarded as a memorial to Judge Gary, the Institute's first president.

Most of the Institute's work is done under the direction of its many committees, whose wide variety indicates the scope of the work of the Institute. The committees include those on: Manufacturing Problems, Coke Oven, Open Hearth, Industrial Relations, Building Codes, Steel Pipe Research, Reinforced Concrete Research, Traffic, Statistics, Commercial Research, Packaging and Loading, Publicity; and the following technical committees: General Technical, Alloy Steel, Bullet Core Steel, Plates, Track Accessories, Stainless Steel, Tin Plate, and Welding.

The statistical reports of the Institute comprise an important part of its work. These reports are continuations of those issued by the organization which preceded the Institute and have been published regularly since 1868. The Committee on Statistics has also been preparing forms and collecting information for the new Iron and Steel Works Directory.

The Institute pioneered in sponsoring a program of welfare and safety among employers in the steel industry. At present every major steel company has a well organized program of safety.

Many research studies have been initiated, most of them under the sponsorship of the Institute's committees and many in cooperation with other organizations. These studies have covered: axles and locomotive forgings, rails, welding, wrought steel wheels, stream pollution, light steel construction, steel pipe research, and reinforced concrete research. A special Fellowship was established by the Institute at the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research in 1938. During 1944 this Fellowship was devoted to a study on methods of disposal of waste pickle solutions.

The Institute maintains a library containing approximately 1700 volumes dealing with the subject of steel. The library also subscribes to 75 technical magazines and papers, and keeps a current subject reference file of clippings, pamphlets, etc.

WARTIME OPERATIONS: Since 1940 a large part of the Institute's activities have been carried on to benefit government war agencies, although the Institute has no official connection with the war program.

Many of the Institute's committees, such as those on Alloy Steel, Packaging and Loading, Bullet Core Steel, etc., have worked in cooperation with many federal agencies including the War Production Board, the Treasury Department, National Bureau of Standards, War Manpower Commission, Selective Service System, and the U. S. Army Utilities Branch.

MEMBERSHIP:

Active: open to individuals directly engaged in the iron and steel industry in the United States and Canada.

Associate: open to individuals indirectly connected or affiliated with the industry.

Company: open to companies engaged directly in the iron and steel industry, one or more of whose officers or employees are individual members of the Institute.

PUBLICATIONS:

Steel Facts, bi-monthly.

The Picture Story of Steel

Safety in Steel

Steel Makes the Home

Steel Serves the Farmer

Steel War Record

Recent Activities of the Institute

Yearbook

All publications are free to members and most of them are free to the public.

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

A limited-membership association concerned with Jewish affairs.

386 Fourth Avenue
New York 6, N. Y.

Telephone: Murray Hill 5-0181
Cable Address: Wishcom, N. Y.

John Slawson, Executive Vice-President
Max Gottschalk, Director, Overseas Department

PURPOSE: "To prevent the infraction of the civil and religious rights of Jews, in any part of the world; to render all lawful assistance and to take remedial action in the event of threatened or actual invasion or restrictions of such rights, or any unfavorable discrimination with respect thereto; to secure for Jews equality of economic, social and educational opportunity; alleviate the consequences of persecution and to afford relief from calamities affecting Jews, wherever they may occur; and to compass these ends to administer any relief fund which shall come into its possession." (From Section 2 of the Act of Incorporation)

ORGANIZATION: The American Jewish Committee was organized in 1906. In addition to the headquarters office in New York, there is a branch office in Washington. There are local chapters in several cities in the United States.

The Committee believes that Jews throughout the world are united by bonds of history, religion, culture and fellowship, but that this unity of interest is not based on the concept of the Jewish people as a unified national organism. The Committee's program is based upon the right of individual Jews to live as free citizens on a full basis of equality in the lands of their birth or adoption. Its three major fields of activity are protecting the civil and religious rights of Jews throughout the world; counteracting anti-Semitism in the United States; serving as a cultural and intellectual center for American Jewry, thus making a contribution to the development in this country of well integrated American Jews.

In counteracting anti-Semitism, the Committee sponsors a program of public education in support of democratic principles, believing that unless there is a genuine democracy in the United States, the position of every minority group is precarious. It seeks to immunize American public opinion against anti-Semitism through a program of education and interpretation based upon the development of a better understanding of the Jews as individuals and as a group.

The Committee maintains a Library of Jewish Information both to strengthen American Jewish spiritual life and to aid in counteracting anti-Semitic propaganda. Through its investigative department, the Committee has systematically studied and analyzed the trends and tendencies of anti-Semitism in

the United States. Through its community activities department, the Committee gives intensive service on a day-to-day basis to over 300 community organizations throughout the country.

The Committee's Research Institute on Peace and Post-War Problems conducts studies on post-war planning. Both through representations to various governmental agencies, and through its publications, it gives its support to various projects that will protect the civil and religious liberties of Jews and other minorities throughout the world.

The Committee is financed by contributions from individuals and agencies, and by its endowment fund. Its officers are Joseph M. Proskauer, president; Jacob Blaustein, chairman of the executive committee; Morris D. Waldman, vice-chairman of the executive committee; David Sher, chairman of the administrative committee; Nathan M. Ohrbach, treasurer; Victor S. Riesenfeld, secretary; John Slawson, executive vice-president.

INTERNATIONAL INTERESTS: Besides contributing to the relief and rehabilitation of the post-war world, the Committee seeks to aid in the restoration to the peoples of the various countries of their right to self-government, with liberty assured to all inhabitants regardless of their ethnic, religious or national backgrounds, and in the maintenance of Jewish rights and an open-door immigration policy in Palestine, so it may truly serve as one of the havens for Jews who may be unable to reestablish themselves in the lands of their nativity or adoption. It has invited representative and important figures from each country now resident here to meetings, and asked for their counsel on the policy to adopt with respect to the post-war situation in that country. It has an Overseas Committee for these purposes, and has presented many documented memoranda to the State Department and other government agencies on the conditions of Jews in foreign lands.

With the increased importance of Latin America for Jewish life, it is seeking to promote closer liaison with the Latin American Jewish communities and to furnish them guidance. The Committee is also supporting the movement for the establishment of an international bill of rights of man. As a consultant organization to the American Delegation at the San Francisco United Nations Conference it was especially concerned with furthering the establishment of a Commission on Human Rights.

MEMBERSHIP: Jews who are citizens of the United States and who desire to aid in furthering the purpose and program of the Committee are eligible for membership. The number of members is limited; there are now about 2,200 members.

PUBLICATIONS: The Contemporary Jewish Record, bimonthly
The Committee Reporter, monthly
The American Jewish Year Book, yearly. (Published by the Jewish Publication Society.)

Various miscellaneous publications, among which are the Study Course on Jewish Post-War Problems, consisting of eight units and dealing with such topics as Jewish rights, Palestine, migration, relief and rehabilitation, Jewish survival, etc.; and To the Counsellors of Peace: Recommendations of the American Jewish Committee.

AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS, INC.

A confederation of national affiliated organizations, branches, local affiliated organizations and individuals.

1834 Broadway
New York 23, N. Y.

Telephone: Circle 6-1900
Cable Address: CONGRESS

Samuel Caplan, Secretary

PURPOSE: "To express the will of American Jewry through democratic representation." (From a statement in a leaflet distributed by the organization)

ORGANIZATION: The Congress was established in 1917 "for the purpose of defending the rights of Jews, wherever they may be assailed. It was organized in response to a mass feeling for the introduction of democratic methods in Jewish life." (Official statement)

Today, the so-called Congress movement is comprised of the American Jewish Congress and the organizations which it has helped to establish and with which it is integrated: the World Jewish Congress, the Inter-American Jewish Council and the Institute of Jewish Affairs.

The American Jewish Congress operates under the guidance of officers, an executive committee and a paid staff.

It has a commission on community interrelations to expose and combat anti-Semitism and other anti-democratic activities; a commission on law and legislation to protect civil rights and equality under federal, state and municipal law; a commission on economic discrimination to handle cases involving job discrimination; a women's division which is also engaged in relief and welfare projects, and a youth division.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: "In the period of the first World War, the American Jewish Congress was the forum through which American Jewish life was coordinated on democratic lines. What was done in the ... Congress was reflected in the achievements of the American Jewish delegation which went to the Peace Conference at Versailles, where, together with representatives of other communities, they formed the Committee of Jewish Delegations. Through it, there was brought about the incorporation into the peace treaties of the minorities' rights clauses and the pledges contained in the Balfour Declaration establishing Palestine as the Jewish National Homeland." (Official statement)

The organization pioneered in the battle against Hitler Germany in the anti-Nazi boycott. It took a leading part in the founding of the American Jewish Conference, a move for solidarity in efforts to help Jews abroad.

Together with the World Jewish Congress, the AJC has been responsible for awakening governments and peoples to the mass killings in Europe, establishing the evidence and initiating efforts to save the Jews from Nazi terror. In the World Jewish Congress, which the American Jewish Congress helped to establish in 1936, the organization has gathered together the leaders in exile of the European Jewish communities and organized them for effective work on behalf of their respective groups.

With the World Jewish Congress, the American Jewish Congress organized in 1941 and now jointly maintains the Institute of Jewish Affairs, "foremost Jewish research body now engaged in surveying and analyzing the facts concerning Jewish life before and during the present war, with a view to establishing the basis of just claims after the war. The Institute is staffed by noted scholars and experts whose published studies are widely recognized as authoritative." (Official statement) The Congress's informational and research services are now carried on largely through the Institute.

The American Jewish Congress has assembled the Jewish communities of the South American republics in an Inter-American Jewish Council, which, through a system of intercommunication and mutual support, serves as an instrument of Jewish solidarity.

WAR OPERATIONS: Through its women's division, the Congress is aiding substantially in the war effort. It has housed and fed 50,000 service men in its Congress defense houses; has sent 250,000 pounds of clothing abroad; has spent one-half million dollars for Allied relief; has bought 18 millions in war bonds.

MEMBERSHIP: Associate member: \$3 annual dues
Regular member: \$5 annual dues
Sustaining member: \$10 annual dues
Honor roll member: \$25 annual dues

PUBLICATIONS: Congress Weekly, subscription included in dues.
Educational and promotional literature.

AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE (J.D.C.)
(Known in Europe as the American Joint Distribution Committee)

A voluntary American agency for overseas relief, rescue and rehabilitation for the victims of war and religious persecution.

270 Madison Avenue
New York 16, N. Y.

Telephone: Lexington 2-5200
Cable Address: JOINTDISCO

Joseph C. Hyman, Executive Vice-Chairman

PURPOSE: The relief and rescue of Jews and the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Jewish communities throughout the world.

ORGANIZATION: J.D.C. was established in 1914 as a war emergency agency. In its 30 years of work it has expended over \$150,000,000 to assist Jews in 52 countries overseas. It has a National Council of 5200 members which is the corporate body. The Council elects 210 to the board of directors, whose work is carried out in turn by an executive committee chosen from the directors and by an administrative staff employed by them.

Officers include: chairman, Paul Baerwald, New York; honorary chairman, Mrs. Felix M. Warburg; chairman of the board of directors, James N. Rosenberg; chairman of the National Council, Albert H. Lieberman, Philadelphia; vice-chairman, Frank L. Sulzberger, Chicago.

Funds for the support of the J.D.C.'s overseas activities are contributed by some 4600 Jewish communities throughout the United States and, to a limited extent, by a number of communities in Canada. The J.D.C. allocates subventions to Jewish community, philanthropic, relief, emergency aid committees or projects for purposes of assistance abroad. The Committee does not deal in United States domestic relief. Problems affecting refugees in the United States are generally handled through some special agency such as the National Refugee Service, the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society or local community welfare committees. Emigrants are assisted by the J.D.C. in connection with coming to the Western Hemisphere, and the J.D.C. in combination with other organizations, has defrayed the bulk of transportation needs of emigrants proceeding to all parts of the world, including a substantial number to Palestine. The J.D.C. does contribute toward the rehabilitation of refugees and local resident Jewish groups, whether in neutral countries or in Allied lands.

The J.D.C.'s staff of overseas representatives stationed in all major unoccupied European countries is prepared to handle emergency situations and to provide immediate aid for Jews in distress. A very American and democratic organization in its outlook, the J.D.C. is motivated by long-range plans for reconstruction and rehabilitation of the Jewish populations abroad.

The Committee is in close touch with our government, more especially with the State and Treasury Departments and the War Refugee Board. It

collaborates with the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, UNRRA, International Committee of the Red Cross and many private agencies such as American Friends Service Committee, Unitarian Service Committee, International Student Service, YMCA, Catholic and other organizations.

The Committee's work is always fluid and is constantly expanding. For its expanding emergency program in Europe for 1945 it will require a minimum of \$46,570,000, an increase of more than \$26,000,000 over the amount appropriated for 1944.

Some idea of the magnitude of the activities of J.D.C. may be gained from a summary of the agency's activities in the five years from 1939 through 1943:

- "(1) Helped an average of 900,000 persons annually since 1939.
- (2) Enabled 74,000 refugees to escape to Western Hemisphere and Palestine.
- (3) Aided more than 50,000 refugees in Spain, Switzerland and Portugal.
- (4) Organized special relief and rehabilitation programs for Jews in liberated areas of North Africa.
- (5) Promoted the integration of 125,000 immigrants in Latin American countries.
- (6) Sent food packages and medical assistance to Jewish refugees in Asiatic Russia and resumed official relationships with the Soviet Union to ship supplies from the United States to evacuees in Russia on a non-sectarian basis."

(From Five Years of the United Jewish Appeal)

PUBLICATIONS: A monthly, the J.D.C. Digest, is sent to a large mailing list. Also Today's Facts and Figures about the J.D.C. issued periodically; the J.D.C. Newsreel, a pictorial published several times a year; the Report of the Secretary, issued monthly, and the Annual Report. In addition, the J.D.C. research department prepares a Weekly Review for limited distribution to the officers and staff of the J.D.C.

THE AMERICAN LABOR CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, INC.

A nonprofit organization devoted to research in behalf of labor.

9 East 46th Street
New York 17, N. Y.

Telephone: Plaza 3-9172
Cable Address: ALCIAF

Varian Fry, Executive Director

PURPOSE: "To make available to the labor movement in the United States and elsewhere the information needed for a better understanding of international problems from the broad viewpoint of organized labor. This purpose is to be achieved through: (a) the undertaking of a research program in respect to the problems of the international organization of all nations on a democratic basis, with due respect for labor's rights and freedoms, and with particular emphasis on the economic problems involved; (b) the undertaking of an educational program designed to make such information available to labor and to the public generally, by means of publications, conferences, lectures, radio and any and all other appropriate methods of communication."
(From the Charter)

ORGANIZATION: The American Labor Conference on International Affairs was created in 1943 by a group of American labor leaders who are high officers of unions belonging to the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the Railway Brotherhoods. Its members include not only American labor leaders but also American and European scholars and representatives of European labor movements now residing in the United States.

Its officers include: President, William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor; vice-presidents, David Dubinsky, President of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union; and Matthew Woll, vice-president, American Federation of Labor; secretary, George Meany, secretary-treasurer, American Federation of Labor; treasurer, Adolph Held, president of Amalgamated Bank of N. Y.; and executive director, Varian Fry.

"The new organization will study the problems of the conduct of the war and the future peace from the point of view of organized labor," the original announcement said, "and (will) attempt to formulate policies on which the American and free European labor movements can agree... Organized labor everywhere must join in this preparatory work in order that, when the time comes, it may not be overwhelmed, because of unpreparedness, by forces which have nothing in common with the ideals of liberty, social justice and democracy."

In the time which has gone by since its foundation, the American Labor Conference has sought in various ways to accomplish the aims for which it was established. With the aid of a small research staff and the

assistance of a number of American and European labor representatives and scholars who are collaborating with the Conference in four committees (on political questions, economic questions, labor questions and questions of education), it has already prepared and published 11 Occasional Papers and four Studies in Postwar Reconstruction.

In addition to its publishing activities, the American Labor Conference has also organized many meetings of labor representatives. The most notable of these was the convention which was held in New York in December, 1944. More than 500 labor representatives attended to hear outstanding labor leaders, scholars and government officials discuss the Dumbarton Oaks proposals and the question of world labor unity.

Perhaps most important of all its activities, the Conference has on a number of occasions assisted the A.F. of L. and the C.I.O. in presenting to the appropriate departments of the government a united labor policy on questions of international scope.

The American Labor Conference was incorporated in February, 1945. An independent organization, it is financed by contributions from other labor organizations and membership dues.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The American Labor Conference is in contact with leaders of the Italian free labor movement, and expects shortly to establish contact with similar leaders in France and in other countries.

MEMBERSHIP: There are two classes of members. The active members, who have one vote each, consist of the original incorporators and those individuals elected by the board of directors. The non-active members, who have no vote, are of seven kinds, ranging from student members who pay \$3.50 annual dues to donors who pay \$500 or more annual dues. The present membership is 200.

PUBLICATIONS:

A.L.C. News Letter, fortnightly; 10¢ a copy, \$2 a year.

International Postwar Problems, quarterly; \$1 a copy, \$3 a year.

Occasional Papers. Divided into five series: Economic, Educational, Labor, Monetary and Political, with titles such as The Disposal of Government-Owned Plants after the War, The Reform of the International Labor Organization, American and British Currency Plans. Prices vary from 10¢ to \$1.00.

Studies in Postwar Reconstruction:

THE AMERICAN LABOR CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, INC. -3-

Safeguards against Oppressive Labor Conditions in Backward Countries

International Access to Raw Materials

Germany in the Transition Period

The Problem of Reparations.

Prices are \$1 each.

THE AMERICAN LEGION and THE AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY

A civilian organization of veterans of World Wars I and II.

777 North Meridian Street
Indianapolis 6, Indiana

Telephone: Lincoln 4353

Donald G. Glascoff, National Adjutant, The American Legion
Mrs. Gwendolyn W. MacDowell, National Secretary, The American Legion Auxiliary

PURPOSE: "To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a one hundred per cent Americanism; to preserve the memories and incidents of our associations in the Great Wars; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, state and nation; to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy; to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness." (Preamble of Constitution)

ORGANIZATION: The first steps toward founding the American Legion were taken at a caucus of members of the A.E.F. in Paris in February, 1919, and the Legion was formally organized at the charter convention held in Minneapolis the same year. The Legion operates under the direction of elected national officers, the national executive committee and other national committees, and the national headquarters staff. The state organizations, parallel in pattern to the national organization, are called departments, and the local organizations are called posts. There are approximately 12,260 posts.

The manifold activities of the Legion may be briefly indicated by a list of some of its national committees and commissions; Americanism, Americanism endowment, child welfare, child welfare liaison, contests, supervisory, conventions, coordination, post-war America, education of orphans of veterans, defense, distinguished guests, emblems, employment, endowment fund, finance, foreign relations, graves registration, inter-American good will promotion, labor relations, law and order, publications, legislation, marksmanship, national cemeteries survey, overseas graves decoration, pilgrimage, publicity, rehabilitation, medical advisory, rehabilitation vocational training advisory, trophies, awards and ceremonials, veterans' preference.

The Legion has a fun and honor society called the Forty and Eight Society after the "40 hommes -- 8 chevaux" French box car of World War I, and the Auxiliary a similar society in its La Botique des Huit Cheveaux et Quarante Hommes.

The American Legion Auxiliary, which is composed of the wives, daughters, mothers, and sisters of members of the American Legion or of deceased veterans, is modelled directly upon the American Legion and has the same purposes.

The Legion is financed by the dues of its members and a \$5,000,000 endowment fund raised by public subscription. Its officers for 1944-45 are Edward N. Scheiberling, commander; John R. Ruddick, treasurer; Ralph B. Gregg, judge advocate; Donald G. Glascoff, adjutant.

The officers of the Auxiliary for 1944-45 are Mrs. Charles B. Gilbert, president; Mrs. Gwendolyn W. MacDowell, secretary; Mrs. Cecilia Wenz, treasurer; Ralph B. Gregg, counsel general.

WARTIME OPERATIONS: The Legion works closely with the War Department, the Navy Department, the Veterans' Administration, the Office of Civilian Defense, and the Selective Service Boards. It has 26 field secretaries in the United States to report on the work of the Veterans' Administration by visiting veterans hospitals; has one field secretary in England to look out for the welfare of American servicemen and veterans there, and contemplates sending more secretaries to the war theaters; sent \$5,000 through the State Department to Greece for the aid of American veterans located there; aids the children of American veterans and French mothers living in France; contributed largely to the maintenance of the American ambulance corps abroad; and vigorously supported various drives in the United States.

INTERNATIONAL INTERESTS: Among the countries or territories in which the Legion has posts, or had before the war, are the United Kingdom, Denmark, Sweden, France, Belgium, Italy, China, the Philippines, Guam, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Trinidad, Mexico, Guatemala, Panama, Brazil, Argentina, Canada, Newfoundland, Alaska, Hawaii, Midway and Wake Islands. Others will undoubtedly be established after the present war.

The Legion helped to found FIDAC, Allied international organization of World War I veterans, and aided in its support until 1939 when the American group withdrew. The Legion may cooperate in reviving the FIDAC, or something similar, after the cessation of present hostilities. Also, the Legion has contacts with similar organizations in other friendly countries.

After the war, the Legion expects to invite many prominent foreign guests to attend its conventions, as it did after the first World War.

MEMBERSHIP: Membership in the respective organizations is limited to veterans of World Wars I or II, and to their female relatives. The annual dues are determined by each annual convention for the ensuing year; for 1945 they are \$1.00. The Legion has 1,600,000 members; the Auxiliary 600,000.

PUBLICATIONS:

The American Legion Magazine, monthly, subscription cost included in member's dues. \$1.25 a year.

The National Legionnaire, monthly, subscription cost included in member's dues. 20¢ a year.

AMERICAN MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION

A professional association whose members are companies or company executives, mostly in the field of manufacturing and heavy industry.

330 West 42nd Street
New York 18, N. Y.

Telephone: Bryant 9-6055

Alvin E. Dodd, President

PURPOSE: To promote interchange of information on management practices, and the development of the science of management.

ORGANIZATION: Originally organized under the name of the Corporation Training Schools, the American Management Association has, through the years, expanded its sphere of influence to other than personnel fields, taking its present corporate name and organization in 1923.

The AMA is composed of industrial and commercial companies and executives interested in modern and efficient management methods for their own organizations.

Because its membership includes almost every type of industry, the Association makes possible, by conferences, publications, and special services, a broad interchange of management information and experiences. The AMA makes no profit, does no lobbying, and advances no propaganda. Its interests are solely the practical solution of current business problems and the development of the science of management.

The AMA serves its members through seven divisions: office management, insurance, personnel, finance and accounts, marketing, production and packaging.

Executive direction of the Association's affairs is in the hands of the president, Alvin E. Dodd, who gives this work his full time. General control is vested in a board of directors, composed of leading industrial and business executives.

The principal activities of the AMA center in the division conferences. Each division holds one or more annual conference at which problems of timely importance in its field are discussed, and at which men outstanding in their fields are invited to present papers. Recent conferences have dealt directly with wartime business operations. Among these were two held in New York in September, 1944, -- an industrial relations conference and a collective bargaining conference. Another was a packaging conference and Exposition which was held in Chicago in March, 1944. This meeting was very successful in bringing together all the forces of business and industry to correlate their efforts in this phase of our war mobilization program.

All papers presented at the division conferences, together with the ensuing floor discussions, are published in booklet form. Members are

provided with a directory of all papers published since 1934, classified by divisions. Total divisional conference publications number over one thousand.

Practical assistance on specific problems is given to member companies by the research and information bureau. Helpful information is obtained by a trained research staff from books, articles, confidential files and, where permitted, from the experience of other member companies.

More than 5000 books on management subjects, over 400 current business publications, as well as extensive pamphlet and clipping files, are contained in the AMA library. This reference literature is constantly kept up to date by removing obsolete and superseded material. The Association also provides a bibliographical service. Reference lists of important articles, books and periodicals are prepared by the research and information bureau on hundreds of management subjects.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The AMA is a member of the National Management Council which exists principally to plan International Management Congresses. These were previously held about every two years. The last, which was attended by representatives of 47 countries, was held in Washington, D. C., in 1938. At that time plans were made for holding the succeeding meeting in Stockholm in 1942. The meeting had to be postponed, but will be held in Stockholm when conditions permit.

MEMBERSHIP: The Association has a flexible scale of membership dues which may be readily adapted to the requirements of companies both large and small as well as to individuals and institutions. These rates are scaled to the use made of the facilities offered and are in no sense dependent upon the size, capitalization, or sales volume of the prospective member.

PUBLICATIONS:

The Management Review - (monthly) contains digests of articles pertinent to management appearing in over 600 publications, and brief reviews of current business books of significance, arranged under AMA divisional headings. It enables a busy man to survey all current topics of interest to him in less than thirty minutes. In addition to these reviews and digests, each issue contains current comments by some well-known executive. \$5 a year.

Personnel - (bimonthly) publishes articles on employee selection, training, compensation, promotion, pensioning, collective bargaining, seniority, grievance systems, and the like, prepared especially for it by leading authorities. It has acquired a reputation as the outstanding publication in its field. Its "readership" cuts across all management. Demands for copies come from production superintendents, office managers, sales managers, and many other types of executives. \$5 a year.

PUBLICATIONS: (continued)

Management News - (monthly) presents news of current developments in the field of management and includes a summarized analysis of the forecasts of seven of the foremost business services. \$1. a year.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

A federacy of state and territorial medical associations.

535 North Dearborn Street
Chicago 10, Ill.

Telephone: Superior 0880

Olin West, M.D., Secretary and General Manager
Morris Fishbein, M.D., Editor of Publications

PURPOSE: "The advancement of medical science, the improvement of medical education, and the widest possible extension of a high quality of medical care." (Official Statement)

ORGANIZATION: The American Medical Association was established in 1847, and in its organization is patterned after the federal constitution. It is a federacy of its constituent state bodies - with the District of Columbia, territories and possessions enjoying equal status, making a total of 54 constituents. These, in turn, are made up of 2000 county or district societies, which are judges of their own membership.

The Association is incorporated not for profit and all funds are devoted to promoting its objectives. Its headquarters in Chicago occupy an entire building of modern design where normally a personnel of more than 600 is employed.

The work of the Association is largely carried out through its councils, bureaus, executive officers and publications. Jurisdiction on all questions of ethics and in the interpretation of the laws of the organization comes under the purview of the Judicial Council. The Council on Medical Education and Hospitals concerns itself with entrance requirements, courses, buildings and equipment, teachers and teaching methods. It maintains files on schools and hospitals and assigns them a rating, and, in conjunction with the Biographical Department, obtains official information in regard to medical students and licensed physicians to serve as the basis for its official Biographic Index of Physicians, which enables members of the profession to keep tab on the location, society affiliations, specialties and other data concerning colleagues. The Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry deals with the investigation of drugs and medical preparations and their recommendation or disqualification.

The Council on Scientific Assembly is charged with arranging the programs of the general meetings of the Assembly, securing cooperation among the sections, passing on questions of policy in relation to scientific work, and investigating and reporting on scientific questions. The Council on Physical Medicine, formerly the Council

on Physical Therapy, is concerned with the gathering and dissemination of information that will be helpful to the medical profession and with investigations pertaining to physical therapy apparatus and devices of various kinds that are used in the field of physical medicine.

The Council on Foods and Nutrition evaluates nutrition claims for food products. The Council on Industrial Health develops information in the field of industrial medicine, fosters research, and attempts to stimulate the provisions of training in the special field with which it is concerned and to devise methods of protecting the health of industrial workers.

The Bureau of Investigation is a clearing house of information on patent and proprietary medicines, all forms of quackery, medical fads and fakes. By service to the public through physicians, and by direct service to the public including the answering of some 20,000 questions annually by correspondence, the Bureau of Health Education seeks to promote the general health. The Bureau of Legal Medicine and Legislation keeps in touch with court decisions, legislation and other matters of medico-legal significance. The Bureau of Exhibits promotes graduate medical education for physicians and disseminates health education information to the public. The Bureau of Medical Economics studies all phases of general economics which have a bearing upon the practice of medicine.

The Association maintains a reference library in which more than 1000 domestic and foreign medical journals are received, many of which are abstracted and indexed; and a chemical laboratory, which confines itself mostly to the investigation of new remedies.

The platform of the Association adopted in 1944 included the principles of the utmost utilization of qualified medical and hospital facilities in the extension of medical services to all people; the continued development of the private practice of medicine, subject to such changes as may be necessary to maintain the quality of medical services and to increase their availability, including the development and extension of voluntary hospital insurance and voluntary medical insurance; and the principle that the care of the public health and the provision of medical service to the sick is primarily a local responsibility.

The Association is financed chiefly by fellowship dues and sales of publications. Its policies are determined by the House of Delegates, which is composed of delegates elected by the constituent associations. The principal officers are president, Herman L. Kretschmer, Chicago; president-elect, Roger I. Lee, Boston; secretary and general manager, Olin West, Chicago; treasurer, J. J. Moore, Chicago; editor of publications, Morris Fishbein, Chicago; business manager, Mill C. Braun, Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The Association exchanges some of its publications with foreign countries, and cooperates with the Office of War Information in preparing medical booklets for overseas distribution. It also has plans for an independent program of publishing works in various foreign languages. It seeks to make openings in the United States for medical students and internes from other countries.

WARTIME OPERATIONS: The Association publishes War Medicine and cooperates with many government agencies. A special committee on postwar planning is developing plans for physicians returning from the war. Efforts are made to assist medical veterans in finding new locations and to provide medical personnel for areas now lacking it. The Association has cooperated as fully as possible with the Procurement and Assignment Service for Physicians, Dentists and Veterinarians, an official agency of the Federal government. About 60,000 members of the Association are now serving with the armed forces.

MEMBERSHIP: The membership of the American Medical Association is that of its component associations, more than 125,000 as of April 1, 1945. These members do not pay any dues to the national Association, nor do the constituent associations.

Participation in the scientific work of the Association is made dependent upon qualification as a fellow. Applications for fellowship are subject to the approval of the judicial council. Those accepted pay annual dues of \$1 and must subscribe to the Journal. There are at present about 65,000 fellows.

PUBLICATIONS:

Journal of the American Medical Association. Weekly. \$8 a year.
Hygeia. A monthly lay health journal. \$2.50 a year.
American Medical Directory. A list of physicians. Biannual. \$18.
Quarterly Cumulative Index Medicus. \$12 a year.
Archives of Internal Medicine. \$5 a year.
American Journal of Diseases of Children. \$8 a year.
Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry. \$8 a year.
Archives of Dermatology and Syphilology. \$8 a year
Archives of Surgery. \$8 a year.
Archives of Otolaryngology. \$6 a year.
Archives of Pathology. \$6 a year.
Archives of Ophthalmology. \$8 a year.
War Medicine. \$5 a year.

Also numerous books and circulars, among which are:

Fundamentals of Anesthesia. 2nd. ed. 1944. \$2.50
The Pharmacopeia and the Physician. 2nd. series. 1943. \$1.50
Medical Writing: The Technic and the Art. By Morris Fishbein.
1938. \$1.50
Primer on Fractures. 5th ed. 1943. \$1.

- Medical Writing: The Technic and the Art. By Morris Fishbein.
1938. \$1.50
- Primer on Fractures. 5th ed. 1943. \$1.
- A.M.A. Interns' Manual. 1943. \$.60.
- New and Nonofficial Remedies. Annual. \$1.50
- Useful Drugs. 13th ed. 1942. \$.75.
- Epitome of the U.S. Pharmacopeia and the National Formulary.
7th ed. 1943. \$.60.
- Glandular Physiology and Therapy. 2nd. ed. 1942. \$2.50
- Handbook of Nutrition. 1943. \$2.50.
- Handbook of Physical Medicine. 1945. \$2.
- Organized Payments for Medical Services. Revised ed. \$.50.
- Medical Service Plans. \$.50.

AMERICAN MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION

A federation of state leagues of municipalities.

1313 East 60th Street
Chicago 37, Illinois

Telephone: Fairfax 3400

Earl D. Mallery, Executive Director

PURPOSE: "To assist member leagues in their work of serving and representing their member municipalities."

ORGANIZATION: The American Municipal Association, which was founded in 1924, is the national federation of state leagues of municipalities. Leagues of municipalities are organized in 39 states, the membership of the leagues consisting of 8,918 cities and towns.

The Association carries on a wide variety of activities designed to assist member leagues in their work of serving and representing their member municipalities. It prepares research and informational reports and bulletins; maintains a comprehensive municipal information service; and provides a consulting service on special phases of municipal government. It keeps members informed of federal legislation affecting municipal government and represents the interests of municipalities nationally, paralleling the activities of the state leagues which represent the municipalities before the state governments.

It holds an annual conference of league officers and public officials, assists leagues with their annual and other meetings, fosters cooperation between the leagues on municipal problems of common concern, and aids in the development of leagues of municipalities. In cooperation with the state leagues, it maintains a field advisory service to municipalities through field representatives.

The officers are Wilson W. Wyatt, president; R. E. Riley, vice-president; Earl D. Mallery, executive director.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The Association is the American member of the International Union of Local Authorities. Its office serves as the secretariat for the American Committee for the Union, which Committee is the representative in the United States of the Inter-American Congress of Municipalities. It works closely with similar organizations in various countries and participates in numerous international congresses and meetings.

PUBLICATIONS:

Washington News Letter. Published semi-monthly when Congress is in session; otherwise monthly. \$2.00 a year.

Municipal Legislation. An annual review. \$1.00 a year.

Municipal Government and the War. 1942. \$1.00.

Motorized Police Patrol. 1940. 50¢

City Purchasing Methods. 1940. 50¢

Representative Administrative Organization Charts of Cities.
1934. 50¢

The above titles are only samples of an extensive list.

AMERICAN OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY ASSOCIATION

A national, nonprofit, membership organization in the field of occupational therapy:

175 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, N. Y.

Telephone: Algonquin 4-2452

Mrs. Meta R. Cobb, Executive Secretary

PURPOSE: To promote the use of occupational therapy, advance the standards of education and training in this field, promote research, and engage in other activities advantageous to the profession and its members.

ORGANIZATION: Occupational therapy work in the United States, which was started under the direction of the Surgeon General of the U. S. Army at the time of the first World War, led to the organization of the American Occupational Therapy Association. The Association is composed of 22 affiliated regional and state associations which send representatives to a house of delegates where occupational therapy problems are discussed and recommendations are made to the board of management of the national Association. Representatives are also sent to the Association's annual convention.

The organization has standing committees on scientific study and research, education, registration of therapists, publications and exhibits. The Association has a membership of 1,900, including 1,500 registered therapists, and is supported by memberships and donations.

Officers include: president, Everett S. Elwood, executive secretary of the National Board of Medical Examiners; vice-president, Marjorie Taylor, director of the Curative Workshop, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; vice-president, Helen S. Willard, director of the Philadelphia School of Occupational Therapy; editor of Occupational Therapy and Rehabilitation, Dr. William R. Dunton, associate editor, American Journal of Psychiatry; treasurer, Holland Hudson, secretary and treasurer, National Council on Rehabilitation; and executive secretary, Meta R. Cobb.

The Association's principal government relationships are with the Army and Navy and with Veterans Facility Hospitals where occupational therapy is being carried on. A classification has been established for occupational therapists under the medical branch of the Civil Service Commission. OT technicians

serve the Army as civilians; in the Navy, they may be commissioned as WAVES.

The Association works with the American Medical Association, which sets occupational therapy training standards and approves the schools, now numbering about 22, including one school in Canada, where this training is given. It also works with the National Council on Rehabilitation, National Tuberculosis Association, National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, American Association for Physical Therapy, and other organizations.

INTERNATIONAL INTERESTS: The foreign contacts of the Association are maintained primarily for the purpose of the exchange of ideas. It keeps in close touch with the Association of Occupational Therapists, London, England; Occupational Therapy Association of Hawaii, Honolulu; and with a local association in Canada, centered at the University of Toronto. The Association also has about 12 foreign memberships, mainly in England, Australia and Venezuela. As a rule, it does not exchange periodicals.

MEMBERSHIP:

Associate: \$3
Student (for students taking occupational therapy course): \$4
Associate subscriber: \$6
Active: \$6
Sustaining: \$10 and upward

PUBLICATIONS:

Occupational Therapy and Rehabilitation - bimonthly - single numbers, \$1; \$5 per volume (subscription is included in most classes of membership).

Newsletter - quarterly, free (sent to members and other names on mailing list).

The Association also publishes books, monographs and pamphlets, and it has films and slides for the use of schools, hospitals and groups interested in occupational therapy work.

AMERICAN ORT FEDERATION

American constituent of an international educational organization devoted to helping the Jew to become an integral part of the economic and social structure of his community.

212 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, N. Y.

Telephone: Ashland 4-7452

George Backer, President
Philip Block, Executive Director

PURPOSE: To create a new occupational existence for refugees and the masses of European Jews through trade schools, farm colonies and industrial workshops.

ORGANIZATION: The ORT movement began in Russia in 1880, the name deriving from Russian words roughly equivalent to Organization for Rehabilitation through Training. The movement is now international in scope and operates under the name of the World ORT Union, with headquarters, since early in the European war, in New York.

The American ORT Federation, founded in 1923 as an autonomous constituent of the World ORT Union, functions as the national fund-raising and educational agency of the ORT movement in the United States. Its organization follows the pattern set by the international body.

It is constituted by a dues-paying membership and headed by a policy-making national executive committee. A board of directors, elected by the national executive committee, manages the organization, which has a paid staff, an advisory committee and committees on labor and finance. Its funds in the United States are raised through Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds throughout the United States and through independent campaigns.

The Labor Committee, formed in 1938 to conduct campaigns and carry on propaganda work for ORT among trade unions of New York City, has arranged concerts and other benefit occasions and obtained distinguished sponsors through CIO and AFL cooperation. Such large unions and labor fraternal organizations as the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union, Workmen's Circle and the Jewish National Workers Alliance support and participate in activities of the labor committee.

Senators Robert F. Wagner and James M. Mead of New York head a committee of Congressmen formed by the Federation in 1935 to endorse and further ORT fund-raising campaigns.

The Federation is affiliated with the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service and works closely with the National Refugee Service and with the Jewish Occupational Council.

Organizationally somewhat apart from the American ORT Federation, but related to it, are three American ORT organizations: ORT Council of Organizations, Women's American ORT, and Young Men's and Women's Division of the American ORT. European Friends of ORT, which established the ORT Trade School in New York City, and helped to found the American ORT, is another organization related to the American ORT Federation.

The Council, established in 1941 for the purpose of conducting an educational and financial campaign among Jewish communities in the United States, maintains close and friendly relations among 19 central Jewish organizations: American Federation of Lithuanian Jews, American Federation for Polish Jews, Association of Hungarian Jews in America, B'nai B'rith, Central Conference of American Rabbis, Free Sons of Israel, Independent Order of Brith Sholem, Order of the Sons of Zion, Rabbinical Assembly of America, Rabbinical Council of America, Synagogue Council of America, Union of American Hebrew Congregations, Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America, United Bessarabian Jews of America, Jewish National Workers' National Council of Young Israel, United Synagogue of America, and Workmen's Circle.

Women's American ORT, an autonomous but constituent body of the American ORT Federation, was founded in 1927 and has over 50 chapters now scattered throughout the United States and Canada. Besides participating in the fund-raising activities of the Federation, it carries on through its local chapters and regional groups a constant social and educational program.

The former Junior American ORT, now known as Young Men's and Women's Division, was established in New York in 1934 for the purpose of spreading information about the ORT program, raising funds for ORT schools all over the world and interesting young men and women in the broad problems of modern Jewish life, with particular emphasis on economic rehabilitation of Jews all over the world. The idea spread and Junior ORT groups were organized all over the country, notably in Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, Newark and in the boroughs of New York City.

With money raised by the Federation in its role of central fund-raising ORT group in the United States, all of these organizations are working to promote in this country the original aims of the ORT movement: to improve the technical skills of Jewish farmers and artisans; to introduce new crafts offering better opportunities for earning a living; to provide credit facilities for farmers and artisans for the purchase of machinery, tools and seeds; to establish cooperatives for the marketing of finished products; to engage in research regarding economic conditions of the Jews.

The devices ORT uses to train workers for industry are trade schools, adult courses, "perfectioning" courses for unskilled workers, production workshops and cash loans; for agricultural workers there are farming courses, agricultural colonies, vegetable gardening, and credit and financial advisory services.

INTERNATIONAL INTERESTS: The World ORT Union, at present, has headquarters in New York City and functions as an emergency committee. Operational arm of the Emergency Committee is the group known as European Friends of ORT, made up of a number of refugees who were active in the ORT work abroad. It was this group which established the ORT Trade School in New York City and helped to found the American ORT Federation.

The American ORT movement has connections with ORT activities in Latin America, France, Hungary, Canada, Switzerland, North and South Africa, Yugoslavia, Poland and China.

WARTIME AND POSTWAR OPERATIONS: The Federation has organized courses on reconstruction work in Europe at Columbia University, where young American men and women are being trained as administrative personnel to be engaged in Jewish economic reconstruction after the war. Problems of agricultural work, cooperative movements, social work and community organization are part of the curriculum.

The Federation has also established a special committee for the purpose of collecting various types of machines, tools and equipment, which will be prepared for shipment to Europe after ORT's training centers are established there.

The organization has worked out its postwar plans in collaboration with UNRRA, whose director general, Herbert H. Lehman, is one of the two men on the Federation's advisory committee.

MEMBERSHIP:

Junior ORT - \$3 a year

Women's ORT - \$5 a year

Men's membership (American ORT Federation) - \$5 or \$10 a year; sustaining members contributing above the regular fee according to their means.

PUBLICATIONS:

ORT Economic Review, published quarterly; 50¢ a copy, \$2 a year. The Federation distributes occasional reports, pamphlets, and display material.

AMERICAN ORTHOPSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION, INC.

An interprofessional association to advance the study and treatment of behavior and personality.

Room 916, 1790 Broadway
New York 19, N. Y.

Telephone: Circle 5-6137

Norvelle C. LaMar, M.D., President

PURPOSE: "To unite and provide a common meeting ground for those engaged in the study and treatment of problems of human behavior", and "to foster research and spread information concerning scientific work in the field of human behavior, including all forms of abnormal behavior." (From Constitution)

ORGANIZATION: The Association was established in 1924. Membership is interprofessional, consisting of about 500 psychiatrists, psychologists, and psychiatric social workers who have had three years clinical experience dealing with behavior problems and personality disorders, and certain other persons elected for their distinctive contributions to the advancement of orthopsychiatry. Annual meetings commonly feature an interprofessional symposium on some specific topic, later published in the Journal, the official publication of the Association which is sent to all members.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The Association has a few foreign members, and its Journal goes to many foreign subscribers. Recently there has been a notable increase in Latin American subscriptions, and the AOA has sent out 50 copies through the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. Several sets are being held for war-interrupted subscriptions.

MEMBERSHIP:

Members: \$6 a year.
Fellows: \$10 a year.

PUBLICATIONS:

American Journal of Orthopsychiatry; Lawson G. Lowrey, M.D., editor, 25 West 54th Street, New York 19; \$6 a year domestic; \$6.50 foreign.

Research Monograph Series:

Introduction to the Rorschach Method, by S.J. Beck (out of print)

Studies in Sibling Rivalry, by David M. Levy, M.D.; paper \$1, cloth \$1.25.

PUBLICATIONS: (continued)

A Visual Motor Gestalt Test and its Clinical Use, by Laretta Bender, M.D.; \$3.50.

Doll Play of Pilaga Indian Children, by Jules and Zunia Henry; \$3.

Also special reprints of groups of papers on particular subjects.

AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

A society devoted to the study of government and contemporary public affairs.

Northwestern University
Evanston, Illinois

Telephone: University 1900

Kenneth Colegrove, Secretary-Treasurer

PURPOSE: "To encourage the study of political science, including political theory, government and politics, public law, public administration, and international relations. The Association as such will not assume a partisan position upon any question of practical politics, nor commit its members to any position thereupon."

(From Article 2 of its Constitution)

ORGANIZATION: The American Political Science Association, organized in 1903, is a society of men and women interested in the investigation and discussion of governmental affairs and public opinion. The Association has no platform or program; it is the organ of no party, group, or institution. Persons of widely differing views are numbered in its membership.

Its most important activities are carried out through its committees on American legislatures, on a library of political thought, on national citizenship education, on professional opportunities for political scientists, on research, on social studies, and on undergraduate instruction. The Committee on Citizenship Education acts in an advisory capacity to several agencies, notably the Federal Immigration and Naturalization Service.

The Association maintains a personnel service whereby the records of academic achievement and experience of members are furnished to the administrative officers of colleges and universities, to government officials, to research bureaus, to civic organizations, and to other officials who desire such information when making appointments.

The Association holds annual meetings which are rotated among some of the principal centers of the country. At these meetings three days are devoted to round-tables and addresses on governmental subjects. All members are entitled to participate in these discussions along with the leading experts in the various branches of the subjects. Among the subjects are judicial review, administration of new governmental activities, training for the public service, the press and public affairs, reorganization of county government, civil-military relations in a democracy, the organization of peace, government and business, constitutional reform, the government and social security,

foreign policy, the city manager plan, teaching problems in political science, and many others. The Association also promotes regional conferences for the purpose of securing an interchange of opinions by political scientists, government officials, the newspaper profession, and other public-spirited citizens. It assists in the publication of research studies and investigations.

The Association is financed by membership dues and by individual contributions to the endowment fund. Its officers are John M. Gaus of the University of Wisconsin, president; Robert T. Crane of the Social Science Research Council, first vice-president; Frederic A. Ogg of the University of Wisconsin, managing editor; Kenneth Colegrove of Northwestern University, secretary-treasurer.

INTERNATIONAL INTERESTS: The Association has many foreign members, and many of the articles in its Review and much of the time at its meetings are devoted to the study of foreign governments and politics and international affairs. The Association has maintained a stockpile of its publications since 1939 for subscriptions interrupted by the war.

MEMBERSHIP: Membership is open to persons who have an interest in promoting the study of government and in the dispassionate discussion of public affairs. Annual members pay dues of \$5.00 a year; sustaining members, \$10.00 a year; and life members make a single payment of \$100.00 and are exempt from payment of annual dues. All members possess the right to vote. There are now approximately 3,300 members.

PUBLICATIONS: American Political Science Review. Bimonthly. Offers a comprehensive review of government, politics, law, international relations and jurisprudence. Each issue contains two or three leading articles of permanent significance, several shorter articles, 50 to 60 pages of discriminating book reviews, and a classified and extensive bibliography; also a section devoted to government documents.

THE AMERICAN PRISON ASSOCIATION

"Duly qualified medium for the registration of the opinions of prison administrators in the United States." (From a statement by the organization).

135 East 15th Street
New York 3, N. Y.

Telephone: Algonquin 4-9718

Edward R. Cass, General Secretary

PURPOSE: (1) To improve the laws in relation to public offenses and offenders, and the modes of procedure by which such laws are enforced.

(2) To study the causes of crime, the nature of offenders and their social surroundings, the best methods of dealing with offenders and of preventing crime.

(3) To improve the penal, correctional and reformatory institutions throughout the country, and the government, management and discipline thereof, including the appointment of boards of trustees and other officers.

(4) To care for and provide suitable and remunerative employment for paroled and discharged prisoners and probationers, and especially such as may have given evidence of reformation.

ORGANIZATION: The APA was founded in 1870 and incorporated in 1871 under the laws of the State of New York. Its first president was Rutherford B. Hayes, 19th president of the USA.

The organization owes its origin to the Prison Association of New York (founded in 1844 and incorporated in 1846), largely through the efforts of Enoch C. Wines, who was mainly responsible also for the founding of the international organization now known as the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission. (He had secured the attendance in London in 1872 of representatives of 26 governments at an International Penitentiary Congress, which shortly afterward became the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission.)

The APA operates under the guidance of officers, an executive committee, a board of directors, and a small paid staff. It is housed in a building owned and since 1887 occupied by the Prison Association of New York. Combined staff of the two organizations numbers 15 persons.

APA membership totals about 1,200 individuals, most of whom are officially connected with the correctional systems of their respective states. Membership includes judges, wardens, physicians, parole officers, social workers and others.

The APA is financed mainly by memberships and by income from investments.

The American Prison Association has nine affiliated bodies: the Wardens' Association, National Chaplains' Association, National Prisoners' Aid Association, National Conference of Juvenile Agencies, American Parole Association, National Probation Association, National Jail Association, Medical Correctional Association, and Penal Industries Association.

With these affiliates, the APA holds an Annual Congress of Correction, which is a forum for discussion of all problems relating to delinquency, crime and abnormal behavior. This meeting is the largest annual gathering of its kind in this country, with the exception of the annual meetings of the National Conference of Social Work, which does not deal solely with delinquency. All meetings during the Annual Congress of Correction are open to the public.

The Association maintains a free clearing house which is prepared to furnish advice and information on prison, reformatory, workhouse and jail administration, construction of penal and correctional buildings, and in general on the treatment of the offender both inside and outside of institutions.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: As previously stated, the APA is a member of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission, which is composed mainly of prison and other officials of about 58 governments and which sponsors, in normal times, an international gathering every five years. The APA is officially represented, usually by its general secretary, at each of these meetings, the last of which was held in Berlin in 1935.

The general secretary of the APA served as a special representative of the Secretary of State at an international meeting in Florence, Italy, in 1938, preliminary to the quinquennial meeting of the Congress that was to have been held in Rome in 1940.

(The federal government contributes about \$3,500 annually to the IPPC.)

The APA's link with Canadian correctional activities is official, specified by APA bylaws, and a Canadian corrections official serves as a member of the APA's board of directors.

The Association's contacts abroad have been with member organizations of the IPPC and with individuals, often officials connected with departments of justice, its best points of contact.

It has maintained contacts with the Howard League in England, an unofficial organization comparable to the APA.

The Association carries on a considerable correspondence with corrections officials in other countries. Many inquiries from abroad come to the APA via the State Department and the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

The APA exchanges publications with groups and individuals in England, especially, and in a few other countries. It has about 20 foreign exchanges, but this is no indication of the extent of APA's foreign contacts, which in peacetime are very numerous.

The Association has played host to many foreign visitors, planning their schedules and arranging itineraries.

WAR AND POSTWAR OPERATIONS: The APA plans to urge, as soon as the war ends, a renewal of IPPC, which is not now functioning.

It is urging the states to plan for the postwar period and itself has a Committee on Postwar Planning, the responsibility of which, according to its chairman, is "to concern ourselves not merely with buildings, but with the programs for which they are to serve as implements and the personnel without which buildings are piles of brick and programs are waste paper."

The Association has had a long peacetime relationship with the U.S. Bureau of Prisons and during the war has worked also with the Army, Navy, Selective Service System, War Production Board, and the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

The APA is stockpiling back numbers of its publications for shipment abroad to former contacts.

MEMBERSHIP: Is not restricted to the USA. APA has members in Puerto Rico, Hawaii, Cuba, Netherlands, West Indies, Panama, Costa Rica, Peru and England.

The classes of memberships are:

1. Associate membership -- \$2.00
2. Full membership -- \$5.00
3. Ten dollar membership
4. Service or agency membership -- \$25.00
5. Life membership -- \$100.00

A subscription to the Association's official publication, The Prison World, is included in all memberships.

PUBLICATIONS: The Prison World -- official publication of the American Prison Association and the National Jail Association; bimonthly; \$2.00 per year.

Proceedings of the American Prison Association -- a large bound volume containing proceedings of the Annual Congress of Correction; annual; \$3.00 per year.

Directory of State and National Correctional Institutions of the United States and Canada -- compiled annually; distributed free to members, libraries and correctional officials; charge of \$1.00 to commercial firms.

AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION

Private professional society of public health workers of North America.

Room 1004, 1790 Broadway
New York 19, N. Y.

Telephone: Circle 5-8000

Reginald M. Atwater, M.D., Executive Secretary

PURPOSE: To protect and promote public health; to promote the interests of its members; to establish professional standards, and to publish a professional journal and manuals.

ORGANIZATION: Established in 1872, the American Public Health Association is the professional society of public health workers of North America. About 25 state and regional associations, although completely autonomous, are affiliated with the national body.

The association operates under the guidance of its Governing Council, consisting of the officers, executive board, elective councilors, section officers and representatives of affiliated societies and branches. The organization has sections on health officers, laboratory, vital statistics, engineering, industrial hygiene, food and nutrition, maternal and child health, public health education, public health nursing, epidemiology, school health, and dental health.

Over 9,000 members and fellows comprise the association, which is a member of the National Health Council, a loosely-knit grouping of public health agencies in the United States. The APHA maintains a direct liaison with the United States Public Health Service, Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, Office of Indian Affairs, Army and Navy.

The organization holds an annual meeting.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: Mexico, Cuba and the Dominion of Canada have formally become identified with the association, which has informal contacts with hundreds of overseas members and fellows, especially in Europe and Latin America.

The association maintains close relationships with the Health organization of the League of Nations with respect to epidemic disease, nutrition and housing. It cooperates in the periodic revisions of the international list of the causes of death. In

cooperation with the British Ministry of Health, it is currently publishing an official report on the control of communicable diseases, which is official with the USPHS and may be adopted as official by China, the Dominion of Canada and other countries. This report is about to be translated into Spanish, Portuguese, French, Italian, Arabic and Chinese.

The APHA has established liaison with such groups as the Royal Sanitary Institute, the Society of Medical Officers of Health and with other agencies of a similar nature in other countries and with health officials generally. The association maintains an Information Service which welcomes questions from any source.

Frequently the Journal of the APHA publishes papers by foreign contributors. In the last two years the number of visitors from other countries approached 300.

WARTIME OPERATIONS: The association stands ready, as need arises, to cooperate with OWI. It currently expects to provide several reports for translation into various languages.

MEMBERSHIP: Persons engaged or interested in public health work are eligible to apply for membership. Fee is \$5.00 per year.

Persons professionally established may apply under certain conditions for fellowship. Fee is \$10.00 per year. Detailed information on fellowship is available from the association.

The Association welcomes the participation by persons from other countries in its annual meetings.

PUBLICATIONS:

Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Sewage.

(8th ed.) (1936) \$2.50 (1945 revision to be published)

Standard Methods for the Examination of Dairy Products.

(8th ed.) (1941) \$3.00 (1945 revision to be published)

Diagnostic Procedures and Reagents, Technics for the Laboratory Diagnosis and Control of Communicable Diseases.
(2d ed. in preparation.)

Budd's Typhoid Fever. (1931) \$5.00

Transactions of the Seventh Institute on Public Health Education (1940)

Transactions of the Eighth Institute on Public Health Education (1941)

Transactions of the Ninth Institute on Public Health Education. (1942) Ea. \$1.00

Annual Year Books, 1930-1931 to 1940-1941. Each \$1.00

Twelfth Annual Year Book, 1941-1942. \$1.50

Basic Principles of Healthful Housing. (1939) \$.25
Housing for Health (1941) \$1.00
Swimming Pools and Other Bathing Places, Recommended
Practice for Design, Equipment and Operation of. (1942)
\$.50
Community Organization for Health Education (1941) \$.09
The Control of Communicable Diseases. (1945) \$.35
Occupational Lead Exposures and Lead Poisoning. (1943) \$0.75
Methods for Determining Lead in Air and in Biological Materi-
als (1944) \$0.75
Bacteriological Examination of Shellfish and Shellfish Waters,
Recommended Methods \$.25

Reprints of outstanding articles and reports from the
American Journal of Public Health are available at small
cost. Price list sent on request.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PUBLIC HEALTH - The Official Journal of
the Public Health profession. (Subscription price: \$5.00
per year - \$6.00 outside the American continents)

AMERICAN PUBLIC WELFARE ASSOCIATION

A national association of individuals and agencies engaged in local, state, and federal public welfare programs.

1313 East 60th Street
Chicago, Illinois

Telephone: Fairfax 3400

Howard L. Russell, Director

PURPOSE: "The Association assists in the development and maintenance of sound principles and effective administration of public welfare services; provides technical, consultant, and advisory services to legislative and administrative authorities and to public welfare officials; acts as a clearing house for the exchange of thought and experience in the public welfare field; promotes the closer coordination of welfare activities; promotes the development of methods of training looking toward the recognition and improvement of the professional standing of personnel in the public field." (From pamphlet, Thirteen-Thirteen East 60th Street)

ORGANIZATION: The Association, established in 1930 by a group of public welfare officials, is open to all engaged in public welfare and to others interested in keeping informed about the field. Through its program of periodic publications, national committees and conferences, field activities and various other services, the Association maintains a continuing relationship with federal, state and local welfare officials and agencies, with other national welfare agencies and groups, and with the leading national organizations and foundations concerned with other phases of government.

Members of the Association who are administrators of state or local welfare programs are eligible for membership in the state or local councils which operate as sections of the Association. These councils refer all actions to the Executive Committee of the Association.

Officers, the executive committee and one-third of its board of directors are elected each year at the official meeting of the members of the Association. At that time, also, standing committees are appointed for the year. The Committees generally cover such fields as medical care, interstate problems, personnel, in-training-service, statistics, housing and child welfare. These committees permit the work of the Association to proceed according to a program planned to actuate its purposes.

The Directors maintain close contact with federal welfare and relief programs and have been requested on occasion to act as special advisors to federal officials. The relationship of the staff members to public welfare developments in various sections of the coun-

try involves their participation in several activities, including answering inquiries, making surveys, planning organization and administration, assisting in securing personnel; and attending and contributing to regional and state conferences.

Every year the Association holds regional meetings which provide opportunity for informal discussions of the problems confronting administrators and supervisors of public welfare activities. The exchange of experiences which these discussions provide tends to create a common understanding of and approach to administrative problems.

INTERNATIONAL INTERESTS: The Association would like to encourage the exchange between the United States and other countries, of people working in public administration. It is also interested in the early revival of the International Conference of Social Work.

Several of the directors of the APWA have made trips to Europe to study conditions of particular interest to those in the field of public administration, and many visiting Europeans have addressed APWA groups here. The Association has found these contacts valuable in promoting greater understanding of common problems. Some 200 American welfare leaders, members of the APWA, have gone to Europe as staff members of UNRRA. The Association has helped visiting foreign welfare experts to choose and observe the significant centers of public welfare work in America.

In cooperation with the Public Administration Clearing House, APWA has reserved back numbers of Public Welfare for its members abroad and for others to whom delivery during the war has been impossible.

MEMBERSHIP: Both individuals and agencies may become members of the APWA.

Individual memberships are \$3.00 for the first year, and \$5.00 (of which \$4.00 is for a subscription to Public Welfare), for each year thereafter. In addition to participating in the regular APWA conferences, all members receive the publications of the Association and have privileges which include loan library facilities, research memoranda and inquiry services. Active memberships including a vote in the Association, are open to people engaged in public welfare administration; Associate memberships, open to those who are interested in the field but not serving in a public agency, include all services and privileges except a vote in the Association.

Agency memberships are likewise divided into two main categories.

AMERICAN PUBLIC WELFARE ASSOCIATION -3-

Active agency memberships are available to any state or local public welfare agencies and entitle each such agency to receive all publications, to have one vote in the Association, and to enjoy library services, field visits, consultations, and clearing house facilities. Different rates are applicable to state and local agencies as follows:

1) Local public welfare agencies are eligible for Agency membership for a fee of from \$15 to \$100 per year. The fee is determined by the population in the area served by the agency.

2) State public welfare agencies are eligible for agency membership for a fee of from \$25 to \$100 per year. The fee is determined according to the rank of the state on a combined population-income basis.

Associate Agency memberships for which the fee is \$25 per year, are available to organizations not eligible for Active Agency memberships, i.e. libraries; universities, private agencies, etc. Associate agency members receive publication and library services, but the field visit and voting privileges are not extended to the Associate group.

PUBLICATIONS:

Public Welfare, monthly journal, included in membership, \$5 per year for non-members.

The Public Welfare Directory, 1944. \$1.50

Child Care Centers, by John O. Louis. 1943 7pp. 10¢

The Basis for Adequate Standards of Assistance and Budgetary Principles and Problems in Mutual Assistance Programs, by B. F. Diamond and Sue E. Sadow, 1943, 19pp. 50¢

Army Emergency Relief--What it is--What it does--Whom it serves by Captain C. K. Horwitz. 1943, 8pp. 15¢

The Personnel Situation in Public Welfare Agencies, a report of the APWA Personnel Committee. 1943, 8pp. 15¢

Adequate Staff Brings Economy, published by APWA. 1939, 45pp. 25¢

A Public Welfare District Office: Its Functions and Organization by Eve Abramson. 1939. 27pp. 35¢

Digest of State Public Welfare Legislation 1939, by Marietta Stevenson and Alice MacDonald, 1939, 262pp. 50¢

Across the Desk of a Relief Administrator, by Benjamin Glossberg, 1938, 48pp. 50¢

The Place of Case Work in the Public Assistance Program, by Eda Houwink, 1941, 16pp. 15¢

Expenditures by Families on Relief in Louisville, Kentucky, by Gertrude K. Richman, 1941, 24pp. 15¢

Work Loads for Professional Staff in a Public Welfare Agency 1941, 13pp. 15¢

Recent Developments in Tax-Supported Medical Care in Great Britain, by Franz Goldman, M. D. 1939, 15pp. 25¢

Institutional Care of the Chronically Ill, a report of the Joint Committee on Hospital Care of the American Hospital Association and APWA. 1940, 14pp. 15¢

AMERICAN PUBLIC WELFARE ASSOCIATION -4-

- Migration and Social Welfare, by Philip E. Ryan, 1940, 114pp. 50¢
Community Problems in Defense Areas, by T. J. Woofter, Jr.
1941, 15pp. 50¢
War and the Social Services in Canada, by Charlotte Whitton, 1941,
11pp. 15¢
APWA--Our Autobiography, 1941, 60pp. \$1.00
The British Labor Exchange: Keystone of Man Power Supply for the
War Effort, by Eric Biddle, 1941, 11pp. 15¢
Public Welfare and War Services, a bibliography, 1942, 11pp. 20¢
Ninety-day Experiment of Chicago Relief Administration on
Dependency Investigations for Selective Service System, Dec. 8, 1941
through March 7, 1942, by Dorothy Sherman, 1942, 10pp. 10¢

AMERICAN RELIEF FOR FRANCE, INC.

The central coordinating agency in the United States for relief to France.

457 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Telephone: Plaza 3-4571

J. Andre Fouilhoux, President Protem

PURPOSE: To assemble, prepare and ship emergency relief supplies for the French civilian population; to establish a limited number of field units in France consisting of qualified American and French personnel; to furnish emergency aid to French service men and their families in the United States; to sponsor Franco-American friendship and interest.

ORGANIZATION: American Relief for France is a member of the National War Fund and is licensed under the President's War Relief Control Board. It was incorporated in May 1944 uniting the activities of: The Coordinating Council of French Relief Societies, the Fighting French Relief Committee, the French Relief Fund, Inc., and several smaller agencies; from which groups 14 Directors of American Relief for France were named. Directors were also chosen from representatives of the following groups: American Field Service, American Friends Service Committee, American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Committee of French and French-Speaking Societies of New York, Committee of French-American Wives, Franco-American Committee for Relief of War Victims, Franco-British Relief of Baltimore, French Jewish Mutual Aid Society of New York, French Relief Fund of Boston, Federation of French Veterans of the Great War, International Committee of the YMCA's, War Relief Services of the National Catholic Welfare Conference and Secours Francais. The Directors, numbering 35, are all members of the Corporation.

Local Units with officers registered in Washington have been formed in all states of the Union. American Relief for France has also a National Advisory Council, consisting of prominent people from each State who have a sympathetic interest in France, to advise the Local Units and the National Staff.

The work of the American Relief for France is carried on by the following Divisions: Overseas Relief Activities and Services, Domestic Relief Activities and Services, Local Units in the United States, Supplies for Relief Projects, Recruitment for Volunteer Services (American and Overseas), Publicity and Public Relations, Comite Americain de Secours Civil. The officers of the organization are J. Andre Fouilhoux, President Protem; Elliott H. Lee, Executive Vice-President, and Treasurer; Miss Anne Morgan, Mrs. Marian Dougherty,

Andre Meyer, Vice-Presidents; and George W. Bakeman, Director, Paris Office.

DOMESTIC ACTIVITIES: American Relief for France maintains a clubhouse for French service men called Cantine Francaise, and participates in the maintenance of another, the Cantine La Marseillaise. It provides clothing and comforts for French seamen in American ports, as well as for hospitalized men. It looks after the needy families of service men in this country and also keeps in touch with French Air Force personnel in training here, furnishing them with reading matter, cigarettes, gifts at Christmas time, etc.

The activities of American Relief for France are carried on through both its National Headquarters and its Local Units. Local groups also participate in the National War Fund drive, sponsor lectures, films, exhibits, etc., operate workrooms, and in general, correlate the activities of ARF on the local level. The displays distributed by ARF consist of exhibits prepared for special occasions and a certain amount of material routed through local Units for use in their respective committees.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: American Relief for France works in constant liaison with Entr'aide Francaise, a semi-official agency which coordinates all relief organizations and activities in France. All ARF relief programs are established after consultation with Entr'aide. All ARF shipments are consigned to Entr'aide Francaise and forwarded by the Bureau Technique des Oeuvres, 595 Madison Avenue, New York 22 (representative in the United States of Entr'aide Francaise) at the expense of the French Government. American Relief for France maintains an office in Paris at 20 Rue de la Baume, Paris, 8.

PUBLICATIONS: These consist of a periodical Bulletin, along with other press and radio material issued regularly for use throughout the country; leaflets and posters distributed directly and through the National War Fund channels; annual holiday publications including a calendar in book form.

AMERICAN RELIEF FOR ITALY, INC.

The only agency certified by the President's War Relief Control Board to send food, clothing and medical supplies to liberated Italy.

29 Broadway
New York 6, N. Y.

Telephone: Whitehall 3-0207

Judge Juvenal Marchisio, President
Dominic J. Marcello, Executive Vice-President
Rosalie Rubino, Director of the Bureau of Information

PURPOSE: To acquaint the American public with the need for relief and rehabilitation in Italy and to coordinate activities to that end.

ORGANIZATION: Early in 1944, acting upon the request of President Roosevelt, the President's War Relief Control Board appointed temporary Trustees authorized to form an organization to study the requirements of relief for the people of Italy and to present for this purpose a definite budget to the National War Fund, Inc. and to request an allocation from its funds. American Relief for Italy, Inc. was established and incorporated under the laws of the State of New York on April 10, 1944. The Hon. Myron C. Taylor, Envoy to the Vatican, is Chairman of the Board of Directors; and the Hon. Henry P. Fletcher, former Ambassador to Italy, is Chairman of the Executive Committee. Temporarily relieved from his duties as a Justice of the Domestic Relations Court of the City of New York, Judge Juvenal Marchisio is now serving as President. Judge Marchisio and Dominic J. Marcello, the Executive Vice-President, comprise the paid staff. All other directors and officers serve voluntarily.

As a member of the National War Fund, ARI is financed entirely through the Fund. It is also a member of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service. Judge Marchisio is on the national committee of the United National Clothing Collection. The ARI staff is small and not departmentalized, but it is trained to handle a variety of problems as they arise.

The actual relief projects are carried out by a large number of "permittees" which are licensed through ARI to furnish relief to Italy. These are not members of ARI; however, ARI is their only medium for sending supplies overseas. Located in a number of states, the "permittees" range from the Kings County Committee of the American Labor Party in New York to the Northern California Committee for Aid to Italy. ARI has sent 7,968,618 pounds of vital relief materials to liberated Italy in 13 shipments since October 1944. The materials have an estimated and most conservative value of over \$10,000,000. Six relief shipments were sent during the last

three months of 1944. Two more shipments went in January, two others in February and the remaining three in March and April." Included in the 13 shipments were clothing, household goods, foodstuffs, drugs and medicines, and medical equipment.

The cooperating agency in Italy which handles distribution of materials sent by ARI is the Ente Nazionale per la Distribuzione dei Soccorsi in Italia. Prime Minister H. E. Ivanoe Bonomi is Honorary Chairman of the Italian agency, which is composed of twelve members representing the Italian Government, the Vatican, the Italian Red Cross and the Italian Confederation of Labor. Liaison between the Ente Nazionale and the ARI is maintained by Myron C. Taylor while he is in Italy, and in his absence by the Deputy Director of the American Red Cross Civilian War Relief in Italy, Howard B. Barr.

There is no complicated machinery for submitting projects for approval to ARI. The "permittees" collect all the relief materials possible, the ARI ships them, and the Ente Nazionale distributes the goods received free of cost to those most in need.

Two medical adjuncts of ARI, the America Committee for Medical Aid, headed by Prof. A. Castiglioni, and the American Medical Relief for Italy, headed by Dr. C. Muzzicato, are sending to Italy medical supplies, surgical instruments and medical books and periodicals to aid the work of medical relief in Italy.

A newcomer to the National War Fund and to the field of overseas relief, the ARI has confined its activities to the emergency situation. It has formulated no post-war plans as such, although it recognizes that relief and rehabilitation with American aid may be necessary for a protracted period in Italy.

PUBLICATIONS: The ARI publishes a monthly News, bulletins and mimeographed releases.

THE AMERICAN RUSSIAN INSTITUTE

An American non-political organization serving as a center for factual information concerning the Soviet Union.

58 Park Avenue
New York 16, N. Y.

Telephone: Lexington 2-5472

Rose N. Rubin, Acting Executive Secretary

PURPOSE: "To promote cultural relations between the peoples of the United States and the Soviet Union particularly by making available accurate information concerning cultural, scientific, and educational activities in both countries." (Official Statement)

ORGANIZATION: The American Russian Institute is a non-profit corporation governed by a Board of Directors elected annually by the membership. Its financial support is entirely American and comes from subscribers, members and contributors. The Board of Directors consists of Frances Adams, Joseph Barnes, Basil Bass, Edward C. Carter, Samuel H. Cross, Mortimer Graves, Gale F. Johnston, William W. Lancaster, Robert S. Lynd, Harriet L. Moore, Samuel J. Novick, Carl M. Owen, Arthur Upham Pope, Rose N. Rubin, Henry E. Sigerist, Ernest J. Simmons, Maxwell S. Stewart, Maurice Wertheim.

The Institute maintains a library of reference books and source material in English and Russian. Its bound collection may be used without charge by the public. The library has 2000 English titles and 4000 Russian, including important reference and statistical publications, 15 English-language and 150 Russian periodicals and 9 Russian newspapers. The library keeps a biographical file on people and a daily chronology of important events in the Soviet Union and on Russian relations with other countries. The Information Service handles special research assignments on a fee basis, and maintains special clipping and other files available to ARI members without charge and to non-members by special arrangement.

The Institute has day and evening classes in Russian for beginning, intermediate and advanced students. Competent translators handle general and technical translations from Russian into English and English into Russian. Other services of the Institute include seminars on special aspects of Soviet life, survey courses, exhibits, exchange of materials with the Soviet Union. The Institute has assisted several colleges and schools in setting up courses in Russian language and civilization. Several U. S. government agencies and many American newspapers, periodicals and authors have used its facilities.

MEMBERSHIP: Individual membership is \$10 per year, and includes all Institute publications, special services from the Research Department, and reductions of registration fees for courses, (except language courses.)

PUBLICATIONS: The American Review of the Soviet Union, quarterly, \$2.50 per year, free to members.

The USSR in Reconstruction, \$1.00

The Soviet Union Today, an outline study, syllabus, and bibliography. \$1.00

The Constitution of the USSR, revised edition, with the latest amendments. 10¢

Additional pamphlets on industry, health, the sciences, power development, the USSR at war, etc.

THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN FOUNDATION

An educational institution engaged in advancing intellectual relations between Americans and Scandinavians.

116 East 64th Street
New York 21, N. Y.

Telephone: Regent 4-3318
Cable Address: SCANFOUN

Dr. John B. C. Watkins, Secretary

PURPOSE: To promote "better intellectual relations between the American and Scandinavian peoples, by means of an interchange of students, publications, and a Bureau of Information." (Official Statement)

ORGANIZATION: The American-Scandinavian Foundation was founded and endowed in 1911 by the late Niels Poulson. Other benefactors have since added to the endowment from time to time. Other financial support is derived from membership dues, individual contributions and sales of publications. The Foundation is governed by a board of twenty-five trustees--educators, industrialists, diplomats, etc. The three honorary trustees are the Crown Princes of Sweden, Norway and Denmark; and the Kings of these countries are the Royal Patrons of the organization.

Sister organizations have been formed to cooperate with the Foundation abroad; The American Society of Denmark, (Danmarks Amerikanske Selskab) founded in 1914; The Norway-America Foundation, (Norge-Amerika Fondet), founded in 1919; The Sweden-America Foundation, (Sverige-Amerika Stiftelsen), founded in 1919; The Iceland-America Society, (Islenszk-Ameriska Felagid) founded in 1940.

The headquarters office in New York coordinates the work of a number of local chapters organized to popularize the work of the Foundation through meetings and entertainments. There are eight chapters, in California, Illinois, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska and New York. These local chapters set their own dues, and most of them hold regular meetings featuring both lectures and social events.

The work of the Foundation is carried on by the following committees: executive, foreign relations, finance, applications, publications, endowment and nominations. The staff is composed of the following officers: Henry Goddard Leach, president; John B. C. Watkins, secretary and director of students; Hanna Astrup Larsen, editor; Ruth C. Bruce, assistant treasurer; Carl Norman, circulation; Margaret Vanderbilt, reception.

OPERATIONS: The largest part of the work of the Foundation is its program for 'Traveling Fellows.' In this work the organization collaborates with the Institute of International Education, the cultural offices of the governments involved, and American and Scandinavian institutions of learning. The Foundation has sponsored the interchange of about 1100 graduate students

between the United States and Denmark, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden. About 25 percent of these were American students who were sent to the Scandinavian countries, and the rest came to the United States from abroad. In foreign countries, the money was raised by the cooperating bodies of the Foundation.

In normal times there are approximately 100 students from abroad in the United States under the Foundation's program. Today there are about 50, 40 of which are from Iceland, a number of them being Junior Scholars (undergraduates). At the outbreak of the war there were 12 American students in Denmark and Norway who were able to return to the United States. Many Scandinavian Fellows, stranded here during the war, were assisted by the Foundation.

The Foundation plans to resume the interchange of students on a larger scale than before. It will finance University Fellows; Industrial Fellows, (apprentices in art museums, hospitals, banks, etc. A new title will be Field Fellow in Social Science); Junior Scholars, and Exchange Scholars (undergraduate students).

In addition to financing the American students who are sent abroad, the Foundation advises the Scandinavians who come to the United States and often obtains scholarships for them. Similarly, the cooperating bodies abroad help the American students.

The New York headquarters maintains the William Henry Schofield Library. It contains Scandinavian newspapers, magazines, and many books. Some of the periodicals are received in exchange for the Review, and many books have been donated. The Foundation has also maintained a program of sending American books to Scandinavia. Many former Fellows have been active in collecting books for their countries.

The Foundation is an excellent source of information on all things pertaining to Scandinavia through its publications and library. It sponsors lectures, concerts, exhibits, and has slides and reproductions which it lends to various interested groups.

The OWI assembled for the Foundation an exhibit of American architecture procured through the Museum of Modern Art, entitled "America Builds". This exhibit was shown in Sweden in the summer of 1944 under the auspices of the Sweden-America Foundation. Arrangements have been made to send it to Copenhagen and eventually to Norway. With the Foundation as intermediary, the OWI is assisting the University of Uppsala in Sweden to open an American Seminar, with a library and lectures by an American.

MEMBERSHIP:

Regular Associates: \$3.00 dues. (In New York and Chicago: \$5.00 dues.) Receive the Review.

Sustaining Associates: \$10.00 dues. Receive the Review and books published by the Foundation.

Life Associates: \$200. Receive all publications.

PUBLICATIONS:

The American-Scandinavian Review, quarterly. \$2.00 per year.

The Foundation has published in English some 60 volumes which include standard works about the Scandinavian countries and translations from Scandinavian literature. The subjects covered include: Old Norse, literary criticism, history and philosophy, biography and memoirs, art, fiction, poetry, anthologies, drama, travel, and description.

AMERICAN SLAV CONGRESS

A federation of organizations of Americans of Slavic ancestry.

205 East 42nd Street
New York 17, N. Y.

Telephone: Murray Hill 4-7090

George Pirinsky, Executive Secretary

PURPOSE: "To support the war effort and the establishment of enduring peace; to provide a medium of expression that will clarify all issues which may tend to disrupt the unity of the many national groups among American Slavs, thereby cementing greater national unity; to facilitate greater participation of American Slavs in American public life; by making available to members accurate information as to qualifications of candidates and by urging upon them the necessity of voting in every election; by encouraging American Slavs to develop and give to America the valuable qualities and features of their Slavic heritage; by promoting friendly relations among Americans of Slav origin, arranging cultural festivals, rallies, forums and discussions where their various nationality leaders and artists will represent their groups; by expounding the work and heroism of those men of Slavic origin who helped make and preserve our Constitution; by acquainting our membership with the history and background of our nation; by supplying those American Slavs who have not yet become citizens with the necessary information on naturalization and directing their inquiries into the proper channels; by promoting and fostering a better understanding of the vital role that the trade union movement is playing in the war effort of our country and its contribution to the social and economic betterment of the American people; to be a living link between the general American public and the Slavs of Europe by interpreting their cultures, their ideals and the complexities of their local problems."

ORGANIZATION: The first national American Slav Congress was held in April, 1942, in Detroit, and the second in September, 1944, in Pittsburgh. Some 3000 delegates, representative of the various Slavic organizations in the United States, attended.

To realise its objectives, the Congress conducts the following activities: holds national Congresses, state and city conferences to discuss current problems and to register its stand on main issues; arranges mass meetings, lectures, and public demonstrations on current problems; publishes literature on questions of interest to Slavic Americans; arranges concerts and other cultural activities of all groups; through special campaigns, aids in the drives for war relief, war bonds, blood donations, support of labor's no-strike pledge and other vital problems; participates in the main stream of American life through cooperation with other like-minded citizens and groups in the election of public officials pledged to carry out the policies outlined in its objectives.

The Congress repudiates Pan-Slavism as a reactionary current inimical to the idea of equality of the peoples and the national development of all states.

The Congress is financed by voluntary contributions. The officers include: Leo Krzycki, president; Stephen Zeman, Jr., National Secretary; George Pirinsky, executive secretary.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The American Slav Congress will lend its weight to the forces engaged in strengthening democracy and assuring lasting peace. The Congress hopes in the postwar period to concern itself more extensively with the promotion of cultural relations. It is interested in the exchange of students and professors.

Although there are no formal affiliations, the Congress keeps in touch with the All-Slav Committee in Moscow, the All-Slav Congress in Sofia, the United Committee in London, and similar Slavic groups in Australia, New Zealand, Mexico, Canada, and various countries in South America.

MEMBERSHIP: Membership consists of organizations of Americans of Russian, Croatian, Serbian, Slovenian, Macedonian, Byelorussian, Czech, Polish, Slovak, Carpatho-Russian, Bulgarian, and Ukrainian ancestry.

PUBLICATIONS: Program of the First American Slav Congress.

Program of the Second American Slav Congress.

Slav Peoples Never Again, and other pamphlets.

THE AMERICAN SOCIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION, INC.

A non-profit voluntary health and welfare agency.

1790 Broadway
New York 19, N. Y.

Telephone: Circle 5-8000
Cable Address: ASHANYING

Dr. Walter Clarke, Executive Director

PURPOSE: To improve the nation's health and welfare through the promotion of education for marriage and parenthood, repression of prostitution and social promiscuity, and combating of venereal diseases.

ORGANIZATION: The American Social Hygiene Association was organized in 1913. An autonomous organization, it is a member of the National Health Council, a participating service of the National War Fund, and has affiliations with more than 150 state and local hygiene groups, including some in Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

In addition to the national headquarters office at the above address, the Association has branch offices in Washington, D. C., San Francisco, Atlanta, Dallas, Salt Lake City, Omaha, Chicago, and Columbus.

In addition to a permanent staff of 53, the Association has a consultant staff of authorities and many committees. It is governed by a board of directors and general officers, responsible to a voting membership who pay annual dues and constitute the governing body. The present officers are: Edward L. Keyes, M. D., honorary president; Ray Lyman Wilbur, M. D., president; Bailey B. Burritt, secretary; Timothy N. Pfeiffer, treasurer; William F. Snow, M. D., chairman of the executive committee; Walter Clarke, M. D., executive director; Philip R. Mather, chairman of the committee on war activities.

OPERATIONS: After the first World War, the Association successfully advocated the establishment by Congress of the Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board, the creation of the Division of Venereal Diseases in the United States Public Health Service, and, in connection with these, the first appropriation of funds by the federal government for allocation to the states for combating venereal disease.

The Association's present program undertakes to rally more citizens to fight syphilis and gonorrhoea and commercialized prostitution through community action. It cooperates with the armed forces, and war industries, in developing programs of education about the venereal diseases and in spreading knowledge about these infections as widely

as possible, how they may be avoided, how cured; helps enforce existing laws against prostitution and advises and assists in securing better laws where needed; helps communities clean up conditions leading to delinquency; drives out quacks and charlatans; promotes education of youth in preparation for marriage and parenthood; studies conditions and programs and keeps all concerned informed regarding programs and results.

The experience of the first World War suggests that after the present war there may occur a letdown in efforts to repress prostitution, an increase in the prevalence of venereal disease, and restrictions which would result in handicapping essential public health, medical, social, and educational activities. In view of these dangers, the Association hopes that it may continue and increase its efforts, in cooperation with federal agencies, to combat prostitution and venereal disease during the postwar reconstruction period.

WARTIME OPERATIONS: The Association is cooperating closely with the War and Navy Departments, the U. S. Public Health Service, the Social Protection Division of the Community War Services, and other federal agencies engaged in the war effort.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The Association maintains contact with the British Hygiene Council, the Health League of Canada, and associations in other parts of the British Empire and in countries of Spanish America. It has lost most of its contacts with organizations in Europe, and is currently trying to re-establish these contacts, especially with the International Union Against the Venereal Diseases, which had its headquarters in Paris. It is stockpiling 100 copies of each issue of its Journal for foreign subscribers.

MEMBERSHIP: Any reputable person or agency accepting sound principles of social hygiene is eligible for membership. Dues are from \$2.00 to \$10.00. The present membership is 18,000.

PUBLICATIONS:

- Journal of Social Hygiene, monthly. \$3.00 per year.
- Social Hygiene News, monthly. Free.
- Social Hygiene Yearbook, \$1.00.
- Numerous pamphlets on individual topics.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR METALS

A non-profit association devoted to the promotion of the arts and sciences connected with the manufacture and the treatment of metals.

7301 Euclid Avenue
Cleveland 3, Ohio.

Telephone: Endicott 1910

Ray T. Bayless, Assistant Secretary

PURPOSE: To serve the metal industry through the exchange of ideas and methods, through meetings and exhibits, educational activities and publications.

ORGANIZATION: The American Society for Metals, which was organized in 1920, is a membership organization composed mainly of chief executives, production officials, metallurgists, chemists and engineers. The Society has 66 chapters, five of which are in Canada. The chapters meet several times a year and are addressed by leading experts of the metal industries and visit local plants which are opened for inspection.

The Society sponsors an annual National Metal Congress, which is also attended by other technical societies. During the technical sessions of this Congress, the latest developments in the iron, steel and non-ferrous fields are presented and discussed. Held concurrently with the Congress is the National Metal Exposition, which is the working laboratory of the Congress. At the exposition, where over 250 firms assemble their products for inspection and comparison, the methods and processes discussed in the technical sessions of the Congress are on view.

Other activities of the Society include a book and library service for members, through which technical books may be ordered at a discount and photostats secured at cost; employment service; courses of instruction in metals, which are sponsored by many local chapters; lectures; and the award of several medals for achievement in the field of metals.

The Society is financed by membership dues, by the proceeds from advertising in its many publications, and by its Exposition.

WARTIME OPERATIONS: At the request of the Army and Navy, the Society conducted, through its local chapters, courses for manufacturing and government personnel in metal preparation, fabrication, and inspection. The courses have been attended by more than 10,000 persons.

The Society prepared an Inspection of Metals Handbook which is widely used. At the request of the Office of Production Management, it prepared a report on recommended practices for the preparation, use, and treatment of molybdenum high speed steels. Through the local chapters, 64 War Products Advisory Committees were organized, as free advisory services for the metal producing and metal working industries engaged in the manufacture of war products.

In recognition of its services, the Distinguished Service Award was presented to the Society in 1944 by the U.S. Army Ordnance Department.

MEMBERSHIP: Anyone interested in metals is eligible for membership. Dues are \$10.00 a year; foreign \$3.00 additional for postage. There are no additional chapter dues. Firms and corporations are eligible for membership as sustaining members, which entitles them to nominate one man to represent the firm and to receive publications. Dues for this type of membership are not less than \$25.00 a year. There are about 20,000 members.

PUBLICATIONS: Metal Progress, monthly. \$5.00 per year; free to members.

The Metals Review, monthly. Free to members.

Transactions, annual. Free to members.

Metals Handbook, a reference book revised biennially.
Free to members.

Numerous technical books.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

An organization of public officials, research workers, educators and others interested in the advancement of public administration.

1313 East 60th Street
Chicago 37, Illinois

Telephone: Fairfax 3400

Hazel Jackson, Secretary-Treasurer

PURPOSE: To facilitate the exchange of knowledge and the results of experience among persons interested in or engaged in the field of public administration; to stimulate more extensive discussion, research, and experimentation in administrative policies and practices involved in the management of public services; to encourage the collection, compilation, and dissemination of information on matters relating to public administration; and to advance generally the science, processes, and arts of public administration.

ORGANIZATION: The American Society for Public Administration was founded in 1939. The Public Administration Clearing House is the secretariat, and members of the staff of the Clearing House are designated to conduct the business of the Society.

The major activities of the Society are three: 1) the conduct of an annual meeting; 2) the encouragement of the organization of local chapters or forums, composed of Society members within the area who find chapter meetings a desirable medium for exchanging ideas and experiences, to focus attention upon administrative problems common to all levels and functions of government, and to promote an appreciation of the methods and achievements in the field of public administration; 3) the publication of the official journal, Public Administration Review, which contains articles on administrative management and techniques, presenting diverse opinions on various public policies and practices and reviewing significant books and documents in the field of public administration.

The president and vice-president are elected by the members of the Society at each annual meeting and serve for terms of one year. The governing body is the Council, which is composed of the president, vice-president, the three most recent past presidents, and nine other members, three of whom are elected at each annual meeting to serve for terms of three years.

Among the present officers and staff are Luther Gulick, president; Roscoe C. Martin, vice-president; Hazel Jackson, secretary-treasurer; Laverne Burchfield, managing editor of the Public Administration Review.

MEMBERSHIP: Anyone in sympathy with the purposes of the Society is eligible for membership. There are now about 2,280 members.

PUBLICATION:

Public Administration Review. Quarterly. \$5.00 a year.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS

Voluntary association of members of the profession.

33 West 39th Street
New York 18, N. Y.

Telephone: Pennsylvania 6-9220
Cable Address: CEAS

George T. Seabury, Secretary

PURPOSE: "The advancement of the sciences of engineering and architecture in their several branches, the professional improvement of its members, the encouragement of intercourse among men of practical science, and the establishment of a central point of reference and union for its members." (from the Twentieth Century Fund Directory of Postwar Planning in the U.S.).

ORGANIZATION: The American Society of Civil Engineers, founded in 1852, is a voluntary association of members of the profession governed by a Board of Direction composed of a President, two past Presidents, and 19 Directors. Malcolm Pirnie is President of the Society. The organization includes standing and special committees, technical divisions, 64 local sections and 123 student chapters. It is supported by membership dues from 20,443 members as of December 31, 1944.

POSTWAR PLANS: The Society in 1943 established a Committee on Postwar Construction to develop a sound program in that field. In March, 1944, a Research and Development Division was created to assist the Committee in stimulating complete preparation of plans and specifications by private and public owners for postwar construction projects. The Committee on Postwar Construction maintains an office at 330 W. 42nd Street, New York 18. G. Donald Kennedy, Washington, is Chairman of the Committee on Postwar Construction. The Research and Development Division is headed by Vincent B. Smith, Executive Director, and Mark B. Owen, Director. The Research and Development Division, with the assistance of 100 trained field correspondents, maintains running inventories of the volume of postwar projects for which plans are in process or completed, and statistical information regarding these inventories is made available to all who are interested in such data. Through its releases and other services, the Division seeks to provide the stimulus for immediate preparation of contract plans and documents. Activities of the Committee on Postwar Construction, including the work of the Research and Development Division, are correlated with the program of other organizations seeking to assure a high level of American productivity and employment after the war.

INTERNATIONAL INTERESTS: The Society is represented by members, both American and natives, in all the major countries of the world. Its printed material is sent to subscriber members abroad.

Before the war, 320 free copies of each issue of the Society's magazines were sent to libraries abroad. Although there has been no stockpiling, if the need arises, copies of the monthly publications and the Transactions can be provided. The Society is making no international postwar plans.

- MEMBERSHIP:
- (1) Members -- must have engineering knowledge, standard very high. Must be at least 35 years of age.
 - (2) Associate Members -- must have engineering knowledge -- standard fairly high. Must be at least 27 years of age.
 - (3) Juniors -- must be 20 years of age. Membership open to those of any country who can meet the standards.

PUBLICATIONS:

- (1) Civil Engineering - a monthly -- \$5.00 a year -- \$4.00 to members -- \$1.50 for foreign postage -- \$2.50 a year to students
- (2) Proceedings of the A.S.C.E. -- a monthly (except July and August) \$8.00 a yr. -- \$4.00 to members.
- (3) Yearbook -- annual directory of members. Published as Part 2 of the April Proceedings -- \$2.00 each -- \$1.00 to members. Restricted to educational uses.
- (4) Transactions of the A.S.C.E. -- annual technical record, collated from Proceedings -- \$12.00 each -- \$6.00 to members, for paper binding. Special bindings available at extra cost.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF COMPOSERS, AUTHORS, AND PUBLISHERS (ASCAP)

An association of the composers and authors of musical works and their publishers.

30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, N. Y.

Telephone: Columbus 5-7464

John G. Faine, General Manager

PURPOSE: To enforce that particular right inherent in musical copyright which secures to the copyright owner exclusive control of public performance of musical works for profit.

ORGANIZATION: The Society was founded in 1914 by a group of composers and authors led by Victor Herbert and John Philip Sousa. In 1897 the copyright laws of the United States provided protection for the writer of musical compositions in regard to the public performance of his property for profit, but experience proved that the individual composer was unable to enforce it. It was as a result of this condition that the Society was founded to serve as a central agency or clearing house for licenses. It has branches and representatives in almost every state, and is affiliated with societies in many foreign countries.

After the overhead expenses of the Society have been met from the proceeds of the licenses and payment has been made to foreign affiliate societies, the remaining funds are divided among the members. Half of the money goes to writer members and half to publisher members.

ASCAP offers the music user options of several types of license. These are a blanket license, a per-program license, and a per-piece license. The blanket license grants full use of the entire catalogue of the Society and its foreign affiliates. Free licenses are granted to non-profit institutions which desire to have music performed in non-commercial setting. Over 28,000 establishments have been licensed: theaters, restaurants, dance halls, hotels, radio stations, wired music services, and miscellaneous establishments.

The Society is governed by a board of directors, half of whom are elected by the writer members and half by the publisher members. The board appoints the officers, who now are: Deems Taylor, president; George W. Meyer, secretary; Max Dreyfus, treasurer; John G. Payne, general manager.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: Through its affiliation with the International Confederation of Performing Right Societies in Geneva, ASCAP is one of the twenty-one national groups all of whose repertoires are available to the licensee of any one affiliated society. Thus the ASCAP licensee has access not only to the vast library of American music, but also to the protected works of some 50,000 composers and authors in other countries.

WARTIME OPERATIONS: The Society has given free licenses to the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, and, to help develop the effective use of work music, has granted licenses to industrial establishments at the nominal rate of \$1.00 a year. The Society has prepared transcriptions which were used in connection with the 6th War Bond drive, and has sponsored numerous concerts to raise funds for wartime organizations.

MEMBERSHIP: To be eligible for membership a composer or author must have secured regular publication of one or more musical works that have had a substantial number of performances, and must be engaged in the writing of music or lyrics as a professional pursuit. Music publishers must demonstrate that they publish a repertoire of music that is in commercial use in establishments licensed by the Society.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PLANNING OFFICIALS

The clearing house for planning in the United States.

1313 East 60th Street
Chicago 37, Illinois

Telephone: Fairfax 3400

Walter H. Blucher, Executive Director

PURPOSE: "To promote efficiency of public administration in land and community planning. Its purpose is to act as a clearing house for matters of a planning nature." (Official Statement)

ORGANIZATION: The ASPO was founded in 1935 as a non-profit corporation. Membership is open to planning agencies, commissioners and staff members, to public administrators in related fields, to students and to all others who wish to advance their knowledge of planning. There are now about 1200 individual members plus a number of planning agencies. The Society is financed by a grant from the Spelman Fund and by membership dues. Wilson W. Wyatt, Mayor of Louisville, Kentucky, is President; and Charles S. Ascher, of the National Housing Agency, is Treasurer. ASPO is governed by a Board of Directors.

"Through its inquiry service, publications, conferences and other facilities, ASPO enables its members to keep up to the minute with the rapidly evolving scope and techniques of planning and assists them to find quickly the right solutions to specific problems." (Official statement.) ASPO also maintains a service for answering technical inquiries. A reservoir of planning information has been built up, and usually assistance can be given with the aid of materials at hand or by reference to available publications. ASPO's indexed collections of zoning ordinances and of planning and zoning legal decisions are believed to be the most complete in the country.

Committees of members and the staff engage in original research in such fields as improved transportation and highway planning, urban redevelopment and park and recreation standards. Other projects deal with the new trends in state and local sources of revenue, cooperation between industry and government in post-war planning schemes and a curriculum for university education of planning personnel. ASPO conducts a personnel service that tries to find the right man for the right planning job.

An important new activity of the Society is a study of costs and necessary subsidies for specific urban redevelopment projects under existing legislation. This investigation should have pertinence to rebuilding schemes in other countries where private enterprise will expect to enter this field.

Every year ASPO holds an annual meeting of planning officials, technicians, students and interested lay persons. The complete proceedings of these conferences are published in permanent book form, copies of which are sent free to all members. In view of the lack of trained planning personnel in the United States, ASPO has developed a training course to help public officials to do their own local planning. During 1943 and early 1944, the Society directed or assisted in eight such community planning institutes in different sections of the country.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The ASPO has been affiliated in the past with the International Federation for Housing and Town Planning, the headquarters of which were located in Brussels. At the outbreak of the war, the Chairman and Secretary of this organization were Germans; consequently the office and its useful housing and planning library were removed to Germany. The Society also helped to support the International Union of Local Authorities and is very eager to restore and enlarge international contacts.

One of ASPO's members has gone to the Philippines to advise on planning there. A representative of the Greek government has sought its assistance. The military administrators of some German cities are members of ASPO. 150 members are in the armed forces; many others are available to go abroad for post-war service. The Executive Director, Walter H. Blucher, has full personnel data.

The ASPO has a few members in Great Britain and is corresponding with George L. Pepler of the Town Planning Institute of Great Britain regarding the reestablishment of an international body in the field of planning. It exchanges a few copies of its News Letter with various countries and is still reaching Palestine, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and Latin American countries. Contact is maintained with Architectural Friends of Russia in New York, which translates and transmits some of ASPO's materials to the Soviet Union.

ASPO refers to the Museum of Modern Art as a rich source of films on city planning. One of the best is "The City," prepared under the direction of a committee of American planners. A planning exhibit could be pieced together from the best exhibit items made up by the planning commissions of many American cities. The ASPO wants to receive any up-to-date information about personnel and activities in the town-planning field in liberated and other countries.

MEMBERSHIP: Active \$10.00

Associate: \$10.00

Commission: Based upon the population of the governmental unit of an official planning agency.

Sponsoring: \$25.00 and up.

Contributing: \$100.00 and up.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PLANNING OFFICIALS -3-

PUBLICATIONS: The News Letter, a monthly publication which presents a cross section of current information on planning activities at city, county, state, regional and federal levels. It is distributed to ASPO members.

Proceedings of the annual meeting are published each year.

Reports and other publications prepared by the ASPO staff, or by outside agencies, are sent to members.

AMERICAN-SOVIET MEDICAL SOCIETY

An association of American medical men interested in the latest developments of medical science in the Soviet Union.

130 West 46th Street
New York 19, N. Y.

Telephone: Bryant 9-2780

Robert L. Leslie, M.D., Business Manager

PURPOSE: "The purpose of the Society shall be to promote cooperation between the members of the medical and allied professions of the United States of America and of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and to collect and exchange information about medical developments and achievements in the medical and allied sciences of the two countries." (Statement in Constitution.)

ORGANIZATION: The Society was formed in June 1943 by a group of American physicians, dentists and nurses, and held its first annual convention in November 1944. The convention was addressed by John Fulton, Yale University physiologist; A. Baird Hastings of the National Research Council, professor of biological chemistry at Harvard Medical School; Alan Gregg, director of medical sciences for the Rockefeller Foundation. Supported by dues from more than 5000 members in every state, Canada and Latin-America, the Society is also the recipient of foundation grants as a scientific and technical society. It is further aided by the fact that almost its entire staff, including a majority of the 70 translators, contribute their services gratis. The headquarters are made available without charge by Dr. Robert L. Leslie, a physician who has abandoned the practice of medicine to carry on his enterprise as a publisher in The Composing Room, Inc.

Walter B. Cannon, M.D., the President, is professor emeritus of physiology at Harvard University, a member of the National Academy of Sciences of the U.S. and of the Academy of Science of the U.S.S.R. The corresponding Secretary, Abraham Stone, M. D., is editor of Human Fertility. The Society's publication, American Review of Soviet Medicine, is edited by Henry E. Sigerist, M.D., director of the Institute of the History of Medicine, Johns Hopkins University.

Prominent among the activities of the American-Soviet Medical Society are the following:

Exchange of publications - The Society sends to the Soviet Union practically every medical book and magazine published in the United States. Through exchange agreements with all the important medical periodicals, the Society regularly collects, and Russian War Relief ships, current issues of 350 such publications. Semashko, a branch of VOKS (Soviet cultural relations organ) which has charge of the medical section of VOKS, arranges that Soviet publications will review books received. Consequently, the Society is able to obtain literature in this country as review copies without charge for transmittal

to the Central Library in Moscow. It also collects older copies of medical magazines and books, dating back to 1930, most of which are contributed by individual physicians. It is estimated that 10,000 books and magazines have been shipped by the Russian War Relief. In special cases, Semashko arranges to buy wholesale to restock Soviet libraries, etc. In exchange, VOKS sends to the Society copies of all medical and scientific publications in the Soviet Union. These arrive in sufficient quantity for the Society to furnish duplicate copies to the Library of Congress, the Army Library Service and several universities.

Exchange of medical films - The Society has sent more than 300 16-millimeter U.S. medical films and has arranged with film producers to receive copies of all new films for shipment to Russia. It has sponsored showings of medical films from the Soviet, probably the most celebrated of which was one on Revival (of organisms). To "Soviet Medicine at the Front," produced by Soyuzmultfilm, the Society added English commentary by Lillian Hellman, playwright, and Fredric March, actor.

American Review of Soviet Medicine - The central activity of the Society is publishing this periodical which was a year old in October 1944 and reaches 8100 subscribers. Consisting mainly of translations from the Russian, the Review also presents survey articles, abstracts and book reviews written in the United States. It is abstracted in the Journal of the American Medical Association and other medical journals. Even a layman can recognize the unique interest of this internationalist organ. No other publication has access to the material; and Soviet medicine, surgery in particular, has had so much raw material with which to work, and has been so unconventional in its approach to the problems, that it has aroused the greatest general interest in its treatment of blood plasma, revival of organisms, etc. In regard to the special medical problems of a nation at war, the Soviet Union has made much progress. 200 copies of each issue of the Review are sent to Russia.

The Society has built up a library of Russian medical publications for the use of the profession in the United States, and also conducts an information service, answering queries from both Russians and Americans. It has undertaken the responsibility for extending welcome and hospitality to any visiting Russians connected with the medical profession. Meetings have been arranged at the Academy of Medicine for visiting professors. At a meeting of the New York County Chapter in May 1944 two of the speakers were Soviet doctors present in the United States for a limited time at the invitation of the International Health Foundation of the Rockefeller Institute. Local chapters of the Society have been organized by members throughout the country.

AMERICAN-SOVIET MEDICAL SOCIETY -3-

In its long-range plans, the Society hopes to issue its Review monthly instead of bi-monthly, promote the exchange of students and scientists and sponsor study tours in the two countries, so that physicians and scientists may set an example of international cooperation as the basis of a lasting peace. "Hope is entertained that reciprocal undertakings will serve to strengthen the natural ties of fellowship of physicians in the two countries and thereby will help to promote mutual acquaintance and lessen ignorance and misjudgment among the citizens of two great and powerful nations." (Official statement.)

MEMBERSHIP: United States - \$5
Canada - \$6

The Review is included in membership.

PUBLICATIONS: American Review of Soviet Medicine, bi-monthly. \$6 for non-members; \$7 in Canada and Europe.

AMERICAN STANDARDS ASSOCIATION

A federation of 85 national technical societies, trade associations and government departments.

70 East 45th Street
New York 17, N. Y.

Telephone: Murray Hill 3-3058

P. G. Agnew, Secretary

PURPOSE: "To provide the means for arriving at national industrial standards." In doing this, the organization "coordinates and unifies the standardization activities of many groups, doing work which these groups either could not do at all or could not do as effectively themselves." (Official Statement.)

ORGANIZATION: The Association was established in 1918 to attack some of the production problems which arose during the last war and was at first called the American Engineering Standards Committee. After 10 years of steady growth from the five original engineering societies then composing it, the organization became the American Standards Association and in 1929 became a member of the International Standards Association.

Membership in the ASA is open to any group, company or individual having an interest in standardization activities. Its memberbodies are organizations of national scope, such as trade associations, engineering societies and government departments, and with them rest the authority and responsibility for the policies and affairs of the Association. The ASA also has associate members, and some 2,000 industrial concerns hold membership either directly or by group arrangement through their respective trade associations.

The organization is governed by officers, headed by Henry B. Bryans, president, who is executive vice-president of the Philadelphia Electric Company; an advisory committee composed of men of the caliber of Karl T. Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Walter S. Gifford, president of American Telephone and Telegraph Company; Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Chairman of the board, General Motors Corporation, and E. R. Stettinius, Jr., formerly chairman of the board of United States Steel Corporation; a board of directors, and a paid staff.

More than 3,500 individuals compose committees that are developing new standards or revising standards already in use. There are correlating committees on building, consumer, electrical, highway traffic, mechanical, mining, and safety.

More than 700 standards have been approved by the ASA. Manufacturers use them to facilitate production operations, lower production costs or to eliminate controversies between buyer and seller and to raise the level of their industry by eliminating misrepresentation. Consumer groups use them as a yardstick to measure the merit of the things they buy, and government agencies use them in their capacity as buyers or as protectors of the public interest.

For its company-members, the Association supplies free copies of newly approved standards, as well as its monthly publication. It also serves as a reference bureau on domestic and foreign standardization matters, conducts a company-member forum for the interchange of experience among standardization departments of company-members, and sponsors a special service reference library of 20,000 standards, books and related documents, including a very complete file of the national standards and purchase specifications of other countries. This library is the only place in the USA where much of this information can be found, according to the Association.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The ASA was a member of the International Standards Association (ISA) from 1929 until the outbreak of the war. Through it, the Association was in touch with all national standardization groups of the industrialized countries of the world.

The ISA has headquarters in Basle, Switzerland, although all international standards work has stopped during the war. Whether this same association will renew its work after the war is not certain, though some organization will have to take its place, the ASA insists.

The American group has maintained contacts with all United Nations' standards associations during the war, many copies of its monthly publication going to Russia, England and Australia. (Many organizations abroad keep files of this periodical for their engineers).

The Association has participated in the organization of a United Nations Standards Coordinating Committee to take care of pressing war problems and to take the first step toward the postwar international standardization work that will facilitate postwar trade.

During the war, the ASA has succeeded in developing active cooperation with the Latin-American countries. Working directly under the ASA is an office in Buenos Aires; there are representatives in several other Latin-American countries.

WARTIME OPERATIONS: When the USA entered this war, much of ASA's peacetime work was at once available for the prosecution of the war. Many additional standards needed to be established right away, for use in government purchasing and in war production. The ASA, seeing this need, adopted an emergency method for speeding up the jobs requested by government and industry for war use, and issued "American War Standards" in a special color and format. Some are being used as stopgap measures to conserve our dwindling stocks of strategic materials. All will be reviewed at the end of the war.

The federal government has placed the ASA under contract to do certain work for the War Production Board, Office of Price Administration and the armed services, under which the ASA is reimbursed for actual expenditures. This contract, however, does not cover a large amount of work done by ASA for the Army, Navy and other governmental departments and paid for out of regular ASA funds.

The Association has been able to assist the War Department in setting up its safety program in industry by supplying hundreds of safety standards to government arsenals and to companies filling government contracts. At the request of the Committee on Conservation of Manpower, the ASA has printed a special group of safety standards and made them available, at cost, to students in government-supervised safety engineering courses.

PUBLICATIONS:

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDIZATION -- monthly; \$4.00 a year; foreign \$5.00; single copies 35¢.

Lists of standards are published about three times a year. (The ASA has done no stockpiling but has a good stock on hand and can fill most requests. Lists of standards are available, free of charge, to anyone.)

AMERICANS UNITED FOR WORLD ORGANIZATION, INC.

An American nonpartisan political action group.

465 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, N. Y.

Telephone: Murray Hill 5-3585

Ulric Bell, Executive Vice President

PURPOSE: "To mobilize public sentiment and mass enrollment of Americans in a nationwide nonpartisan campaign of action for winning a just and enduring peace after victory is gained.

"To support the immediate establishment of a world organization eventually open to all nations with authority to adjust disputes and with automatic power to use force to prevent aggression and preserve peace.

"To support those economic plans that will promote a higher standard of living and a life free from the fear of unemployment for all our people.

"To fight bias and ugly discriminations at home by the recognition that there can be no contradictions between our treatment of our own racial and religious minorities and the basic democratic practices for which we are fighting lest we lose our chance for a just and lasting peace.

"To combat subversive activities; and the propaganda of the defeatist, reactionary and imperialistic minority at home.

"To support the candidates of whatever party--who subscribe to these principles." (From a pamphlet describing the work of Americans United for World Organization)

ORGANIZATION: Americans United was formed in May, 1944, to consolidate the activities of the American Free World Association, Citizens for Victory, Committee to Defend America, Fight for Freedom, United Nations Association, and United Nations Committee for Greater New York. It has a membership of about 4000 direct members. This does not include the members of those branches which have maintained their own membership lists (such as the Indiana Committee for Victory, the Citizens for Victory in Colorado, the Massachusetts Committee for World Federation.) The mailing material of Americans United goes to all of them either directly or through the branch. The Organization is financed by membership and individual subscriptions. It is governed by a Board of Directors, has a national committee of some 150 members and six standing committees. Ernest M. Hopkins, President of Dartmouth College, is Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Americans United cooperates with the following research and educational organizations:

Catholic Association for International Peace	League of Nations Association
Church Peace Union	Non-Partisan Council to Win the Peace
Commission to Study the Organization of Peace	Southern Council on International Relations
Committee for National Morale	Union for Democratic Action
Federal Union	Women's Action Committee for Victory and Lasting Peace
Citizens Conference on International Economic Union	World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches
Council for Social Action	World Citizenship Movement
Food for Freedom	
Freedom House	
Friends of Democracy	
League for Fair Play	

Beginning in December, 1944, Americans United sponsored a series of regional conferences and public meetings in sixteen cities throughout the United States at which State Department speakers explained the Dumbarton Oaks proposal. Among the speakers were Ambassador Grew, Admiral Arthur J. Hepburn, Admiral Edwin C. Wilson, and Isaiah Bowman, and Benjamin Gerig, all Dumbarton Oaks delegates. For the OWI, Dr. Hopkins has made a recording for shortwave broadcast. Americans United has also gathered for the OWI statements from key people for a symposium on refugees.

In addition to the utilization of all media of publicity, Americans United has issued the following statement on its immediate program:

"To urge acceptance by Congressmen, Senators, the State Department and the President, of the principles contained in this statement.

"To carry on propaganda and the fight for this policy into every state and congressional district through local committees.

"To impress upon our war leaders, at every step, the necessity for democratic procedure in dealing with liberated countries.

"To assemble citizens in groups and forums in every part of the country to promote all of these aims." (From a pamphlet describing the work of Americans United for World Organization)

MEMBERSHIP: Member - \$1.00
Sustaining member-\$5.00
Sponsor - \$10.00

PUBLICATIONS:

Bulletin - issued to members from time to time.
Various leaflets and statements of policy.

THE AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE

A membership organization for members of the Armed Forces and veterans of World War II.

554 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Telephone: Plaza 5-0452

Dennis Wiegand, Executive Secretary

PURPOSE: "Adequate financial, medical, vocational and educational assistance for every veteran; a job for every veteran under a system of private enterprise in which business, labor, agriculture and government work together to provide full employment and full production for the nation; thorough social and economic security; free speech, press, worship, assembly and ballot; disarmament of Germany and Japan and the elimination of the power of their militarist classes; active participation of the United States in the United Nations organization to stop any threat of aggression and to promote social and economic measures which will remove the causes of war; establishment of an international veterans council for the furtherance of world peace and justice among the peoples of all nations."

ORGANIZATION: The American Veterans Committee was founded in 1943; a bill to grant it a Congressional Charter has been introduced in the United States Senate. In addition to the national headquarters in New York, chapters have been formed in Washington, Cleveland, Chicago, Los Angeles and are being formed in several other cities.

The fundamental idea of the Committee is that those who fight the war should have a determining voice in the world which comes out of the war. Peace, jobs and freedom are its goals.

The Committee is increasingly gaining recognition as a spokesman for the fighting men of this war. Members of the Planning Committee are speaking at public meetings and on the air, cooperating with other agencies and organizations concerned about the future of America and its veterans, telling Congressmen what AVC's members need and what they want. It has set up a legislative research office in Washington and an information center to advise returning veterans on jobs, education, and claims. The AVC has made it clear that it does not intend to promote anything that is of benefit to veterans that is not also of benefit to the whole country.

The organization is steered by a National Planning Committee which meets once a week in New York, and bases its policy decisions on the views expressed in chapter meetings and in letters from members. At

the Committee's post-demobilization convention, the Planning Committee will pass out of existence and the members will decide democratically on officers and on specific means of achieving the Committee's aims.

It is financed by membership dues and by voluntary contributions. The present officers are Dennis Wiegand, executive secretary; Charles G. Bolte, chairman of the National Planning Committee; Lincoln W. Lauterstein, vice-chairman; Max Roller, secretary; William J. Caldwell, treasurer.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: Charles G. Bolte, chairman of AVC's National Planning Committee, is also chairman of the Veterans Committee of Americans United for World Organization. AVC has distributed to its members a pamphlet, Statement of Essential Human Rights, printed by Americans United.

The AVC was one of the four veterans organizations invited by the State Department to act as consultants to the American delegation at the San Francisco conference. At this conference, soldiers of many lands, under the sponsorship of the AVC, formed a United Nations Veterans League to promote world cooperation. AVC is anxious to get information about veterans organizations abroad and to get in contact with them.

MEMBERSHIP: Membership is limited to those who have participated in World War II. Dues are \$2.00 a year for those still in the armed forces or merchant marine, and \$3.00 a year for those who have been honorably discharged. Of the Committee's present 4000 members, the majority is still serving overseas.

PUBLICATIONS:

Bulletin, distributed to members twice a month.

Occasional pamphlets, reprints, etc.

AMERICAN VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

A professional association representing the veterinary profession.

600 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago 5, Illinois

Telephone: Wabash 2140

Dr. J. G. Hardenbergh, Executive Secretary

PURPOSE: "To advance the science and art of veterinary medicine, including their relationship to the public health." (From Article 2 of its Constitution.)

ORGANIZATION: The American Veterinary Medical Association was founded in 1863. It has sixty constituent associations, namely those in the various states, the District of Columbia, the nine Canadian provinces, Puerto Rico, and the Canal Zone.

The work of the Association is carried out by several committees, of which the most important are those on: education, which inspects and accredits veterinary schools and endeavors to promote high standards; legislation, which supports the enactment of laws and regulations beneficial to veterinarians and live stock production; biological products, which studies biological products and classifies them as acceptable or not; proprietary pharmaceuticals; nutrition; poultry disease, which seeks to reduce mortality by improving disease control, breeding, feeding and management; vital statistics, on animal diseases; food hygiene, which deals with meat inspection; brucellosis; humane act award, which the Association makes for some exceptional work done on behalf of animals that emphasizes humane treatment or kindness to animals; parasitology; nomenclature of diseases; research council; separate committees for the diseases of beef cattle, dairy cattle, sheep, swine, horses, small animals, and wild animals in captivity; national board of veterinary examiners.

The Committee on Postwar Planning is engaged in the study of such problems as short refresher courses at veterinary schools for discharged veterinary officers; usefulness of the veterinary profession and educating the public in regard to its usefulness; extension of the various public health activities, especially meat, milk, and dairy inspection; artificial insemination; group practice, by which a group of veterinarians working together would be enabled to specialize somewhat and take better care of fields now neglected; changes in agriculture, industry, and animal production, and their effects on veterinarians; internships and veterinary curricula.

The Association is financed by membership dues. The officers are James Farquharson, president; B. T. Simms, president-elect, J. G. Hardenbergh, executive secretary; R. C. Klussendorf, assistant executive secretary; J. V. Lacroix, treasurer.

AMERICAN VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION -2-

WARTIME OPERATIONS: The Association has aided in the procurement and assignment of veterinarians for the armed services, and to maintain essential civilian services; it has cooperated with several governmental agencies and a number of other public administration organizations on wartime problems, especially food production.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: Besides the constituent societies in Canada, Puerto Rico and the Canal Zone, the Association has foreign members and foreign corresponding secretaries throughout the world. It is, or was, a member of the International Veterinary Congress, now lapsed but undoubtedly to be reestablished after the war. It has a committee on the Inter-American Veterinary Congress and hopes to bring about such a Congress within two or three years. The Association exchanges its publications with foreign organizations.

MEMBERSHIP: Graduates of approved veterinary colleges are eligible for membership. Annual dues, which include a subscription to the Journal are \$7.00. There are approximately 8,600 members.

PUBLICATIONS:

Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association, monthly. \$7.00 a year.

American Journal of Veterinary Research, quarterly. \$4.00 a year.

AMERICAN WAR-COMMUNITY SERVICES, INC.

Nonprofit organization coordinating the efforts of six national social and health agencies.

130 East 22nd Street
New York 10, N. Y.

Telephone: Gramercy 3-7823

Stockton Raymond, Executive Secretary

PURPOSE: "The purpose of this organization shall be coordination of the efforts of the member national agencies in: (1) securing financial support and public understanding of their special 'war service' projects and (2) developing health and social services in those communities whose facilities are markedly inadequate to cope with war-created needs." (Official statement)

ORGANIZATION: The mobilization of the nation for war caused almost immediately profound changes in many communities in the United States. Millions of people, including those from many racial and cultural backgrounds, were thrust suddenly into new and unaccustomed environments. Many communities were ill-prepared to meet this huge influx of population. Often health and welfare services -- even where they existed -- were swamped. The result, only too often, was family breakdown, neglect of children and juvenile delinquency, as well as inter-racial conflicts and public health problems. The protection of the health and welfare of the workers, their families and others in these war-swollen communities demanded that something be done.

Calls for assistance came to national health and welfare agencies in increasing volume. Six strong national agencies determined to join in the effort to raise necessary funds and to provide special war services for the protection of the people in war production communities and in areas near military camps where the situation was out of hand and help was asked.

American War-Community Services was organized in the late spring of 1943, and with its incorporation a board of directors of 22 members was formed. The chairman of the board is Henry Bruere, president of the Bowery Savings Bank, New York; the vice-chairman is Mrs. Eugene Meyer, wife of the editor and publisher of The Washington Post; the treasurer, William H. Baldwin, member of Baldwin and Mermey, New York firm of public relations counsels; and the executive secretary is Stockton Raymond.

The six national agencies pooling their war services in AW-CS are: American Federation of International Institutes, Child Welfare League of America, Family Welfare Association of America, National Organization for Public Health Nursing, National Urban League, and National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association.

These six agencies represent "a logical coming together of case work, group work, service to children, health service and work with minorities." Provision is made in AW-CS for the inclusion of other agencies with essential war-connected programs.

AW-CS agencies are promoting a civilian war program designed to help local communities which, because of war conditions, need help in establishing new health and welfare services or in strengthening or adapting existing services to meet war-created needs. They have helped to establish or strengthen health and welfare organizations in more than 50 communities in 23 states.

The continuing avenue of cooperative planning and action is the service cooperation committee, on which the member agencies are represented. This committee meets every two weeks. Representatives of various functional groups, such as housing officials, ministerial and labor groups, community chests and councils, meet with the service cooperation committee as occasions arise to discuss the relationship between their programs and the War-Community Service operations. AW-CS has about 30 field workers who work directly from the offices of their respective organizations.

The coordinating organization is supported entirely by community War Chests. The annual budget is allocated among the six agencies in specified amounts.

AW-CS is registered with the President's War Relief Control Board. Among the government agencies with which it cooperates are the Office of Community War Services of the Federal Security Agency, Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, President's Committee for Congested Production Areas, and other government agencies on the national level and in some instances on the local level.

PUBLICATIONS:

Progress Report -- a report of two or more pages summarizing AW-CS activities is sent to Community Chests and to others three or four times a year. Other publicity material is issued from time to time.

AMERICAN WOMEN'S HOSPITALS

International medical relief service.

50 West 50th Street
New York 20, N. Y.

Telephone: Circle 5-4724
Cable Address: AWOTAL

Dr. Esther P. Lovejoy, Chairman

PURPOSE: To provide medical aid and services on an international scale to areas in need of relief and to cooperate in every possible way with organized women of medicine throughout the world.

ORGANIZATION: American Women's Hospitals is the name under which the work of the War Service Committee of the Medical Women's National Association (now American Medical Women's Association) was organized in 1917 for the purpose of finding a way to utilize the services of American women physicians and surgeons for relief work in foreign areas. The organization is registered with the President's War Relief Control Board and is a member of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service through which it works with UNRRA. Activities of the organization are under the direction of an Executive Board of which Dr. Esther P. Lovejoy is Chairman and Dr. Inez A. Bentley, Treasurer. Among the names appearing on the list of members of the Honorary Committee are those of James Truslow Adams, American historian; Carrie Chapman Catt, feminist; Stephen Duggan, Director of the Institute of International Education; Henry Noble MacCracken, President of Vassar College; Bishop William L. Manning of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York; Captain Mildred H. McAfee, Director of the Women's Reserve of the U.S.N.R. and President of Wellesley College; Henry Morgenthau, Sr.; Gifford Pinchot, former governor of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the President of the United States; and Mary E. Woolley, President Emeritus of Mount Holyoke College.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: American Women's Hospitals has conducted training courses and maintained hospitals and clinics in various stricken areas throughout the world from the period of the last war to the present. Countries in which these aids have been maintained include France, Serbia, Albania, Turkey, Armenia, Russia, Japan, Greece, China, England, and the Southern Highlands of the United States. Through membership in the Medical Women's International Association, formed in the years following the First World War, the organization has kept in constant touch with women physicians and surgeons throughout the world. Representatives were sent to meetings of the Medical Women's International Association held every three to five years from 1919 to 1937.

WARTIME OPERATIONS: Since 1940 American Women's Hospitals has participated through the British Medical Women's Federation in the care of sick and injured civilians in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. In September, 1939, the Women's Medical Service Committee was formed in France with Dr. G. Montreuil-Straus, secretary of the Medical Women's International Association, as chairman. American Women's Hospitals shared in the French work by providing a fund with which a program was carried on until July, 1940. An A.W.H. clinic was reestablished at the Residence Sociale, Levallois-Perret, on the outskirts of Paris, where the organization had helped to develop a medical center after the last war.

"In Greece and adjacent countries the A.W.H. service was carried on for twenty-four years under the direction of American women doctors. A large number of hospitals and clinics were conducted over a period of years on the mainland and the islands of Greece with a training school for nurses at Kokkinia. During the Italian War in 1940-41 we cooperated with other agencies in the care of Greek soldiers and civilians. This service was suspended in July, 1941, when the Germans occupied the country. Since that time we have contributed medical supplies distributed in Greece through the International Red Cross.

"Soon after the Japanese invasion of China in 1937, calls for help were received by the A.W.H. Committee from women doctors in different parts of that country. With available funds it seemed that the best results could be achieved by providing subsistence salaries (food) for Chinese medical women, and the A.W.H. aid for sick and injured civilians dated from the early part of 1938. When the coastal sections of China were overrun by the enemy, part of the population, including American institutions (schools and hospitals) moved to the west. Several American women physicians were interned in concentration camps and their Chinese associates joined in the general exodus. A little later the A.W.H. appeared in Free China, and at the present time we are providing salaries, mostly paid in food, for twenty highly qualified women doctors and nurses in the West China Union University Hospital, Chengtu, Szechuan.

"In addition to this wartime commitment which we want to expand, we expect to renew old connections in France and Greece and resume activities as soon as possible. And in other liberated countries we hope to cooperate with national groups of women doctors affiliated with the Medical Women's International Association in their post-war work." (From "American Women's Hospitals Overseas Service," Medical Women's Journal, October, 1944, by Esther P. Lovejoy, M.D.)

MEMBERSHIP: Two types:
(a) A.M.W.A. - ca. 1500 women doctors
(b) Lay (AWH Reserve Corps) - ca. 10,000

PUBLICATIONS:

Annual Report - June of each year - made to AMWA.
Women in Medicine - quarterly - distributed free to
members of AMWA.

ASSOCIATION FOR CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

An association of individuals and groups working to secure better educational opportunities for children.

1201 16th Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Telephone: District 4552

Mary E. Leeper, Executive Secretary

PURPOSE: "To gather and disseminate knowledge of the movement for the education of young children; to bring into active cooperation all childhood education interests, including parent education; to promote the progressive type of education in nursery school, kindergarten and primary grades, and to raise the standard of the professional training for teachers and leaders in this field." (Official Statement)

ORGANIZATION: The Association for Childhood Education was formed through a merger of two organizations of teachers of young children. The first of these was the International Kindergarten Union, organized in 1892, the first international organization of the kindergarten movement. In 1930 the IKU adopted the present name and a new constitution. In 1931 the National Council of Primary Education, organized in 1915, voted to merge with the ACE.

The ACE works through its state and local branches. The branches hold the voting privileges and it is through their work in local communities that the influence of the Association is made effective. "Most of the local branches have this two-fold program: the improvement of the teacher in service; the improvement of opportunities for the children of the community."

The ACE cooperates with national and international organizations and with federal agencies. It is affiliated with: Association for Arts in Childhood, Common Council for American Unity, Educational Press Association of America, General Federation of Women's Clubs, New Education Fellowship, Women's Joint Congressional Committee, World Federation of Education Associations. The Association also cooperates with many other groups such as: American Association of University Women, American Education Fellowship, Council on Cooperation in Teacher Education, National Association for Nursery Education, National Conference for Cooperation in School Health Education, National Congress of Parents and Teachers, National Education Association, Wartime Commission of the Children's Bureau.

ASSOCIATION FOR CHILDHOOD EDUCATION -2-

OPERATIONS: The Washington headquarters and staff of the ACE carry on many activities. The branches are assisted through the publication, Branch Exchange, and through counseling and field service. An Individual Information Service is set up to help members. The ACE maintains committees and consultants to study and report on current educational problems and prepare material for publication.

The Association provides channels through which individuals may give and receive help with problems affecting children. Its other activities include the editing and compiling of books and pamphlets for children, parents and teachers; publishing of bulletins and a monthly magazine, Childhood Education; conducting national and regional conferences featuring study classes and studios.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: After the first World War, the International Kindergarten Union, the predecessor of ACE, helped in setting up a kindergarten in France. In the years following the war, many kindergartners visited Europe and followed the progress of the work.

The ACE is interested in extending its services abroad and is sending materials to Russia, through the Soviet Embassy, and to China, through the United China Relief. Educators in a number of other countries hold membership in the ACE. It maintains contact with the Nursery School Association of Great Britain and the New Education Fellowship.

MEMBERSHIP: Any group wishing to work for children may form a local branch and affiliate with the ACE. Wherever there are enough local branches, a state association may be formed, drawing its membership from the local branches in the state.

Local branches pay annual dues to the ACE of 10¢ for each member, the minimum for any branch being \$5.00 and the maximum \$50.00.

State associations pay annual dues of \$3.00 regardless of the number of member branches.

Individual membership: Any individual interested in children may become a contributing member and receive membership service by paying dues of \$2.00 annually.

PUBLICATIONS:

Childhood Education, monthly September through May. Subscription price \$3.50, single copy 40¢. Foreign postage 50¢ additional.

The Branch Exchange, monthly September through May. Subscription price 75¢.

Many bulletins such as:

This is Arithmetic

The Arts and Children's Living

Bibliography of Books for Children

Children's Books - for Fifty Cents or Less

Portfolio for Nursery School Teachers

Portfolio for Kindergarten Teachers

Portfolio for Primary Teachers

Portfolio on Materials for Work and Play

This Is Science

About Children - How They Learn, Feel and Grow

Healthful Living for Children

Social Studies for Children

Films and Film Strips

The above is only a partial listing of the most recent publications.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN COLLEGES

Mutual organization for promotion of higher education.

19 West 44th Street
New York 18, N. Y.

Telephone: Murray Hill 2-4194

Guy E. Snavelly, Executive Director

PURPOSE: "The purpose of the association shall be the promotion of higher education in all its forms in the colleges of liberal arts and sciences which shall become members of this association, and the prosecution of such plans as may make more efficient the institutions included in its membership." (Statement in Constitution)

ORGANIZATION: The first meeting of the Association was held at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, in 1915, and was attended by 150 college presidents. The present membership totals 602 colleges and universities in the United States and Canada.

The Association is a strictly mutual, non-profit organization. It is not an accrediting agency. Its management is in the hands of a board of directors, composed of the president, vice president, treasurer, executive director, and four additional members. The board of directors meets at least four times annually. The executive director is responsible for the operation and administration of the Association.

The organization is essentially a clearinghouse for the liberal arts colleges, but from time to time it has undertaken collateral projects serving some specialized educational purpose, as for example, the Library project, the arts program, and the Commission on Cultural Relations with Latin-American Countries.

The arts program, initiated in 1936 under a grant from the Carnegie Corporation, was conceived as an experimental project looking toward the procurement of adequate facilities for the cultural and artistic life on the American college campus. It was felt that colleges needed an agency which they might consider their own to procure appropriate professional musicians and artists for campus visits.

Another phase of the arts program is the artists-in-residence plan under which the college engages the artist to live on the campus and to carry forward his creation without being involved in the conduct of formal courses, but he is supposed to be available to students and to direct certain of their artistic projects.

The work of the commission on liberal arts reflects one of the major preoccupations of the Association -- the defense of the humanities against various types of "functionalism" or utilitarianism which have tended to attack or belittle the place of liberal studies in education.

The Association provides consultative and advisory service on college administration and education, maintains a reference circulating library, and conducts research in problems of the curriculum, music and the college library. The activities of the Association are purely domestic.

MEMBERSHIP: Only liberal arts colleges of high standing are eligible for admission to membership. There are two classes of membership in the Association: (1) colleges of liberal arts and sciences which may be duly elected to membership in the Association after recommendation by the Board of Directors, and (2) honorary membership. The last-mentioned includes "general secretaries of church boards of education and officials of educational foundations and other cooperating agencies" who have been elected to that status. Annual dues are \$50.00

PUBLICATIONS:

Association of American Colleges Bulletin - a quarterly - \$3 a year

Books are published from time to time under the auspices of the Association.

THE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN MEDICAL COLLEGES (AAMC)

A voluntary federation of medical colleges in the U. S. A. and Canada.

5 South Wabash Avenue
Chicago 3, Ill.

Telephone: State 9337

Dr. Fred C. Zapffe, Secretary

PURPOSE: To promote and maintain standards of medical education.

ORGANIZATION: The Association was begun in 1876 and has functioned continuously since 1890. It embraces 77 schools of medicine in the U.S.A. (which is all but one in the country), seven schools in Canada and one in the Philippines. There is an Executive Council of eight members and the following officers: A. C. Furstenberg, president, University of Michigan; John Walker Moore, president-elect, University of Louisville; Wm. S. McEllroy, vice-president, University of Pittsburgh; Fred C. Zapffe, secretary; A. C. Bachmeyer, treasurer, University of Chicago. It is a member of the American Council on Education.

The AAMC is primarily concerned with setting and maintaining standards of medical education. It also acts as a clearing house of information and holds an annual convention which gives its members the opportunity of meeting with colleagues to discuss problems and subjects of mutual interest. The Executive Council meets quarterly.

Realizing that the demands of the Armed Forces for doctors would be on an unprecedented scale, the Association early in 1941 began to urge the schools to take more students and to accelerate their courses as well as to lower their requirements to the minimum.

PUBLICATION: The Journal of the Association of American Medical Colleges,
bi-monthly.

ASSOCIATION OF IRON AND STEEL ENGINEERS

A non-profit organization of engineers in the iron and steel industry.

1010 Empire Building
Pittsburgh 22, Pa.

Telephone: Atlantic 6323

Brent Wiley, Managing Director

PURPOSE: To advance the engineering sciences and operating practice within the iron and steel industry, by services to its members in the form of publications, meetings, development of standards, and inspection of steel plants and exhibits of recent developments of appliances as used in the industry.

ORGANIZATION: The Association of Iron and Steel Engineers was founded in 1907 as the Association of Iron and Steel Electrical Engineers. The name was changed to the Association of Iron and Steel Engineers in 1936, as the activities had so broadened that practically every branch of engineering was included. The membership at present is approximately 3000 individual members. The Association receives no donations, but is self-supporting, and exists solely for service to its members, and, indirectly to the industry.

The activities of the Association include an annual Convention and Iron and Steel Exposition, a spring engineering conference, and inspection trips to steel plants.

The Association consists of engineering divisions including, mechanical, electrical, combustion and lubrication, and also operating practice.

There are seven sectional offices at Birmingham, Alabama; Buffalo, New York; Chicago, Illinois; Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Michigan; Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Each of the District Sections hold five or six technical meetings during the winter and spring season.

The Association is a member of the American Standards Association. It is governed by a Board of Directors, which includes the following officers: president, J. L. Miller, Republic Steel Corporation; 2nd vice president, Freeman H. Dyke, Wheeling Steel Corporation; treasurer, William A. Perry, Inland Steel Company; secretary, A. J. Fisher, Bethlehem Steel Company.

WARTIME OPERATIONS: The Association prepared a special publication, The Modern Strip Mill containing information about 28 large American mills. The study of this information assisted materially in modifying the strip mills to produce plate, thus more than doubling the monthly production and greatly speeding the war effort. The Association also

financed research work in regard to the development of standard specifications for heavy duty cranes which resulted in the material reduction in the weight of cranes and other improvements.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: Before the war the Association had members in 21 countries.

Technical information was sent to our allies with government permission to persons stipulated by the government. The Soviet government has ordered approximately 125 subscriptions to the Association's standard publication, Iron and Steel Engineer.

The Association is interested in building up, by financial donation, the Carnegie Library, particularly in reference to recent foreign technical material relating to scientific developments in the industry.

PUBLICATIONS: Iron and Steel Engineer, monthly journal, containing approximately 80 technical papers each year. \$7.50 per year to non-members; price in U. S. A. \$7.50; in Canada \$8.25; in foreign countries \$10.00 per year.

Yearly proceedings of the Association of Iron and Steel Engineers. This yearbook includes the technical material as published in the Iron and Steel Engineer.

THE ASSOCIATION OF JUNIOR LEAGUES OF AMERICA, INC.

An invitational organization for young women with a program built on the principles of preparation for intelligent citizenship through volunteer service and education in social, civic and cultural fields.

Waldorf-Astoria Hotel
Park Avenue at 49th Street
New York 22, N. Y.

Telephone: Eldorado 5-4380

Mrs. C. H. L. Pennock, Executive Secretary

PURPOSE: "To foster interest among its members in the social, economic, educational, cultural and civic conditions of the community, and to make efficient their volunteer service." (Bylaws, Article II)

"It represents a serious endeavor on the part of young women to become active and constructive factors in the communities in which they live, to be intelligent citizens, and to assist in promoting human welfare. In addition to providing the member with channels of work and training for volunteer service, the Junior League helps her to realize two vital concepts - (1) that she is not an onlooker, but is herself a part of the community - (2) that the community, in turn, is not an isolated unit but part of the nation and of the world." (Official statement)

ORGANIZATION: The first Junior League was founded in New York City in 1901, and in 1921 the Association of Junior Leagues of America, Inc., was founded by the 30 Junior Leagues then in existence. There are now 157 member Leagues with more than 40,000 members.

A new member is invited to join a League at about the age of 18, and her active membership is automatically ended at the age of 40. A new member is required to take a provisional training course "to make her aware of her responsibilities as a citizen" and "successful completion of the course together with an apprentice period served in any community agency of the member's choice, constitutes active membership."

(The training course "includes a critical view of her city, its physical and industrial characteristics, its population make-up, its government, its educational facilities, acquaintance with its public and private health and welfare agencies, its labor groups and its religious groups. The course is usually given by competent lay and professional community leaders.")

"From that time, the Junior League member develops into a worthwhile contributing force in the life of her city, working her way up through the ranks of volunteer service by the career method, to final promotion to positions of real responsibility as a board member of various cultural, civic and welfare agencies."
(Official statement)

The Association, central body of the 157 Leagues, is directed by a board of 14 elected representatives. Its professional staff provides specialized field service to the local Leagues in welfare work, education, the arts, including children's theatre, radio, ways and means and public relations. It publishes a monthly periodical in addition to materials on various aspects of the Junior League program.

Most Leagues sponsor or finance a service which fills some need in the community. Typical League projects have included the maintenance of medical social work and occupational therapy departments in hospitals, various clinics (prenatal, well-baby, dental, etc.), summer camps, child guidance consultation services, recreation centers, community children's theatres, music and art projects with public schools, and children's radio programs.

Projects for which Leagues are financially responsible cost approximately \$500,000 annually. Leagues support their program out of surplus funds where available, in order to avoid raising money through public benefit events any more often than is necessary.

WARTIME OPERATIONS: During the war, Leagues have intensified their basic plan of volunteer service by adding service to the various war agencies. The Association "emphasizes the recruitment of all available members into the women's armed services or into paid industrial employment -- either part-time or full-time -- where family circumstances permit." (Official statement)

MEMBERSHIP: Invitational. Membership dues average \$12 a year.

PUBLICATIONS:

The Junior League Magazine -- monthly; \$1.50 a year.
Junior League Handbook of Information -- 1942 edition; 50¢.
The Junior League Volunteer -- 15¢.
Junior League Public Relations in War -- free.
A Handbook of Children's Theatre -- 40¢.
Design for Tomorrow -- educational material; \$1.
Children's Theatre Catalogue -- plays; 50¢.
Arts and Our Town: A Plan for a Community Cultural Study; 20¢.
Basic Provisional Course Outline -- \$1.
Know Your America -- resource material for Junior League educational programs; free.

THE AUTHORS' GUILD
of The Authors' League of America, Inc.

An organization devoted to the promotion of the interests of American book and magazine writers.

6 East 39th Street
New York 16, N. Y.

Telephone: Murray Hill 5-6930

Rex T. Stout, President

PURPOSE: The purpose of The Authors' Guild is to promote the professional and business interests of its members.

ORGANIZATION: The Authors' Guild is a non-partisan, non-political organization, founded in 1912. It now has a membership of over 1600 in all 48 states and in Hawaii. It functions democratically through a president, Rex T. Stout; a vice-president, Christopher LaFarge; a secretary, Kurt Steel; and a Council of 30 members which is elected periodically by the full membership of the Guild. It maintains a paid staff, employs legal counsel as required in matters of copyright, censorship and similar problems. It works closely with the other three guilds that compose the Authors' League of America and furnishes to its members the information services of the other guilds.

The Guild works directly for the individual author member by: examining contracts and advising on them; providing a model contract and all forms of copyright assignment; collecting current confidential information on the reputation and standing of publishing houses, magazines, agents, etc.; furnishing periodically a manuscript market list; providing a clearing-house of professional information; informing writers of unethical practices by those with whom they are asked to deal, and helping to get redress for any writer victimized by them.

The Guild also works for the whole group of guilds which compose the Authors' League by: distributing to all members a confidential monthly Bulletin, published in association with the other guilds; fighting for better copyright laws, both domestic and international; opposing improper censorship activities by any and all agencies; establishing the principle that each exploiter of a writer's material shall handle for profit only those rights which it is his business to exploit; insisting on a minimum standard of practice by editors and publishers in their business relationships with authors; defining the position of authors as regards rights in mediums not yet developed, especially television.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The international activities of the Authors' Guild are carried on through the agency of the Authors' League of America, Inc.

PUBLICATIONS: The Authors' Guild distributes to all members of the Authors' League a monthly confidential Bulletin of approximately 36 pages, published in association with the other member guilds.

THE AUTHORS' LEAGUE OF AMERICA

An organization devoted to the promotion of the interests of American creative writers.

6 East 29th Street
New York 16, N. Y.

Telephone: Murray Hill 5-6930

Russel Crouse, President

PURPOSE: "The Authors' League works for the special interest of the individual writer by its protection and promotion of the professional and business interests of all American writers as a cohesive group, and by its readiness to forestall any threat to those interests." (Official Statement)

ORGANIZATION: The Authors' League was established in 1912 and is composed of the following member guilds: Authors' Guild, Dramatists' Guild, and the Radio Writers' Guild. The Screen Writers' Guild, Inc. is an affiliate of the Authors' League. Guild members are members of the League and are divided into 'active' and 'associate' members. Meetings of the League are held biennially.

The general management, direction and control of affairs, funds and property of the member guilds are vested in a Council of approximately 35 persons, elected on a quota basis by the member guilds. The officers of the League, who are also ex-officio members of the Council, are: Russel Crouse, president; Fannie Hurst, vice-president; Arthur Schwartz, treasurer; and Luise M. Sillcox, executive secretary.

OPERATIONS: The program of the League includes: the procuring of adequate copyright legislation, both international and domestic, and of better copyright relations between the United States and other countries; the promotion of fair dealings and cordial relationship among the members of the League, and between members and employers or purchasers of their material; the procurement of better working conditions for its members and payment for their work commensurate with its value; the promotion of equitable adjustment of all disputes relating to the professional work of members; the dissemination of information as to the rights and interests of members; the establishment and enforcement of standard minimum contracts.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: Before the war, the League was in contact with authors' organizations in various parts of the world. Contact with those in occupied countries was broken, but with others, such as the Russian Authors' Society, it was maintained throughout the war. The League hopes to obtain information about other national authors' organizations; also needs information in regard to publishers and writers.

MEMBERSHIP: Membership in the League is open to authors upon approval by the Council. The Council has authority to assign individual members to specific member guilds. Membership dues for those who are also members of the Authors' Guild are \$15.00 per year. The dues of all other active members are \$10.00 per year. The dues of all associate members are \$8.00 per year.

PUBLICATIONS: The League, through its member Authors' Guild, publishes and distributes to members a monthly Bulletin. It also occasionally issues leaflets describing the organization and its objectives.

BELGIAN WAR RELIEF SOCIETY, INC. OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The official Belgian relief organization in the United States.

52 William St.
New York, N. Y.

Telephone: Hanover 2-3592

Major William Wickham Hoffman, President and
Executive Director

PURPOSE: "To furnish aid and assistance for the relief of human suffering in Belgium and for the relief and rehabilitation of war refugees from Belgium." (from Annual Report for 1943)

ORGANIZATION: The Society is a member of the National War Fund and a contributing agency of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service. It was incorporated in 1942, through a merger of the then-existing Belgian relief organizations: Belgians in Britain, Belgian Seamen's Relief Fund, Parcels for Belgian Prisoners. In June 1943 a new agency: Friends of Belgium, was formed, since the relief work of the Society had expanded. The Society and its agencies operate with a very small staff of paid workers, the majority of the work being done by volunteers.

The Society has carried on much relief work, and from its beginning was organized to handle relief when Belgium was liberated. One of the primary functions of the Society was to publicize the plight of Belgium throughout America, and to stimulate interest in giving aid. Activities have been carried on to maintain the morale of Belgian service men in the Allied Forces, for example: a shipment of one million cigarettes was made to Belgian seamen in the Royal Navy. Large shipments of clothing have already been sent abroad.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: An important phase of the Society's current activities came as a result of Major Hoffman's trip to Belgium. He was the first American civilian to go to Belgium after its liberation.

While there, he formed a special Belgian committee of nine, representing leading child welfare, church and labor groups, supplemented by medical authorities. This committee is headed by George Theunis, former Belgian Prime Minister and Ambassador-at-Large in this country until the liberation. Through Mr. Theunis the Society maintains active relations with private relief organizations in Belgium, and channels its relief services through the agencies best able to carry out each program. Much generous cooperation has been

obtained from all sources in Belgium. Relief services there have warehouses and workrooms placed at their disposal, and trucks have been donated to them. All shipping projects are cleared with the Belgian government through the Minister of Supply who is at present in the United States.

RELATIONS WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS: The Society acts as a clearing house for all private relief organizations in the United States operating in Belgium.

PUBLICATIONS:

- Annual Report
- Bravest of All --

BIOLOGICAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION

An interprofessional organization of photographers in the biological sciences.

Miss Anne Shiras
Magee Hospital
Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

Anne Shiras, Secretary

PURPOSE: "To advance the technique of biological photography and foster the exchange of ideas among members."

ORGANIZATION: The Association was organized in 1931 and has 450 members including photographers, scientists, physicians, dentists, and technicians in the United States and abroad. Its president is Ferdinand R. Harding, Children's Hospital, Boston, Mass. It is financed by the dues and contributions of its members.

OPERATIONS: The principle activity of the Association is the annual convention constituting a three-day review of the year's developments in scientific photography. Papers on new processes and materials are presented. The Print Salon exhibits the best work of members and invited guests and the Technical Exhibit displays the latest apparatus and light sensitive materials. Selections from the annual salons are chosen for a Traveling Salon which is loaned to members for local showing. The Association also loans for study print albums with technical descriptions of methods used, illustrating the procedures used in various fields of biological photography. Through the office of the Secretary, answers to questions in biological photography are supplied by qualified members.

The Journal of the Biological Photographic Association is the only existing publication in the field. Back numbers and complete volumes are available of most issues and articles. The complete Journal is being recorded on microfilm, and photostat or microfilm copies can be obtained from the American Documentation Institute.

MEMBERSHIP: Regular - \$3.00
Foreign - \$3.50
Sustaining - \$10.00

PUBLICATIONS: Journal of the Biological Photographic Association, quarterly, \$3.00 per year.

B'NAI B'RITH HILLEL FOUNDATIONS

A National Jewish student service organization dedicated to giving the Jewish collegiate body a more intelligent understanding of its people and its faith.

605 East Green St.
Champaign, Ill.

Dr. Abram L. Sachar, National Director

PURPOSE: 1. "To prepare college students to assume positions of responsibility in our American democracy.

2. "To give Jewish students intelligent and adequate preparation for participation and leadership in the Jewish community." (Official Statement)

ORGANIZATION: The first Hillel unit was established at the University of Illinois in 1923 by B'nai B'rith. It took its name from the celebrated Jewish scholar and teacher of the first century B. C. Hillel now functions on 118 college and university campuses in the U. S. and Canada, serving more than 50,000 students as well as members of the armed forces at present on these campuses.

Hillel units are of two kinds:

1. Forty-eight full fledged Foundations serve universities where the Jewish registration is substantial. Each Foundation has a full-time director, usually a Rabbi specially trained for youth work and with academic background that would qualify him for faculty status. Foundations are housed in owned or rented quarters which have facilities for religious worship, cultural activities and social functions.

2. Counselorships, maintained at 70 colleges and universities, are established on campuses where the number of Jewish students is not large enough to warrant the presence of a full-time director. The counselor is usually a Rabbi who occupies a pulpit within convenient distance of the college and who frequently visits the college.

Directors and counselors are from every sphere of Jewish thought and they represent every rabbinical seminary in America. Every second year directors and counselors meet in a midwest community for a two-day discussion of their problems and techniques.

In the Hillel units the students carry the responsibility for planning and implementing the activities program. Leadership is vested in a democratically elected student council or cabinet. The professional directors are present as guides.

The national governing body is the Hillel Foundation Commission, composed of about 15 members. This body makes decisions on allocations of budgets, appointments of Hillel units, and other matters brought before it by the national director. The chairman of the Commission is the president of the B'nai B'rith.

Foundations are supported from the Wider Scope Fund of B'nai B'rith, a fund to which contributions come from federations and welfare funds, from private donations, and from B'nai B'rith constituencies. Most of the counselorships are financed through more local support; B'nai B'rith districts, local lodges and women's auxiliaries, and community allocations supply the largest part of the budgets. On most campuses the students pay nominal membership fees, which are used to finance part of the student activities.

OPERATIONS: The Hillel program usually has six main phases -- religious, cultural, social, community service, personal guidance, and interfaith. The cultural phase plays an important role in the curricular and extra-curricular life of the university. Every Hillel Foundation sponsors courses in Hebrew, ethics, Jewish history, and literature, Jewish philosophy, and other subjects, and in many instances these courses are credited toward university requirements. Most foundations also sponsor lecture courses and forums. Hillel units are widely known for their work in debate and oratory, and in dramatics and music.

On most campuses there are Interfaith Student Councils with representatives from each of the religious denominations, and also Religious Workers Associations composed of directors of religious work, who confer on problems of mutual interest. Hillel participates in both groups. Hillel meetings, courses and social functions are well attended by Christian students and the exchange of ideas is encouraged by the Foundations. The Hillel Foundation Commission has established several Inter-faith Memorial Fellowships to pay tribute to outstanding Christian leaders.

Hillel student loans and work scholarships have made it possible for many needy students to continue their studies; and Hillel funds have in late years provided university tuition for a number of Jewish refugees in this country.

PUBLICATIONS: From time to time the national office issues a mimeographed pamphlet, Clearing House, a project-clearance medium for Hillel directors and counselors and others engaged in Jewish youth work, several bulletins which go to all Hillel Units; and a brochure, Hillel.

BOYS' CLUBS OF AMERICA, INC.

A national nonsectarian organization serving boys.

381 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, N. Y.

Telephone: Murray Hill 4-7187

David W. Armstrong, Executive Director

PURPOSE: To guide boys in health, physical, mental, vocational, social and character development; to provide a constructive interest for boys; to develop body, brain and hand; to provide an association between leaders and boys.

ORGANIZATION: America's boys' clubs, which have been in existence for more than three-quarters of a century, were federated into this national organization in 1906. The national staff, numbering 35 employees, provides six major advisory services (field, program, personnel, building, publicity and finance) to the 250 local clubs located in 185 cities of the United States.

The national organization operates under the guidance of national officers, a board of directors, a paid executive director and his staff. An independent organization, it is a member of the Associated Youth-Serving Organizations, National Education-Recreation Council, and National Social Work Council.

The local clubs (which range in number of members from 100 to 10,000 and average 1,000) have a total membership of more than 250,000, net assets of more than \$25,000,000, and yearly operating budgets totalling more than \$3,000,000. Each local club has its own building. Members range between the ages of eight and 20 years.

Each club is managed by a local board of directors and supported by the citizens of the community through Community Chest funds or direct voluntary gifts.

The Boys' Club program includes the following: recreational training, physical and health training, medical examinations and correction of physical defects, library activities, prevocational training, vocational and educational guidance, Boy Scout and other group activities, and summer camps and playgrounds.

The organization works especially with boys from low-income families in the cities and larger towns. Boys' Club buildings are located either in low-income areas or where they are easily accessible to boys from those areas. Boys' Club buildings are open every day in the week, and any member may find recreation, companionship and constructive activity in the clubs at any time, without restriction to specific hours or periods.

The national body is proud of the fact that 125,000 of its members and former members are in the armed forces; that there has been a reduction in juvenile delinquency wherever a Boys' Club has been organized; that the percentage of failures to pass Army physical examinations has been very low among Boys' Club members in comparison with that in the boy population generally.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The organization has an official affiliation with the Boys' Club Federation of Canada and has a close relationship with the National Association of Boys' Clubs of England, which includes the British Isles, Channel Islands, East Africa, Australia, New Zealand and Ceylon.

The American association has contacts with boys' clubs and individuals in New Zealand and Australia and sends its publications to a fair-sized mailing list in those countries. It has often been asked by New Zealand and Australian groups for plans for club buildings, etc.

At the request of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, the American group has from time to time supplied information on its methods to be sent to groups in Latin-American countries. Its mailing list also includes names of groups and individuals in Puerto Rico, Cuba, Mexico, Chile and Argentina.

In all, the organization has about 200 foreign periodical exchanges.

The American association has been host, on numerous occasions to officials of foreign organizations for boys.

It will be glad to furnish information to interested groups and individuals abroad concerning its purposes, policies, programs, and methods.

WAR OPERATIONS: The association has instituted a pre-service program as preparation for military service in its physical and health training program. As a part of its "Victory Program", it assists various government agencies with special projects such as salvage collection and the sale of war bonds.

MEMBERSHIP: Membership fee is 25 cents to \$2.00 a year, depending upon the age of the boy. Although the age limits are eight to 20, boys under 17 predominate because the organization seeks especially to train and guide younger boys. Especially in the South, but to some extent in the North, there are clubs composed of Negro boys.

PUBLICATIONS:

Boysclub Bulletin -- published three times a year; distributed free; four pages; sent to all on organization's foreign mailing list.

Victory Courier -- published monthly; distributed free; about eight pages; sent to all on organization's foreign mailing list.

Program Service -- published monthly; distributed free to all clubs. This is a folder dealing with club programs and methods.

What Is A Boysclub? -- booklet; free; 16 pages.

A Growing Manpower Pool -- folder; free; four pages.

Although the organization distributes many booklets and folders (such as Vocational Guidance in Boys' Clubs and Increasing the Efficiency of Boys' Clubs in Preventing Juvenile Delinquency), it makes available no complete list of titles.

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

A national, Congress-chartered corporation for the promotion of character building and citizenship training of American boys.

2 Park Avenue
New York 16, N. Y.

Telephone: Lexington 2-3200
Cable Address: BOYSCAMER

Dr. Elbert K. Fretwell, Chief Scout Executive

PURPOSE: "To promote, through organization and cooperation with other agencies, the ability of boys to do things for themselves and others, to train them in Scoutcraft, and to teach them patriotism, courage, self-reliance and kindred virtues, using the methods which are now in common use by Boy Scouts, by placing emphasis upon the Scout oath and law for character development, citizenship training and physical fitness." (Official statement)

ORGANIZATION: Information which William D. Boyce, a Chicago publisher, brought from England in 1909 about the British Scout movement (organized the year before) led to the incorporation of the Boy Scouts of America in 1910. The national council was established in 1911, and the organization received a federal charter from Congress in 1916.

There are now 1,866,000 members (384,000 of whom are men) in 55,354 units in the USA and its possessions. In the 35 years of its history, the Boy Scouts of America has had 12,000,000 members.

The last six presidents of the USA have held the honorary presidency of the Boy Scouts. National officers, an advisory council, an executive board and a paid staff direct the work of the organization.

The national council promotes the Scout program through the committees and staffs of 12 regions now comprising 540 local councils in the USA, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Canal Zone. The local council is a group of citizens representing the educational, religious and business interests of the community, chartered annually to serve as the representatives of the Boy Scouts in the territory covered by the council charter.

The local council is responsible for the Scout program, personnel, training, camping supervision and troop sponsorship and leadership in its territory. Each adult organization sponsoring a Scout unit has a representative on the local council.

The Boy Scouts cooperate with, and units are sponsored by, such organizations as the Catholic Church, Protestant churches, Salvation Army, Jewish institutions, Mormon Church, service clubs, societies, veterans and fraternal groups, community and civic groups, and schools.

Scouting is a long-span program including Cub Scouting (a program of home-centered activities for boys 9 to 11); Boy Scouting, for boys of 12 and older; and Senior Scouting (Sea Scouting, Air Scouting and Explorer Scouting), for boys 15 and older.

Current special activities (in reality, emphasis on certain features of the Boy Scout essential training) are: (1) camping; (2) physical fitness; and (3) character development and citizenship training.

The national office is maintained by registration fees of boys and leaders, earnings from business operations, special contributions and income from invested funds.

It maintains a headquarters library consisting largely of technical books on outdoor life and boys' activities.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The Boy Scouts of America is affiliated with the Boy Scouts International Bureau, 38 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S. W. 1, England, and is represented on the international committee which supervises the International Bureau.

The Boy Scouts of America is one of about 50 national Boy Scout organizations that, before the war, were registered with and recognized by the International Bureau, which is not a committee of authority. (After recognition by the International Bureau, the Boy Scout organizations in the various countries are autonomous.)

American Scouts participated in world Scout jamborees in England in 1920, in Denmark in 1924, in England in 1929, in Hungary in 1933, and in Holland in 1937. Their officials participated in international Scout conferences in England in 1920, in France in 1922, in Denmark in 1924, in Switzerland in 1926, in England in 1929, in Austria in 1931, in Hungary in 1933, in Sweden in 1935, in Holland in 1937, in Scotland in 1939.

Boy Scouts of this country correspond with those in other countries, exchange organization periodicals, send exhibit material to England and Canada, make an annual contribution to the Boy Scout International Bureau, and permit Scout representatives of other countries to attend training courses given at the

national training center at the Mortimer L. Schiff Memorial Scout Reservation near Morristown, New Jersey. They have been host to numerous Scout officials and groups from other countries.

WARTIME OPERATIONS AND POSTWAR PLANS: During February, 1945, the Boy Scouts of America celebrated their 35th anniversary with international emphasis (theme of the celebration: "Scouts of the World -- Brothers Together"). Participating in one or more radio broadcasts were Scouting, government and military leaders of several of the United Nations.

After liberation of the Philippines, American Scouts will aid in restoration of the Scout movement there.

Eager to obtain information concerning the present whereabouts of Scout leaders in several European countries and North Africa, American Scout officials will welcome whatever such data OWI Outposts can uncover.

The organization has engaged in 60 different projects at the request of governmental agencies since the beginning of the war: Scouts have collected paper and metal scrap, taken orders for war bonds, cooperated in 210 communities where Scouts assist with playground and recreation programs and serve as messengers and receptionists at war housing centers, assisted in food production and conservation, distributed government material, chiefly posters, and served as dispatch bearers.

Because of the paper shortage, BSA has not stockpiled its publications.

MEMBERSHIP: Open to any American boy nine years of age or over on payment of 50¢ registration fee, and to adults on payment of \$1 registration fee.

PUBLICATIONS: A five-page mimeographed price list of publications is available upon request.

Boys' Life (The Boy Scouts' Magazine) -- monthly; 20¢ a copy; \$2 a year.

Scouting -- monthly except July and August; provided to all registered adult Scouts; \$1 a year for others.

Cub Leaders' Round Table -- monthly except March and August; 5¢ a copy; 25¢ a year.

The Scout Executive -- monthly except May, July and August.

The Local Council Exchange -- for laymen; quarterly; 25¢ a copy; \$1 a year.

CAMP FIRE GIRLS, INC.

An organization for girls offering a "program of fun that is character building."

88 Lexington Avenue
New York 16, N. Y.

Telephone: Murray Hill 4-5753

Martha F. Allen, Secretary and National Executive

PURPOSE: "To provide opportunities for girls to have fun, make friends, acquire creative skills in arts and crafts, and experience the democratic process in small, self-motivated groups toward the development of total personality and a consciousness of home and community responsibility." (Official Statement)

ORGANIZATION: Camp Fire Girls was founded in 1910 (and incorporated in 1912) by a group of citizens, among them the educator Luther Halsey Gulick and his wife, in answer to the growing demand for a plan for constructive leisure time activities for girls. Since its founding "there have been more than two million Camp Fire Girls, most of them in the United States, a good many in England, and some in a number of other countries."

The national council, which meets annually, is made up of delegates from each local council. The council elects a national board of directors which meets twice annually. The national council maintains a national headquarters under the supervision of a national executive employed by the board of directors. The national headquarters staff, through publications, executives' conferences, district committee and national council meetings, individual correspondence and the visits of its national field secretaries gives advisory service to local councils.

The national officers are Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt, honorary president; Hon. Herbert Hoover, honorary vice-president; Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, honorary chairman of advisory council. Other officers are: Dr. Bernice Baxter, president; Mrs. Quade C. Weld, 1st vice-president; Earl W. Bradley, treasurer; Martha F. Allen, secretary and national executive.

The work of the national headquarters is financed by membership dues from the sale of its literature and materials.

Camp Fire Girls range in age from 10 to 14, Blue Birds from 7 to 10, Horizon Club Girls 14 to 18, Assistant Guardians, and Guardians 18 --. The programs of these groups are programs of "learning by doing" and embrace the seven crafts -- home, health, hand, camping, nature, business and citizenship. Some activities are individual, according to special interests, and many things are done by the group together.

WARTIME OPERATIONS: Based on the Camp Fire Girls' Law, "Give Service", Camp Fire Girls are engaged in distributing posters and pamphlets and in performing messenger services for Civilian Defense; in assisting rationing boards; collecting tin cans, grease rags, and other materials;

selling war bonds in booths, stores, theatres, etc.; making war stamp corsages; giving programs, rallies, playlets to publicize war stamp sales; collecting books and records for USO's and service hospitals and in making scrap books, quiz boards and cookies for them; in knitting and sewing and making bandages for the Red Cross; in taking Red Cross courses in Home Nursing and the Junior Red Cross First Aid Course; working for welfare and war relief agencies; acting as hospital aides, child care aides, farm aides, and recreational therapy aides, etc.

INTERNATIONAL INTERESTS: Camp Fire Girls have had groups in 33 countries, though they have not had an established international organization. Outside of the United States the movement is most active in England. Americans abroad who have been interested have started the groups of Camp Fire Girls in the other countries. Supplies, such as membership insignia, jewelry, pins, honor beads, etc., are sent from the national headquarters and all printed material is supplied free. No dues are paid by overseas groups to the United States organization.

For OWI Camp Fire Girls has made recordings for short wave broadcasts, furnished numerous pictures, and contributed one story a week.

After the war Camp Fire Girls expects to organize actively in England, the Philippines, South America and in other countries as interest is shown and leadership assured.

MEMBERSHIP: Membership is open to any girl ten years of age or older. It requires getting together a group of six or more girls (not more than twenty), an older friend as leader or guardian, and one or more as sponsor, filling out an application blank and sending it to national headquarters, Camp Fire Girls, 88 Lexington Avenue, New York 16, or to the local Camp Fire Girls' office. As soon as the charter is received and each girl has a membership certificate, she is ready to begin. Dues are \$1.00 for each girl, leader and sponsor and \$1.00 for the charter fee.

The same applies to membership in the junior division, the Blue Birds, except that age of admission is seven to ten and the dues are only 50¢ a year.

For the senior division, Horizon Clubs, the age of admission is fourteen or older, the dues are \$1.00, and the groups are made up of from ten to thirty girls.

PUBLICATIONS: The Camp Fire Girl, a monthly except July and August. 75¢ a year, 10¢ a copy.

Book of the Camp Fire Girls

Handbook for Guardians of Camp Fire Girls

The Blue Birds

Camp Fire Girls Horizon Club

Various pamphlets and equipment books.

CARNEGIE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK

An endowment-administering board.

522 Fifth Avenue
New York 18, N. Y.

Telephone: Vanderbilt 6-5525

Robert M. Lester, Secretary

PURPOSE: The advancement and diffusion of knowledge among the people of the United States and the British Dominions and Colonies.

ORGANIZATION: The Corporation was established in 1911 by Andrew Carnegie. By grants of money it supports educational and scientific research; publications of professional and scholarly societies and associations; fine arts education through educational institutions and national organizations; education through colleges, universities and adult education agencies; library service and training; and support of various related projects which give promise of providing new knowledge through research; studies which by examination of existing conditions may point to better conditions in the future, or demonstrations, local or regional, of how new knowledge may most effectively be applied.

It is not an operating agency, but rather an agency which studies and estimates those forces and institutions which make for the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding in the areas specified, and of aiding those agencies in such measure as is possible within the income of the funds available. It follows the policy set forth by Mr. Carnegie: to maintain intact the principal of the trust, not pledging its income permanently to any cause or group of causes; to keep grants under such control that it can be free at all times to give up the support of an enterprise which has either become well established, or which has shown only mediocre results, or which for one reason or another seems less significant at the time than other opportunities to which the Corporation attention may be directed.

The income of the Corporation is derived from two endowment funds totaling \$135,000,000, one of which, \$10,000,000, is applicable in the British Dominions and Colonies.

It is governed by a board of trustees which appoints the administrative staff. The chief officers in 1944 were Walter A. Jessup, president; Robert M. Lester, secretary; C. Herbert Lee, treasurer and investment officer.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: As noted above, the British Dominions and Colonies come within the scope of the Corporation. In addition, many of the studies furthered by the Corporation have by their nature a marked international aspect.

WARTIME OPERATIONS: Many grants have been made specifically for undertakings connected with the national emergency. Among these are grants to the American

Red Cross, National War Fund, Council on Foreign Relations, and the Institute of Pacific Relations.

PUBLICATIONS:

Annual Report, issued each December.

Carnegie Corporation of New York, a descriptive folder.

Review Series, studies of corporation activity over a period of years in particular fields. Thirty-five have been published.

Numerous books and periodicals, not published by the Corporation, have directly or indirectly been brought into being by its funds.

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

A permanent educational foundation.

Division of International Law
Office of the Secretary

700 Jackson Place, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

Telephone: National 3428
Cable Address: INTERPAX
WASHINGTON

Division of Intercourse and Education
Division of Economics and History

405 West 117th Street
New York 27, N. Y.

Telephone: University 4-1850
Cable Address: INTERPAX
NEW YORK

George A. Finch, Secretary

PURPOSE: "To promote the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding among the people of the United States; to advance the cause of peace among nations; to hasten the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy; to encourage and promote methods for the peaceful settlement of international differences and for the increase of international understanding and concord; and to aid in the development of international law and the acceptance by all nations of the principles underlying such law." (Charter)

ORGANIZATION: The Endowment was founded on December 14, 1910, when Andrew Carnegie transferred \$10,000,000 in bonds to a group of 28 trustees, which he instructed them to use "to hasten the abolition of international war." The Endowment is made up of the Secretary's Office and three Divisions: 1) the Division of Intercourse and Education, Director: Nicholas Murray Butler; 2) the Division of International Law, Director, George A. Finch; 3) the Division of Economics and History, Director: James T. Shotwell. These Divisions operate more or less independently and will be discussed separately.

The general officers of the Endowment are: President, Nicholas Murray Butler; Vice President, John W. Davis; Secretary, George A. Finch; Treasurer, Roland S. Morris; Assistant Treasurer, Eliot Wadsworth.

Decisions as to the work to be undertaken by the Endowment, and the allotment of funds, are made by the Executive Committee and the Board. In the early years, it was the practice to grant money to other organizations; but the Trustees decided, after the last war, that it would be more advisable to apply all of the resources

of the Endowment to plans which they would initiate, and to the maintenance of a staff to carry out the Endowment's own program. The regular income of the Endowment has not been sufficient to support the entire program, and the Endowment has been aided by annual grants from the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

The Secretary is the chief administrative officer. The General Library and Information Bureau, publication, distribution, and sale of the Endowment's books and pamphlets, including their distribution to depository libraries, are all functions of the Secretary's Office.

A reserve supply of publications is being kept for distribution to libraries inaccessible during the war. Publication is not for the purpose of making profit. Most of the publications are promptly disposed of by donation to depository libraries for the free use of the public, of educational institutions, and of government offices. However, in order to reach all groups, arrangements are maintained with outside publishers to sell the Endowment's volumes through ordinary commercial channels. Persons wishing to obtain publications should refer to the Year Books, which contain lists of all volumes and information as to whether they are still available and where and how they may be obtained.

PUBLICATIONS: Year Books
Summary of Organization and Work of the Endowment,
1911-1941.

Reading Lists
Select Bibliographies
Brief Reference Lists
Memoranda Series
Special Bibliographies

I. Division of Intercourse and Education

PURPOSE: "To diffuse information, and to educate public opinion regarding the causes, nature, and effects of war, and means for its prevention and avoidance.

"To cultivate friendly feelings between the inhabitants of different countries, and to increase the knowledge and understanding of each other by the several nations.

"To cooperate with other organizations whose objectives are similar to those of the Endowment," on special projects within the developing program of work of the Division. (From Summary of Organization and Work, 1911-1941)

ORGANIZATION: The Division has its office in New York. In recent years centers have been developed for organizations associated with the Endowment in the following regions: Pacific Coast, Rocky Mountain, Middle West, Southwest, Great Lakes, South and Southeast.

The Division is active in the field of adult education in international relations, carried on through the centers mentioned above, and in cooperation with other groups such as the National Policy Committee, Non-Partisan Council to Win the Peace, Postwar Information Exchange, and the Church Peace Union. Many pamphlets on postwar problems are circulated to interested groups; the entire adult education list includes more than 8000 titles.

Under the combined auspices of the Endowment and the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation, a radio program, "Beyond Victory" was started in 1943. This program has been much expanded into a series of broadcasts covering postwar conditions and international relations.

The Endowment sponsors International Relations Clubs all over the country and in foreign countries. These clubs are groups of high school, college and university students which meet to discuss the international situation. The sole condition of affiliation with the Endowment is that freedom of speech shall be respected. Regional conferences are held, and the Endowment supplies the clubs with books and pamphlets. Collaboration is maintained with the Centros de Relaciones Internacionales which are established in educational institutions throughout Latin America. Conditions under which the clubs in the Far and Near East and in South Africa are operating are more difficult during the war. Many of them are continuing their work and maintain as close contact as possible with the Endowment.

Although war conditions render the program more difficult, the Division is continuing in the appointment of visiting Carnegie professors. Representative scholars are appointed to serve as visiting professors at institutions of learning in countries other than their own.

The Endowment carries on a program of supplying selected books on foreign countries to public libraries in small communities. These collections are called International Mind Alcoves. The books selected include adult and juvenile books dealing with foreign countries. An International Mind Alcove Booklist is prepared for anyone interested in assembling such a collection.

The Division has for some years been cooperating with the Vatican Library in the work of cataloguing manuscripts, incunabula and rare books.

In the Inter-American work of the Division, publications are prepared and distributed through Latin America. Aid and cooperation has also been extended by the Endowment to various groups, such as: the Inter-American Committee on Intellectual Cooperation, the Institute on Inter-American Affairs, the Pan American League, and the Pan American Office of the League of Red Cross Societies.

Work of the Division in Europe has continued wherever possible. The International Arbitration League in London continues its work. The Endowment provides \$1000 annually to the League. Until recently, war conditions made communication with the staff of the Centre Europeen in Paris impossible. The Students' International House in Geneva has been maintained since 1936 with aid from the Division. Groups in England with which the Division cooperates include the Dunford House Association, and the American University Union in London.

PUBLICATIONS:

International Conciliation, monthly, except July and August; 25¢ a year, 5¢ a copy, \$1.00 for five years.

Fortnightly Summary of International Events, \$1.50 a year.

Biblioteca Interamericana

All publications of previous years are listed in the Year Book.

II. Division of International Law

PURPOSE: "To aid in the development of international law, and a general agreement on the rules thereof, and the acceptance of the same among nations.

"To establish a better understanding of international rights and duties and a more perfect sense of international justice among the inhabitants of civilized countries.

"To promote a general acceptance of peaceable methods in the settlement of international disputes." (From Summary of Organization and Work, 1911-1941)

ORGANIZATION: The Division has devoted much attention to facilitating the study of international law and improving its teaching. In this connection it has made surveys of instruction offered in international law, and has held conferences of teachers of that and related subjects, and maintained fellowships which have been awarded to individuals of many countries. It was instrumental in the establishment of the Academy of International Law at The Hague.

The Division has aided or cooperated in the work of various official and international bodies in promoting international organization and legal processes for the solution of international disputes. It participated actively in the steps leading to the establishment of the Permanent Court of International Justice and has contributed its services in various ways to numerous international conferences. It also takes an active part in the work of the American Society of International Law and has assisted other societies and organizations devoted to various phases of international law.

A large program of publication has been carried on, including volumes of collections of international documents, reports of tribunals, and monographs and pamphlets on special and technical subjects. Much research work is done on special projects on request, and a large supply of data has been built up which is not readily accessible elsewhere.

PUBLICATIONS: International Legislation -- Manley O. Hudson
The International Law of the Future: Postulates, Principles and Proposals -- Statement of a community of views resulting from a series of conferences held in 1942 and 1943. It has been reprinted in International Conciliation, The Canadian Bar Review, as a supplement to the American Journal of International Law, and as a special document by the American Bar Association Journal; it has also been translated into Spanish, Portuguese, French, and German. Library edition in press.

World Court Reports -- Manley O. Hudson

Classics of International Law, Series

Axis Rule in Occupied Europe -- Raphael Lemkin.

International Regulation of Fisheries -- L. Larry

Leonard.

Studies in the Administration of International

Law, Series

Boundary-Making: A Handbook for Statesmen, Treaty

Editors, and Boundary Commissioners -- Stephen B. Jones

Handbook of International Organizations in the

Americas -- Ruth D. Masters

Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States -

Canadian Relations -- William R. Manning

Other publications of the Division are listed in the Year Book.

III. Division of Economics and History

PURPOSE: "To promote a thorough and scientific investigation and study of the causes of war and of the practical methods to prevent and avoid it." (From Summary of Organization and Work, 1911-1941)

ORGANIZATION: The work of the Division was organized at a conference in Berne in August 1911. The purpose of the study initiated at that time was to outline the direct and indirect consequences of war, and to prove scientifically that war is no longer a calculable instrument of politics. Research on the costs of World War I was started in 1917. The result of this extensive study was a series entitled Economic and Social History of the World War, which was brought to a conclusion in 1924. At this time the program of the Division was shifted from a study of the problems of war to those of peace.

One of the most important activities of the Endowment is its cooperation with the International Chamber of Commerce. The last meeting of the International Chamber was in 1939, at which time the Committee for International Economic Reconstruction was created. Study of economic and international trade problems has been carried on through cooperation of the Committee and the Division. A series of papers on postwar problems is being prepared for the Committee by leading economists.

The Division also does important work in connection with the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, whose purpose is to bring together elements of the peace movement in the United States that believe that international peace must be based on justice and implemented by force. A statement, Fundamentals of the International Organization, was adopted by the Commission in its Fourth Report, which was widely circulated. Many other studies are also in process on the topics of: minorities and colonial administration, international problems of education, social problems and labor standards, radio and international commercial air traffic. Many pamphlets are prepared and distributed by the Commission.

The Commission works toward improving relations with labor groups; both the AFL and the CIO are represented in its membership. The Commission was largely responsible for the regional conferences held by the Labor Press Association, and it has prepared pamphlets and manuscripts for circulation among labor groups.

The Commission instituted a series of discussion meetings in farm and rural communities; it has been very successful in presenting series of radio programs, lectures, and special newspaper articles. There are fifteen regional Commissions which carry on the program in various sections of the country.

The Division has cooperated with various labor groups through the Commission, and, in addition, the Associate Director collaborated in writing The Common Interest in International Economic Organization, which was a major piece of research of the International Labor Office in 1944.

An important series of studies on Canadian-American relations has been carried on for a number of years. A series of volumes has been published. Studies have also been made on Mexican-American relations.

- PUBLICATIONS: Agenda for a Postwar World -- J.B. Condliffe
Memorandum and Report concerning the Role of the
German Courts in the Enforcement of Disarmament (a confidential
study)
- Occupation Government in the Rhineland, 1918-1923 --
Dr. Ernst Fraenkel
- International Cartels in the Chemical Industry --
Dr. Antonin Basch (in preparation)
- A Price for Peace: New Europe and World Markets --
Dr. Antonin Basch
- Quarterly Bulletin of Soviet-Russian Economics --
Prof. S. M. Prokopovicz
- The Curzon Line --Prof. Max Laserson
Relations of Canada and the United States -- series
Higher Education in Mexico -- Prof. George I. Sanchez
Survey of the Problems of the Rio Grande Basin --
Prof. Charles A. Timm
- All publications of previous years are listed in the
Year Book.

CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON

An endowed agency for scientific research.

1530 P Street, N. W.
Washington 5, D. C.

Telephone: Dupont 6400

Walter M. Gilbert, Executive Officer

PURPOSE: "To encourage in the broadest and most liberal manner investigation, research, and discovery, and the application of knowledge to the improvement of mankind." (From the Articles of Incorporation)

ORGANIZATION: The Carnegie Institution of Washington, which is independent of other Carnegie agencies organized at different times for other purposes, was founded by Andrew Carnegie in 1902 with an endowment of \$10,000,000. Subsequent contributions from Mr. Carnegie and additions to the fund from the Carnegie Corporation of New York have increased the Institution's endowment to \$32,000,000. It is governed by a board of 24 self-perpetuating trustees, who meet annually to consider the objectives and problems of the Institution, to review its work, and to make appropriations for various projects. During the intervals, its affairs are conducted by an executive committee chosen by and from the board of trustees and acting through the president of the Institution as the chief executive officer.

The Institution is essentially an operating agency devoting most of its efforts to fundamental problems, the solution of which requires long periods of time and concentration of funds. The divisions and departments which have been established as a result of this policy give exceptional opportunities for advancing knowledge by cooperative effort. Occasionally also opportunities are available for conduct of special research projects of limited tenure which have direct relation to the programs of the Institution's divisions and departments. Recognition of the Institution's responsibility to make available the results of its investigations is expressed by its many publications, news releases, public exhibitions and lectures.

The divisions of the Institution are the Mount Wilson Observatory at Pasadena, California; Geophysical Laboratory, Washington, D. C.; Department of Terrestrial Magnetism, Washington, D. C., which has permanent observatories at Huancayo, Peru, and Watheroo, Western Australia; Division of Plant Biology, Stanford University, California; Department of Embryology, Baltimore, Maryland; Department of Genetics,

Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, New York; Nutrition Laboratory, Boston, Massachusetts; and Division of Historical Research, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

The officers of the Institution are Vannevar Bush, president; W. Cameron Forbes, chairman of the board of trustees and chairman of the executive committee; Walter S. Gifford, vice-chairman; Frederic A. Delano, secretary.

WARTIME OPERATIONS: Most of the Institution's war work is of a secret nature. The war has, of course, interrupted many of its normal investigations and taken many of the staff for other purposes. The main building of the Institution has been given over almost entirely to the Office of Scientific Research and Development, an agency of the United States Government.

INTERNATIONAL INTERESTS: The Institution maintains constant contact with its correspondents and research associates abroad. Its publications are sent free to the larger libraries throughout the world, and an attempt is made to meet the needs of other organizations having personnel engaged in research activities in fields represented by these publications.

PUBLICATIONS:

Year Book, annual. \$1.00 paper; \$1.50 cloth.

Publications. These now number over 800 and vary in price.

CATHOLIC CONFERENCE ON INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS

A national organization of Catholics interested in industrial relations.

1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington 5, D. C.

Telephone: Republic 3553

Rev. R. A. McGowan, Secretary-Treasurer

PURPOSE: "To promote the study and understanding of industrial problems in the light of Catholic teaching and to advance the knowledge and practice of this teaching to industrial life."
(Official Statement)

ORGANIZATION: The Conferences were begun in 1923 at Chicago, Ill., in the Loyola University School of Social Action. The establishment of the Conference was at the initiation of the National Catholic Welfare Conference. Based on the principle that social problems are not merely economic, but fundamentally moral and religious, the Conference seeks to draw together management and labor in open discussions of industrial problems, based upon papal encyclicals and manifestoes.

Leaders in Catholic social thought, employers, labor leaders, economists and government representatives participate in the Conference. The conferences are usually two-day forum-type meetings and include three speakers, one to represent the Catholic point of view and the other two chosen according to the particular problems of the locality in which the conference is being held.

The executive offices of the Conference are located in the headquarters of the National Catholic Welfare Conference. The officers of the Conference include: Most Rev. Karl J. Alter, D. D., honorary president; and Dr. George F. Donovan, president.

MEMBERSHIP: Open to all.
Regular membership: \$1.00.
Sustaining membership: \$5.00.
Life membership: \$25.00.
Endowment membership: \$100.00.

CHILD STUDY ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, INC.

A non-profit educational association.

221 West 57th Street
New York 19, N. Y.

Telephone: Circle 7-7780

Mrs. Sidonie Matsner Gruenberg, Director

PURPOSE: To promote better family life through a deeper understanding of childhood.

ORGANIZATION: Founded in 1888 as a small study-group under a different name, the Association was incorporated in its present form in 1924. It is governed by a board of directors, and has a general advisory board, an advisory board on family counseling service, and a permanent staff of 10 under the director. It is financed by membership dues, service fees, contributions, and grants from foundations.

The activities of the Association include discussion courses for parents, teachers, nurses, and social workers; training courses for volunteer child care aides; individual guidance to parents on family problems and choice of schools and camps; lectures, conferences, and courses under staff members and others at teacher training and other institutions throughout the country; an annual forum which brings together people from many parts of the country to discuss controversial issues; radio broadcasts; maintenance of a specialized library of some 6000 items; advisory service to publishers, magazine editors, and radio program directors; preparation of study outlines, annotated bibliographies, and plans for group organizations; numerous publications.

Among the officers are W. Carson Ryan, president; Beardsley Ruml, treasurer; Mrs. James Frank, secretary and assistant treasurer; Sidonie M. Gruenberg, director.

WARTIME OPERATIONS: The problems which parents face have naturally been intensified by the war and the Association is thus even more than ordinarily useful. Its chief special activity is the training of volunteer workers for child care in war-time nurseries. Some of the services of the Association are free to service men and women and their families.

MEMBERSHIP: The Association has 1000 active members who pay from \$5.00 to \$10.00 a year, a group of supporting members who pay from \$25.00 to \$100 a year, and 4000 subscribing members who pay \$3.00 a year.

PUBLICATIONS: Child Study, a quarterly magazine, \$1.00 a year. Numerous books, pamphlets, and booklists.

CHILD WELFARE INFORMATION SERVICE, INC.

A voluntary non-profit association which acts as an impartial clearing house for information on federal action pertaining to children and youth, as well as their families and communities.

930 F Street, N. W.
Washington 4, D. C.

Telephone: District 0570

Bernard Locker, Executive Director

PURPOSE: To disseminate information on federal legislation affecting the health, education, housing, employment and general welfare of children and adolescents.

"Our purpose is to furnish the groups we serve with an objective analysis of the whole child welfare front as seen from the federal point of view. If a bill is good, nothing helps it more than truth; if it is bad, nothing is more destructive than the truth. Therefore, although our office is in no sense a lobby, the many groups and individuals that receive this information will be in a better position to judge pending bills and to appear for or against them, according to the merits or demerits of a particular measure." (Statement of Mrs. Eugene Meyer, President)

ORGANIZATION: The CWIS was established November 15, 1944. It is financed mainly through contributions and public subscription to the Bulletin. The President of the new organization is Mrs. Eugene Meyer of the Washington Post, whose recent book "Journey Through Chaos" drew attention to the nation-wide neglect of children in over-crowded war centers.

The vice-presidents of the CWIS are: John Dewey, Professor Emeritus of Philosophy, Columbia University; Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Author and Member of the Committee on Youth Problems, American Council on Education; Homer Folks, Secretary, State Charities Aid Association, New York; Leonard Mayo, President, Child Welfare League of America; C. E. A. Winslow, Professor of Public Health, School of Medicine, Yale University; and George Hecht, Publisher, Parents' Magazine, who is also treasurer. The Secretary is Mrs. Gertrude Folks Zimand, General Secretary, National Child Labor Committee. The Board of Directors include representatives from more than thirty prominent national organizations.

The chief activity of the CWIS is publication of the Bulletin, which is issued almost weekly. The subscribers are groups rather than individuals--federal, national, state and local organizations interested in youth; labor unions; parent-teachers' associations; women's clubs; child care and family welfare agencies throughout the country. It is often difficult for groups working to improve social conditions to know what is happening in Congress in time to take action. The CWIS can

keep them informed and in touch with the Federal Government.

Shortly after bills affecting children and youths are introduced in Congress, the Bulletin gives identifying data and a brief digest of the contents. When a bill takes on importance, fuller information is given including a more complete summary, notice of hearings, important amendments and action taken. When possible, the reasons for the **introduction** of a bill and the sources of support and opposition are stated. While the CWIS itself takes no position for or against legislation, it will report opinions of national organizations and federal agencies specializing in the field dealt with in the legislation. Information is sometimes given when proposed legislation is still in the discussion stage, and significant reports issued by congressional committees and federal agencies are noted.

The CWIS is an independent organization, but has close relationships with all federal and voluntary national agencies in its field. Among the federal agencies are the Children's Bureau, Office of Education, Public Health Service, Social Security Board, Federal Works Agency, and Federal Security Agency.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The international connections of the CWIS are limited as yet, although there are subscribers to the Bulletin in England, Canada, Hawaii and Puerto Rico. It is looking forward to expanding in this direction.

MEMBERSHIP: The annual subscription rate is \$15.00.

PUBLICATIONS: The Bulletin, distributed to subscribers.

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA, INC.

A nonprofit federation of accredited child-caring organizations and institutions in the United States (and Hawaii) and Canada.

130 East 22nd Street
New York 10, N. Y.

Telephone: Gramercy 5-5220

Howard W. Hopkirk, Executive Director

PURPOSE: To promote better understanding of child welfare problems; to formulate and improve standards and methods of the different forms of work with children; to make available for its members the assured results of successful effort in any part of the field, and to develop intersociety service.

ORGANIZATION: The League, which had its beginning at a modest conference of 18 individuals in Baltimore in 1915, is today the coordinating, developing and guiding federation of several hundred child-caring agencies forming a network throughout the United States and Canada. Every year some 350,000 children owe their homes, their happiness or some part of their well-being to children's agencies and institutions such as comprise the League.

"The League is concerned with everything that pertains to the welfare and happiness of dependent and neglected children. Its interest extends beyond this to include also the foster care of children, where no dependency or neglect exists, and the day care of children whose mothers are employed. There is no overlapping or duplication of the service of any other agency, and League activities are cleared with the United States Children's Bureau."
(Official statement)

The organization was incorporated in 1928. In 1943 it took over the work of the National Association of Day Nurseries when the latter was dissolved.

It operates under the guidance of officers, a board of directors and a paid staff. Leonard W. Mayo, dean of Western Reserve University's School of Applied Social Sciences, is president of the board, and one of the vice-presidents is Miss Emma C. Puschner, national director of the American Legion's Child Welfare Division. (In explaining how the American Legion and the League work closely together, the executive of the League stated: "The Legion's national concern for children is sufficiently unique to warrant special commendation. Its child welfare services have accounted for all children as it consistently has stimulated community planning for child welfare and the improvement and expansion of existing agencies both voluntary and governmental.")

Membership in the League certifies that a child-caring agency maintains the highest standards. At present, the membership roster includes 189 Protestant, Catholic, Jewish, nonsectarian and tax-supported organizations, including children's aid societies, children's institutions, child protective agencies, day nurseries, state and county public child welfare departments and certain other children's organizations having direct or indirect responsibility for the protection and foster care of dependent and neglected children.

The League also has about 300 "affiliate" organizations, which have not sought accrediting. As affiliates, they receive the League's monthly Bulletin and all other publications and participate in certain studies conducted by the League.

The organization is financed mainly by membership dues and service fees, individual contributions, grants and special gifts, and income from the sale of publications.

The League has divided the USA into six regions and holds regional conferences except as wartime restrictions may prevent.

The organization cooperates with various federal agencies, especially with those interested in child welfare, such as the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor and the United States Office of Education. League President Mayo is chairman of the United States Committee on the Care of Children in Wartime, which was set up by the Children's Bureau. The League itself is a member of American War-Community Services and of the National Social Work Council.

Communities and institutions, including those under governmental, fraternal, sectarian and nonsectarian auspices, call upon the League for consultation and other services, and the League makes requested community and organizational surveys and special studies, on a contract basis, borrowing skilled workers for these from its strongest member agencies. Its reports of surveys are followed up by consultation, so that the League's contribution to the planning of a community or an organization may be continuous.

In cooperation with the Social Work Vocational Bureau, located in New York City, the League aids agencies and institutions throughout the country to obtain well-qualified personnel. (League members who pay full dues are brought automatically into membership in the Vocational Bureau and receive without additional cost the employment services of that Bureau.)

The organization has collaborated with Community Chests and Councils, Inc., in the preparation of scripts for radio programs and has been consultant to Pathe News and the March of Time on motion picture topics.

It maintains a reference library, primarily for the use of its members.

INTERNATIONAL INTERESTS: The League has a continuing relationship with one organization (besides its members in Hawaii and Canada) outside the United States. This is the Canadian Welfare Council, through which the League sometimes obtains speakers for the regional conferences.

The League also has contacts with a number of child welfare agencies in Latin-America and a few in other countries; contacts have been made more or less on an individual basis, established through visits from child welfare officials and from Spanish Americans studying in the United States.

The League exchanges its Bulletin with about 50 foreign agencies and institutions, most of these being in Canada, with others in Latin-American countries, Russia, Palestine, India and Australia. The Bulletin goes also to the League of Nations Library in Geneva, Switzerland. At the Library's request, the League is laying aside back numbers of the Bulletin for future shipment.

The League is in consultation with UNRRA in reference to various phases of the latter's program.

MEMBERSHIP: Membership in the League depends upon an agency's maintaining certain standards of service, which the League determines by a field study of the agency's work. Dues for accredited member agencies are based upon their income, and range from \$75 to \$1,000 annually. Annual dues for affiliated agencies are \$15.

PUBLICATIONS: Child Welfare League of America Bulletin -- official organ published monthly except July and August; annual subscription, \$1.00; single copies, 10¢.

Various other publications, including printed pamphlets, mimeographed booklets, reprints and special information bulletins. These range in price from 10¢ to 50¢ a copy. A price list is available upon request.

CHINA INSTITUTE IN AMERICA, INC.

An educational and cultural institution.

125 East 65th Street
New York 21, N. Y.

Telephone: Rhinelander 4-8181
Cable Address: CHINAHOUSE

Chih Meng, Director

PURPOSE: To promote education and culture in art, literature, science, history and other subjects among Chinese and Americans and to cultivate a mutual understanding between China and the United States and the citizens thereof, by the administration of funds entrusted to the corporation for use in the establishment of scholarships and for other expenses of students studying in the United States, by providing for the issuance and distribution of publications, providing for lectures, radio programs, motion pictures, cultural and industrial exhibits and providing for the discussion through forums and otherwise of various subjects affecting China and the United States and the citizens thereof, and for the exchange of information and views between Chinese and Americans. (Statement in Charter)

ORGANIZATION: The Institute is a private organization, established in 1926, and is composed of public-spirited individuals, both Chinese and American, who, because of their past close association with China, are mutually concerned in intensifying cultural relations between the two nations. Its general services include: (a) information service on China; (b) services to visiting professors and other scholars and educators from China; (c) advisory service to all Chinese students in the United States. The Institute assists more than 1/00 Chinese students and industrial trainees to derive the fullest benefits from their educational and training opportunities in this country. The Institute administers or assists in administering the following scholarships:

1. National Tsing Hua University Fellowships
2. China Foundation Fellowships
3. United States Department of State Scholarships
4. Chinese Government Scholarships
5. Harmon Foundation Visual Fellowships
6. British Boxer Indemnity Fellowships
7. UNRRA Training Fellowships

The funds for fellowships and scholarships which the Institute administers are provided for by the different foundations, universities and governments indicated above. The Institute cooperates with the State Department in the selection of Chinese students or trainees, and advises the department of scholarships and fellowships available in American educational institutions.

During the past two decades the Institute has become the headquarters for all Chinese student organizations throughout the United States. It has sponsored through the Committee on War-time Planning for Chinese Students in the United States several national reconstruction conferences to provide forums in the discussion of problems of agriculture and industrial developments in China. When the war came to China in 1937, the Institute pioneered in technical training. "Educational relations between the United States and China date as far back as 1847. During almost a century in the education of Chinese students, a new epic has opened with opportunities made available for them to supplement their library and literary training with field experience. There is no better or more concrete way of extending aid to China than to have the United States Government Departments and private American institutions and businesses continue to pursue the 'open door' policy in training Chinese students." (Practical Training Issue, National Reconstruction, Volume 4, February, 1944)

There are about 800 Chinese students now working with the government departments and private industries where they are supplementing their technical education with practical experience.

The Institute not only supervises and directs the research and study of students from China, but also acts in an advisory capacity to American-born Chinese who are interested in going to China in connection with the reconstruction and rehabilitation program. The Institute conducts and assists in conducting series of lectures, exhibits, motion picture presentations, and recitals, etc., which are intended to impart a fundamental understanding of the backgrounds and of present-day life of the Chinese and American peoples. It also compiles materials or assists in compiling materials for the same purpose. Particular attention is paid to professors and teachers, students and study groups.

The Institute owns and operates China House, which is the gift of the Henry Luce Foundation as a memorial to the late Dr. Henry Winters Luce, who devoted 40 years of his life to the promotion of modern education in China. China House is an old New York City residential mansion which provides the administrative offices for the Institute and rooms for meetings, lectures, exhibits, etc., for Chinese and American audiences. It also serves as a hospitable center for Chinese students and professors in the United States and maintains a library and recreation and reading rooms for their use. (The small garden behind the building is landscaped in the Chinese manner.) The facilities of China House are open to the public.

The policies of the Institute are formulated and directed by a self-perpetuating board of trustees. The administration is under the director through a group of executive officers. Officers of the Institute include: director, Dr. Chih Meng, author of China Speaks, officer and member of the leading Chinese educational groups in the United States and contributor to Foreign Affairs and Pacific Affairs; president, Walter H. Mallory; vice-presidents, Mrs. W. Murray Crane; James T. Shotwell, authority on political science and foreign relations, president of the League of Nations Association; L. Carrington Goodrich; and C. F. Yau; secretary, Edward H. Hune; treasurer, Donald M. Brody.

The Institute administers funds for: (1) Special Committee in America of the China Foundation; (2) Committee on Wartime Planning for Chinese Students in the United States; (3) Tsing-Hua University, Kunming, China; (4) Ying-Keng Fund (British Boxer Indemnity Fund). (These organizations are located at China House, 125 East 65th Street, New York.)

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: Through its publications and China House activities, the Institute maintains contacts between visiting Chinese scholars, professional workers and students in this country. It maintains a committee to work with UNRRA in a plan to give free training to Chinese experts who have specialized in public health, social welfare, agriculture, river conservation, and industrial rehabilitation.

WAR OPERATIONS: By order of the China Foundation, books for the National Library at Peiping (now located in Chungking) are being purchased through the American Library Association and G. E. Stechert Company, book importers and exporters, which, it is hoped, will arrange transportation when available.

Since 1937, and especially since Pearl Harbor, the Institute has been and still is called upon to render services to the war effort as follows: (1) the training of technical personnel in advanced industries and the military services; (2) the making of vocational recommendations to United States and Chinese government departments and fighting services.

PUBLICATIONS:

Report of the Director -- a brief account of the year's work (Chinese and English).

The National Reconstruction Journal -- articles on different problems that have to do with national reconstruction in China (Chinese and English).

PUBLICATIONS (continued):

National Reconstruction Monographs -- Chinese and English.

National Reconstruction Newsletter -- channel for the exchange of news and other information of the different forums (Chinese).

Directory of Chinese University Graduates and Students in America -- latest edition: May, 1944; 80¢ a copy; Chinese and English (a unique and indispensable reference book).

China Institute in America: Purpose and Program -- a brief statement which also contains a list of officers, trustees and standing committees.

China Institute Bulletin.

CHINESE STUDENTS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION IN NORTH AMERICA

An association of Chinese nationals studying in America and Canada.

347 Madison Avenue
New York 17, N. Y.

Telephone: Murray Hill 6-1200

Dr. Homer C. Loh, General Secretary.

PURPOSE: "1) To organize all Chinese students, especially Christians, into cooperative efforts, and to develop strong character and personality through Christian fellowship and student activities; 2) to render needed services and whatever help possible to Chinese students in America; 3) to promote mutual understanding and friendship between American and Chinese people." (From Constitution)

ORGANIZATION: The CSCA is a students' organization, founded in 1909. Its first conference was held at Colgate University. The CSCA is governed by a Central Executive Board which consists entirely of students in various universities throughout the country. The Advisory Council is made up of persons prominent in Chinese-American relations and church life. The executive work of the national office is administered by the General Secretary, Dr. Loh.

The association is divided into three departments, or geographical divisions of the United States and Canada: Eastern, Midwestern, and Western. Each department has its own executive board from which the members of the Central Board are elected. Within the departments, the local chapters carry on most of the activities. The CSCA requires that the members of the Central Board, or policy committee, be Christians, although the association endeavors to serve all students regardless of religion.

The CSCA is financed through an annual fund raising campaign, and through gifts from members and friends. Some financial aid and sponsorship comes from the Committee on Friendly Relations among Foreign Students, which in turn is sponsored by the International Committee of the YMCA. However, the two groups operate as independent units, and have separate budgets.

Cooperation with other agencies is achieved through members of the Advisory Council, for example: Dr. C. L. Hsia, head of the Chinese News Service, and Mr. Chih Meng of the China Institute. Many of the member students of CSCA have served the United China Relief as speakers. The eight traveling secretaries of the World Student Service Fund have been interviewing Chinese students on various campuses to determine their situation and find out what

CHINESE STUDENTS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION IN NORTH AMERICA -2-

CSCA can do for them. The CSCA has cooperated with the Institute of International Education, mission boards, and student movements in North America and China. The CSCA tries to find scholarships for Chinese students. The federal government has given some assistance to stranded Chinese students. The Division of Cultural Cooperation of the State Department puts out News Notes for Chinese students. CSCA plans to cooperate with American-born Chinese Christian youth organizations such as the Lake Tahoe and Silver Bay groups, and with the national councils of several major denominations and local churches in New York which wish to aid Chinese students of their own denomination.

Through the local chapters an attempt is made to serve the students and build up mutual understanding between them and Americans. Personal contact, introduction to American homes and churches, are stressed. Local chapters also participate in community services, retreats and conferences, meetings addressed by Chinese Christian leaders and returned missionaries. Personnel of the CSCA visit student centers to establish new units, advise organized units, and render necessary aid.

WARTIME OPERATIONS: CSCA was originally a service organization for students coming to this country at their own expense, or under the auspices of the Chinese government. However, due to the present suffering of students in China, the CSCA has extended its program to include them. As a part of this new program, two projects are under way. A monthly digest of articles, The Builder, is mimeographed on onion skin paper and sent airmail to 36 university libraries in China. Each issue of this publication is devoted to a different field. It is being used in China in place of textbooks, which are very scarce. The first issue of The Builder was distributed by the National Committee of the YMCA in China, and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace has contributed \$2000 to the project. As another project, the CSCA is sending vitamin pills to Chinese students abroad. The funds for this program are raised by Chinese students in America. Shipment of the pills is arranged by the State Department.

A conference will be held in the summer of 1945 for the Chinese students in the Eastern department of CSCA. Its theme will be "China's New Horizons and New Purposes."

POSTWAR PLANS: The CSCA will continue its program for Chinese students in America and Canada, and will extend its services to students in

CHINESE STUDENTS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION IN NORTH AMERICA -3-

China. It will also serve hundreds of trainees who are being sent to this country for the first time by the Chinese government for special technical training in industry and public administration.

MEMBERSHIP: There are now 1600 Chinese students in the United States and Canada, and over 1000 are expected in 1945. About 700 members are registered in the central office and in addition there are many members of local chapters.

"Anyone in sympathy with the purposes of CSCA and anyone who will declare his intention to work for its realization may become a regular member (if he is a full or part-time student) or a cooperative member (non-students or nationals other than Chinese). There is no national membership fee although the activities of CSCA are dependent upon voluntary contributions received from its members and friends." (From Chinese Christian Student)

PUBLICATIONS: Chinese Christian Student, monthly. Distributed to members and American friends.

The Builder

Students' Guide to Efficient Study, in preparation.
To be published as an aid to students recently arrived from China.

CHURCH COMMITTEE FOR RELIEF IN ASIA

The official Protestant agency for relief in the Far East.

105 East 22nd Street
New York 10, N. Y.

Telephone: Gramercy 5-5800

Fred Atkins Moore, Director
Arnold B. Vaught, China and India Secretary

PURPOSE: To aid in the rehabilitation of the peoples of Asia. To help families restore their homes, provide care for homeless children, aid students, and strengthen Christian communities as they emerge from the disaster of war.

ORGANIZATION: The Church Committee for Relief in Asia is an expansion of the Church Committee for China Relief, established in 1938, which body is now a sub-committee of CCRA. There are about 40 members, appointed by the three constituting bodies: Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, Foreign Missions Conference of North America, and China Famine Relief, U. S. A., Inc. This last group names members only to the sub-committee for China relief.

CCRA is financed by funds from Protestant churches, through their relief committees or mission boards, and from the National War Fund, through United China Relief. In its work in China, CCRA is a participating agency in United China Relief. It has no formal relationships with government agencies, but keeps in close touch with FEA and WPB. In liberated countries it will work closely with UNRRA, to whose program it will adapt its own.

There is a headquarters staff of about eight people. There are no field workers in the United States, since CCRA works through relief committees and mission boards of various churches in its appeal for funds.

The work of CCRA in China is directed by the American Advisory Committee of the Church Committee for China Relief, with headquarters in Chungking. Its chairman is Mr. K. M. Hsu, Manager of the Kincheng Banking Corporation, Chungking. The Committee has a maximum of 24 members, and the charter requires that one third of these be Chinese. Funds for work in China come from Australia and Great Britain as well as from the United States.

There are six or eight field supervisors, of American and other nationalities. There are regional committees in the provinces, which in turn set up local committees. These groups represent

a cross-section of countries and nationalities and include people from religious and business groups and various relief agencies.

The relief work in China is divided into three fields: 1) Disaster relief. The Committee is the only United China Relief organization covering this field. This program includes all kinds of direct relief, and, when possible, rehabilitation of war victims, such as loans to farmers and others in need. 2) Medical relief. There are several United China Relief organizations giving aid in this field, but the Church Committee is the only American group which gives assistance to private hospitals, and is chiefly responsible for keeping civilian hospitals in China open. It aids Catholic and Protestant hospitals through distribution of medical supplies and through cash subsidies. 3) Child welfare work. Some contributions are made to the National Association for Refugee Children and the National Child Welfare Association. However, the chief work has been with private orphanages, many of which are church institutions. Much of the work with children is maintained from disaster relief funds.

The work in India differs in nature from that in China, because all funds come from church sources. CCRA operates in the Bengal-Orissa area through the Bengal Christian Council, with headquarters in Calcutta, which has established a Bengal Christian Council Relief Committee. In the Travancore area, it works through the National Christian Council of India, with headquarters in Nagpur.

The work in the latter area is of recent development. In both areas the CCRA provides famine relief. In Bengal and Orissa further work is carried on including medical care, and loans to individuals.

POSTWAR PLANS: CCRA intends to apply its experience in relief work in China to other war-ravaged parts of Asia. Its 1944-1945 appeal for \$750,000 covers present work in China and India, as well as expected activities in other countries. Areas of activity, in addition to China and India, will eventually include: the Philippines, Dutch Indies, Malaya, Burma, Thailand, Korea, and Japan. The CCRA looks forward to an increasing emphasis in its work on rehabilitation and reconstruction. A conference was held in November, 1944, at which plans for reconstruction work were outlined.

PUBLICATIONS: Christian Aid in Asia, bimonthly

THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

A foundation for cooperative activity among religious groups working toward the achievement of world order and international peace.

70 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, N. Y.

Telephone: Algonquin 4-2720

Henry A. Atkinson, General Secretary

PURPOSE: To promote cooperation among religious groups and agencies to work for the moral bases of world order as the only sure foundation for international peace.

ORGANIZATION: The union was founded in 1914 on the initiative of Andrew Carnegie, who permanently endowed it. From the very outset this has been an inter-faith foundation with representatives of the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish faiths on its board.

In the same year that the Union was founded, the American Council of the World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches was created by the Union to give a more democratic expression to the above purpose. The American Council is part of an International Council of the World Alliance for International Friendship, which, before the war, included 34 national councils with headquarters at Geneva, Switzerland.

The Union is not a membership organization, but a permanent policy group administering funds from its endowment. The Alliance, on the other hand, is a membership organization, which derives some of its financial support from membership fees. In practice, the Alliance is an operating arm of the Union. Liaison between the work of the Union and that of the World Alliance is closely maintained by their having the same general secretary, Henry A. Atkinson, for both agencies.

The action program of the Union is carried on through publications and "institutes", or study and discussion groups, organized in various communities throughout the country, and financed largely by groups within the community. Since Pearl Harbor, institutes have been held in 25 communities, sponsored by some 15 national organizations as well as important local groups, representing religion, labor, education and service organizations. In connection with its activities, the Union also provides display materials which have been utilized by various organizations.

Among the other national agencies with which the Union cooperates

closely are the following: Commission to Study the Organization of the Peace, Salvation Army, League of Women Voters, war information libraries in colleges, International Free World Association, Council Against Intolerance, Board of Home Missions, church federations and synagogue councils.

The Union has never subscribed to the traditional absolute pacifist philosophy. Its program is more than merely anti-war, being based on the concept of the moral bases of world order. The theme of its campaign since Pearl Harbor has been "Win the War - Win the Peace".

A considerable amount of the time of the executives of the Church Peace Union and the World Alliance is devoted to public speaking before church groups, educational institutions and at forums. Addresses also are made over national radio hook-ups, local stations, and short-wave stations.

PUBLICATIONS AND STUDY MATERIAL: The extent to which the Church Peace Union uses publications in its program may be seen by summarizing its activities in that field for the year 1944. The total circulation of its material for the year was 547,952. Titles include the following:

The Study of Peace Aims in the Local Church -- R. M. Fagley
Christian Church and World Order
Disciplines of Freedom -- Leslie Pennington
Crossroads of Conflict -- Carl J. Hambro
Pattern for Peace - Interfaith Statement
Pattern's Progress - " "
Program for Action
Resources of Religion in World Organization
Educating for World Order
Palestine in War and Peace
Pan-American Relations
Anti-Semitism, Inc.
Religious Literature for Chaplains and Service Men
Price of Victory -- Henry A. Wallace
Crying Peace, Peace; When There is No Peace -- Harry E. Fosdick
Focus - on the Churches' Work for World Order
News Letter, 10 issues
Time Has Come for Action
A Layman's Program for Peace

The general secretary recently prepared a Christmas message for service men overseas, working with Rex Stout, chairman of the Writers' War Board.

CIVIL SERVICE ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

A membership organization in the field of public personnel administration.

1313 East 60th Street
Chicago 37, Illinois

Telephone: Fairfax 3400

Jeremiah J. Donovan, Acting Director

PURPOSE: "To foster and develop interest in, and a wider application of sound personnel administration in the public service, based upon the principles of the merit system; to promote the study, development, and use of scientific methods of research and administration in the field of public personnel administration, and to encourage the collection and distribution of information as to methods used; to determine, formulate, and declare the fundamental principles involved in such administration and to standardize its terminology and definitions; to encourage the use of scientific methods of investigation and administration in the public employment field; and to promote the coordination of personnel research activities in the various fields." (Official Statement)

ORGANIZATION: The Assembly was founded in 1906. Among its activities, one of the most important is the information and consulting service. The Assembly acts as a clearing-house for information concerning personnel laws, regulations, procedures, practices, forms, records, costs, and activities of public personnel agencies. This information is brought together, organized, and made available to members and others who are concerned with public personnel administration.

Technical assistance is given to new personnel agencies in organizing, and in developing appropriate rules, regulations, forms, and procedures. Upon request, aid is rendered in preparing drafts of legislation. Tests used by member agencies are gathered and made available, upon approval of the agencies involved, to active agency members desiring such material. The Assembly endeavors to coordinate the research of its members and the work being carried on in this field by colleges and universities.

Each year the Assembly sponsors an Annual Conference on Public Personnel Administration, at which personnel administrators and staff members from all over the United States and Canada gather to discuss problems of common interest. The Assembly also conducts regional meetings each year.

The current officers are Henry F. Hubbard, president; James M. Mitchell, director (on leave); Jeremiah J. Donovan, acting director.

MEMBERSHIP: Active members are civil service commissions and other public personnel agencies, and the members of their staffs. Any public official or other person or organization interested in improved public personnel administration may be elected to affiliate membership, and student membership is open to students of personnel administration or government.

PUBLICATIONS:

Newsletter, monthly.

Public Personnel Review, quarterly.

Employee Training in the Public Service. (1941) \$2.50.

Public Relations of Public Personnel Agencies. (1941) \$2.50.

Position-Classification in the Public Service. (1941) \$4.50.

Employee Relations in the Public Service. (1942) \$3.00.

Recruiting Applicants for the Public Service. (1942) \$3.00.

Oral Tests in Public Personnel Selection. (1943) \$3.00.

The above list is only a partial selection.

THE COLLEGE ART ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

Nonprofit educational organization made up of teachers and scholars in the field of art.

625 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Telephone: Wickersham 2-0537

Peter Magill, Business Manager

PURPOSE: "Founded by a group of American professors to raise the standards of scholarship and of the teaching of art throughout the country. For 30 years, the influence of these pioneers in art education has been felt far beyond the circle of academic halls. . . . By promoting discussion of the functions and methods of art instruction in this country, its activities are of vital importance to all teachers and scholars." (From an official statement)

ORGANIZATION: The College Art Association of America was founded in 1912 and now has a membership of about 1,000. It is financed through membership dues and through contributions and grants. Its main publication, The Art Bulletin, is sustained by the following institutions: Carnegie Foundation, Harvard University, Princeton University and the University of Chicago. The following are contributing institutions: New York University, Columbia University, The Frick Collection, Vassar College, Bryn Mawr College, Smith College, Yale University, Institute for Advanced Study and Wellesley College. A second publication, The College Art Journal, is financed through membership dues.

Among the traditional activities of the Association is the annual meeting, which has been suspended during the past war years. It was an important event, attended by leading scholars and teachers of art throughout the country. The lecture bureau, too, was more active before the war, providing museums and colleges throughout the country with lecturers on a variety of subjects pertaining to art. A service is maintained through which members may purchase current art books at substantial discounts, and there is a bureau for placing members in college and museum vacancies.

The Association is a member of the American Council of Learned Societies. It works in close cooperation with several of the member organizations. Together with the Archaeological Institute of America, it is sponsoring a series of studies in art and archaeology.

The School of Classical Studies in the American Academy in Rome has recently invited the College Art Association, American

Historical Association and Mediaeval Academy of America to associate themselves with it by appointing delegates to sit with its committees, in addition to the Archaeological Institute of America and the American Philological Association, which are already associated with the American Academy. It is proposed that after the war, in addition to the classical scholars, these learned societies will each year choose one to three mature scholars in the fields of mediaeval and Renaissance studies, to study at the Academy, which will provide them with board and lodging.

Since 1942 the Association has offered each year a limited number of grants-in-aid of graduate study, ranging from \$200 to \$1,000, to highly qualified students in the history of art. These grants, which will continue for two or three more years, have been made possible through a generous gift of the Carnegie Corporation. They were especially designed to help American students through the final stages of their graduate work.

Officers of the Association include: president, Rensselaer W. Lee, Smith College and Institute for Advanced Study; vice-president, Wolfgang Stechow, Oberlin College; secretary, Frederick B. Deknatel, Harvard University; treasurer, Mark Eisner, former chairman of the Board of Higher Education, City of New York.

WARTIME OPERATION: Various members of the Association have worked closely with government agencies. Dr. Sumner McK. Crosby, the former president, is a special advisor to the American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in War Areas. Professor Paul J. Sachs, of Harvard University, honorary director of the Association, is a member of the Commission. Dr. Charles R. Morey, of Princeton University, honorary director of the Association, is vice-chairman of the committee of the American Council of Learned Societies on the protection of cultural treasures in war areas, which has assembled files of valuable information for the Commission and has supplied 700 maps of European and Far Eastern sites of historic and artistic importance to the Civil Affairs Division of the Army and to the Bomber Commands. Dr. Rensselaer W. Lee, of Smith College and the Institute for Advanced Study, former editor of The Art Bulletin and newly-elected president of the Association, is the executive secretary of this committee. William L. M. Burke, of Princeton University, former assistant editor of the College Art Journal, is an advisor to the committee and supervises the production of maps. Dr. Agnes Rindge, of Vassar College, is a member of the staff of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, and Dr. Millard Meiss, of Columbia University, is writing the OWI newsletter on research in art and archaeology.

Through the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, the Association has sent about 100 sets of The Art Bulletin to museums, schools and libraries in South America. It has set aside 50 sets for distribution in Europe after the war. It has already received inquiries about these from Russia, Holland and Spain, but no allotment has been made as yet. Two sets have been provided the OWI to send to France.

MEMBERSHIP:

Active member (institutions, instructors, artists, museum executives and students of fine arts) -- \$10.

Annual member (collectors, connoisseurs and others interested in the serious study of art but not eligible for active membership) -- \$15.

Life member -- \$250.

Sustaining member -- \$1,000.

(Subscriptions to both publications of the Association are included in the annual membership fee.)

PUBLICATIONS:

The Art Bulletin -- an illustrated quarterly devoted to scholarly articles and reviews on all periods of the history of art; \$3 a copy.

College Art Journal -- a quarterly dealing primarily with problems of teaching; \$1 a year.

COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION BOARD

425 West 117th Street
New York 27, N. Y.

Telephones: University 4-6323

P. O. Box 592
Princeton, New Jersey

Princeton 2653

George W. Mullins, Executive Secretary and Treasurer

PURPOSE: To prepare and give supervised examinations to qualify for entrance to certain American universities and colleges.

ORGANIZATION: The Board, an educational organization established in 1900, represents a membership of 50 American colleges and universities. While a majority of the institutions represented are in the East, the membership also includes the Universities of California, Chicago and others.

A summary of the major activities of the Board for the academic year 1943-1944 will give a representative picture of not only its normal program but also of its wartime work.

In 1943-1944 the Board offered its usual four series of college entrance tests: December 4, 1943, and April 15, June 3, and September 6, 1944. A total of 26,166 candidates took one or more of the tests, a larger number than ever before in the Board's 44 years.

In addition, the Board prepared, under the direction of the Bureau of Naval Personnel, and handled tests for men in the second term of the Navy V-12 college program. Three tests were held and a total of approximately 100,000 men were tested.

The Board also directed the general operations of the first, second and third Army-Navy College Qualifying Tests which were given to high school seniors. Under this program more than 560,000 men were tested.

The officers of the Board for 1944-1945 include: Chairman, Dean Karl G. Miller, University of Pennsylvania; Vice-Chairman, Professor Edward S. Noyes, Yale University; Executive Secretary and Treasurer, Professor George W. Mullins, Barnard College, Columbia University; Associate Secretary, Professor John M. Stalnaker, Princeton University.

PUBLICATIONS: (representative of those prepared during 1943-1944)

A series of five Bulletins of Information for 1943-1944.
Forty-Fourth Annual Report of the Executive Secretary.
Annual Handbook, Terms of Admission to the Colleges
of the College Entrance Examination Board, being prepared for the press.

COMMISSION ON WORLD PEACE OF THE METHODIST CHURCH

A church group promoting action for world peace.

740 Rush Street
Chicago 11, Illinois

Telephone: Superior 7078

Charles F. Boss, Jr., Executive Secretary

PURPOSE: "To advance the interests of the Kingdom of our Lord through international justice and the spirit of goodwill throughout the world; to endeavor to create the will to peace, the conditions for peace, and the organization for peace; and to organize effective action in the Church for the advancement of peace." (From The Discipline of the Methodist Church.)

ORGANIZATION: The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church created a Commission on World Peace in 1924. Its present personnel is composed of two Bishops, appointed by the Council of Bishops, one minister and one layman from each Jurisdictional Conference, and nine members at large appointed by the Council of Bishops. Among the officers elected by the Commission are: chairman, Rev. Ralph W. Sockman; secretary, Rev. Paul Worley; executive secretary, Rev. Charles F. Boss, Jr. The Commission is a member of the National Peace Conference and cooperates with the World Council of Churches and the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

OPERATIONS: The Commission on World Peace concentrates primarily upon the education of people and the churches, upon guidance in the expression of non-partisan political opinion bearing upon issues of war and peace, and in the promotion of action for peace. Consultation is carried on between the Commission and the State Department; the executive secretary being accredited as an observer and consultant at the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco. The program involves the preparation and distribution of large quantities of specialized literature dealing with the problems of peace. Seminars and conferences for ministers and laymen are conducted. The Commission cooperates with the Commission on a Just and Durable Peace of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America in the wide distribution of the latter's publications throughout local Methodist Churches. The secretary of Young People's Work conducts conferences on peace with church youth groups and with students, and has contributed to youth action through publications for young people.

Many thousands of laymen, young people, pastors, the world peace and social relations committees of local churches, women's societies, and annual conferences make requests to the Commission for counsel on organization, materials and programs.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The Commission has helped Methodist young people from foreign countries in the United States and has assisted them in getting into summer training schools of international relations. Young people from China, India, Malaya, Africa, and Latin American countries, now in the United States, have been granted scholarships enabling them to participate in summer programs of world peace and international relations. The Methodist Church is planning an exchange of students through its Board of Foreign Missions. In 1939 a European Seminar for Methodist Youth was conducted by the executive secretary for the Church's delegates to the Amsterdam Conference. Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, then chairman of the Commission's Executive Committee, served as chairman of the Round Table of International Leaders at Princeton in 1943.

PUBLICATIONS: Among the Commission's many publications are:

Vision of Peace, Free.

Cleveland Conference Message, 10¢.

Six Pillars of Peace, a study guide, 20¢.

Statements on World Order, 10¢.

A Christian Message on World Order, 10¢.

The Church and World Order, 15¢.

Making This Our Last War, 20¢.

The Social Creed of the Methodist Church, Free.

World Peace Newsletter, monthly, 50¢ a year.

COMMISSION TO STUDY THE ORGANIZATION OF THE PEACE

Devoted to research and education on international postwar problems.

8 West 40th Street
New York 18, N. Y.

Telephone: Longacre 5-2100
Cable Address: LEAGONAT

James T. Shotwell, Chairman
Clark M. Eichelberger, Director

PURPOSE: "The purpose of this Commission has been to seek out and state the principles upon which international relations must be reorganized, after the present conflict, if peace is to prevail." (Preliminary Report, November, 1940.) A second aim is to further popular education in its field.

ORGANIZATION: The Commission was organized in November, 1939, with a two-fold purpose: to prepare studies on the organization of peace and to conduct a popular education program based on these studies. The studies are produced by a panel of 125 persons, experts in their respective fields. They include specialists in international relations and representatives of labor, business, farm, religious, and educational groups. The popular education program is under the direction of an education committee. The Commission is supported by private contributions and to a small extent by the sale of its publications.

Its headquarters are in New York City, and it maintains an office in Washington (700 Jackson Place, N. W.). In addition there are 15 regional or local commissions. James T. Shotwell, eminent historian, editor and student of international relations, is chairman of the Commission. Clark M. Eichelberger, its director, has also been national director of the League of Nations Association since 1934. William Allan Neilson, president emeritus of Smith College, is chairman of the executive committee.

Under its dual program of research and education, the Commission issues reports on its studies from time to time, also pamphlets, broadsides, study outlines, bibliographies, and documentary material. These publications are widely distributed among government agencies and national organizations; in colleges, universities and high schools, and among labor, business and farm groups. The Commission maintains a speakers bureau, organizes lecture and radio programs, and encourages local discussion groups.

PUBLICATIONS: The Commission has issued four reports, the first, or Preliminary Report, which outlined the basic principles which

must underlie the organization of peace; the second report, The Transitional Period, dealing with the problem of transition from war to peace; the third report, The United Nations and the Organization of the Peace; and the fourth report containing Fundamentals of the International Organization, Part I - Security and World Organization, Part II - Economic Organization of Welfare and Part III - The International Safeguard of Human Rights.

Over 600,000 copies of the reports have been distributed to date. A number of specific studies on postwar problems are also in preparation. A considerable body of popular literature, based in part on reports, has been prepared. This includes a high school booklet, Toward Greater Freedom; a study guide entitled Your Stake in the Peace; a guide for community activity and discussion, The Peace We Want; and a comprehensive bibliography, War, Peace and Reconstruction.

In addition to these, special handbooks designed for labor, business and farm groups have been issued. Documentary material has been compiled in bulletin form for the use of organizations, government agencies, colleges and research workers. Many one-page flyers, summarizing the essentials of the Commission's reports and others stressing the necessity of planning during the war for the peace to follow, have been prepared. These and special reprints of the Commission's nation-wide broadcasts have been widely distributed. In addition to these publications, a number of shorter pamphlets have been issued from time to time. Over 3,250,000 pieces of literature have been distributed to date, and the mailing list of requests for Commission material now numbers well over 45,000.

COMMITTEE FOR REFUGEE EDUCATION, INC.

A voluntary association for teaching English and the essentials of citizenship to refugees.

254 Fourth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Telephone: Algonquin 4-4536

Miss Hannah Moriarta, Executive Secretary

PURPOSE: "Formed out of the realization of the need for providing more English instruction suitable to the new type of adult immigrant than was available free through tax-supported facilities." (Official statement)

ORGANIZATION: The Committee was established in the summer of 1939 through the initiative of Miss Winifred Fisher, director of the New York Adult Education Council. It is a loosely federated, decentralized, nonsectarian organization, consisting of and depending on the cooperation of 20 social agencies in New York City that are concerned with the welfare of refugees.

Each agency was originally to contribute personnel or services toward the work of the Committee, which soon found it preferable to hire a staff of its own, so that it is now operationally independent of its associated agencies. These aid by giving advice and cooperation. All teachers work on a voluntary basis.

In its work, the Committee complements that of the Board of Education. The Board is required by law to teach English and citizenship to all applicants, but its classes are often very large and it is not always possible to include only students of similar background and ability. The refugee group has a certain homogeneity which the entire foreign-born group does not attain. The Committee limits its registration to 15 students per class.

Students are not supervised as to attendance or given any certificate. They are almost all middle-class and middle-aged, with a much more comprehensive intellectual equipment than can be expected from students that come at random to a Board of Education class. Hence, the Committee's work is fundamentally an experiment in adult education. Its students come from one of the associated agencies, from having heard of the Committee through friends or from notices over the radio and in the press. Many students are sent by the National Refugee Service. The Committee defines a refugee as anyone forced to leave Europe by political or economic conditions occasioned by Hitler in the last five years, but it is not too rigid in enforcing this length of stay. On November 1, 1944, the total registration in classes was 896.

Among the agencies cooperating with the Committee are the American Friends Service Committee, National Jewish Welfare Board, National Council of Jewish Women, National Refugee Service, New York Adult Education Council, Young Men's Christian Association of New York, Young Men's Hebrew Association of New York, Young Women's Christian Association of New York, and Young Women's Hebrew Association of New York.

Present officers of the board of the Committee include: chairman, Dr. Nelson P. Mead, professor of history, College of the City of New York; vice-chairmen, Mrs. Norman S. S. Goetz and Dr. Frank Kingdon, minister and educator.

PUBLICATIONS:

Annual progress reports.

A Guide to Materials for Teaching English to Refugees.

THE COMMONWEALTH FUND

A philanthropic foundation.

41 East 57th Street
New York 22, N. Y.

Telephone: Volunteer 5-3770

Barry C. Smith, General Director

PURPOSE: To promote "the welfare of mankind."

ORGANIZATION: The Commonwealth Fund was established in 1918 by a gift from the late Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness. Subsequent donations by Mrs. Harkness and the late Mr. Edward S. Harkness, president of the Fund from its founding until his death in 1940, increased the endowment.

The activities of the Fund are carried out through grants to other organizations and institutions, largely in the fields of medical education and research, other health services, mental health, and fellowships. Technical and consultant service is made available through the executive staff and the following service divisions: public health, rural hospitals, education, and publications. A relatively small part of the Fund is reserved for various social, philanthropic, and educational purposes for which isolated grants are made.

The Fund is financed entirely by the income from its endowments, now about \$48,000,000. It is managed by a board of directors, among whom are Malcolm P. Aldrich, president; Thomas D. Thacher, vice-president; Adrian M. Massie, treasurer. Barry C. Smith is general director.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The Fund offers some international fellowships. These are limited to specified groups in the British Commonwealth and Latin America, and in neither case are individual applications received directly by the Fund.

WARTIME OPERATIONS: The Fund has made substantial grants for war relief and related purposes. Among the agencies to which it has contributed are the American Red Cross; American Friends Service Committee; British War Relief Society, Inc.; United China Relief, Inc.; United Service Organizations for National Defense, Inc.

PUBLICATIONS:

Annual Report.

News-Letter

Studies and reports growing out of the work of the Fund or of co-operating agencies, as well as other books of value in the fields in which the Fund is interested.

COMMUNITY CHESTS AND COUNCILS, INC.

The national association of local community chests and councils of social agencies.

155 East 44th Street
New York 17, N. Y.

Telephone: Murray Hill 6-2923

Ralph H. Blanchard, Executive Secretary

PURPOSE: "To assist in the development of community organization for health and welfare, and to give service and leadership to local community chests and councils of social agencies in joint financing, joint planning and interpretation of social work."

ORGANIZATION: Community Chests and Councils, Inc. was established in 1918. It is incorporated under New York State laws as a non-profit organization to do everything it can to further the chest-council movement and to assist chests and councils wherever possible. A board of directors and an executive committee composed of outstanding laymen and chest, council and other social work executives from all sections of the country, guide the organization's policies.

The local community and war chests that make up the CC&C are cooperative organizations of citizens and welfare agencies. They have two chief functions: raising funds each year primarily for their affiliated social welfare, health, and recreation agencies; and promoting effective planning, coordination and administration of the social welfare, health and recreation services of a community. During war and other emergency periods, they may also raise funds for local, national and international war and emergency relief and service. The funds which they secure are raised by a community-wide appeal and distributed in accordance with a systematic budget procedure.

Councils are representative organizations usually closely related to the chests. They are voluntary associations of representatives of tax-supported and private social welfare, health and recreation agencies, and interested individuals, who carry primary responsibility for the planning and coordination of the entire community social welfare program.

OPERATIONS: Community Chests and Councils, Inc. provides consultation, information and field service and maintains a library; annually publishes bulletins including a directory of community and war chests, and councils, and statistics on campaign results and chest budgeting; represents the movement in its relation to the national government and various national groups; arranges national and regional conferences and institutes; conducts a training course for executives in conjunction with Ohio State University; makes special statistical and factual

studies and publishes the findings; offers local chests and councils advisory service on campaign and social planning methods, and on publicity and interpretation; and carries on continuous correspondence in respect to special problems of local organizations. A national year-round publicity program on behalf of local community and war chests, including preparation and distribution of syndicated materials, is carried on.

CC&C sponsors two annual institutes: the Great Lakes Institute for Social Work Executives at College Camp, Wisconsin; and the Blue Ridge Institute for Social Work Executives at Blue Ridge, North Carolina. The Committees on Social Service Exchange and on Volunteer Service serve as focal points for the development of these services.

Community Chests and Councils, Inc. has developed a most effective method of making local community social surveys to determine welfare needs with a minimum of irrelevant factual data. This method is well represented in The Providence Survey, a 91-page report published in 1936.

CC&C is willing to furnish information to other countries about its activities and its method of coordinating local social services.

MEMBERSHIP: Membership is composed of and open to community and war chests and councils of social agencies throughout the country. Four hundred and seventy-five local groups make up the CC&C. Councils pay nominal annual dues and community and war chests become members by paying annually one-quarter of one percent of the amount secured in the campaign exclusive of appropriations to national war appeals.

Chests and councils in twenty-eight Canadian cities are members.

PUBLICATIONS: Community. A periodical published monthly except July and August. Discusses current news and concerns of community and war chests and councils of social agencies. Included with membership.

On the Alert. A mimeographed bulletin issued as necessary to inform state and local organizations regarding special news of importance to them. Included with membership.

Directory of Community and/or War Chests and Councils in the United States and Canada and South Africa. Issued annually in January. \$1.00 to members. \$1.25 to non-members.

CONGREGATIONAL CHRISTIAN SERVICE COMMITTEE

Service organization of the Congregational Christian Churches of the United States.

289 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, N. Y.

Telephone: Gramercy 5-2121

Reverend James C. Flint, Director

PURPOSE: Servicing emergency relief needs, particularly those overseas.

ORGANIZATION: The Congregational Christian Service Committee, established in 1943, is one of the operating agencies of the Council for Social Action of the Congregational Christian Churches of the United States. The Council for Social Action, in turn, is a constituent of the General Council of the church, and is the arm of the General Council that is concerned with international relationships, intercultural problems and the political scene.

The Service Committee has an executive committee of eight, and a total of 14 members in various parts of the country. Funds for maintenance of the Committee came from individual gifts from members of Congregational Christian Churches of the United States.

WARTIME OPERATIONS: The Committee is a member of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service. It is also cooperating with UNRRA and has two major units working with UNRRA, one planning to go to Italy early in 1945, the other, now in the field, in Greece. The mission to Italy will be a medical mission planned in cooperation with the Unitarian Service Committee; this mission, of 14 members, will direct a feeding program for Italian children and expectant and nursing mothers. The group of 10 members now in Greece is a general relief mission. There are workers also in Lisbon.

Through the Committee, about one million pounds of used clothing was gathered for the recent UNRRA drive. There are also now in operation through the Congregational Christian Churches in the United States sewing programs which, it is hoped, will yield 250,000 new garments. The Service Committee is also assisting the Women's Committee for Chaplains of the Congregational Christian Churches with plans for making sewing kits for service men.

Mrs. Frieda Demarest, Memorial Hall, London, is the Committee representative in Great Britain, working with the Congregational Churches there; she has worked with the British churches in arranging hospitality programs for American service men, cooperating in this

CONGREGATIONAL CHRISTIAN SERVICE COMMITTEE -2-

with American chaplains, and has also assisted in the administration of relief funds sent by the Committee for work in England and in the distribution of gifts of clothing. The Committee now has 11 workers overseas, and early in 1945 hopes to have about 25.

The Committee also sponsors a letter-writing project between the young people of America and those of Great Britain.

The Committee is primarily interested in temporary emergency needs which can be met through mobile services; it is not interested in building permanent institutions. The expectation, however, is that the Committee will outlast the war emergency.

PUBLICATIONS:

Lest We Forget -- four-page newsletter appearing several times a year; free; published by the Congregational Christian Committee for War Victims and Services.

CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

A national organization of American industrial workers.

718 Jackson Place, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Telephone: Executive 5581

Kermit Eby, Director of Research and Education

PURPOSE: "To bring about the effective organization of the working men and women of America regardless of race, creed, color, or nationality, and to unite them for common action into labor unions for their mutual aid and protection.

"To extend the benefits of collective bargaining and to secure for the workers means to establish peaceful relations with their employers, by forming labor unions capable of dealing with modern aggregates of industry and finance.

"To maintain determined adherence to obligations and responsibilities under collective bargaining and wage agreements.

"To secure legislation safeguarding the economic security and social welfare of the workers of America, to protect and extend our democratic institutions and civil rights and liberties, and thus to perpetuate the cherished traditions of our democracy." (From the Constitution of the CIO)

ORGANIZATION: In 1935 a Committee for Industrial Organization was set up within the American Federation of Labor, for the purpose of unionizing workers in the mass production industries. Twelve industrial unions were organized by the Committee, but in 1936 dissension between industrial unionism and craft unionism led to the independence of the Committee from the AFL. In 1938 the Committee held its first constitutional convention and changed its name to the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The CIO is composed of approximately 6 million members belonging to 41 national and international unions and organizing committees, covering the major industries in the United States and Canada. Also affiliated are industrial union councils organized on a regional basis, composed of the locals of unions within a specific territory. Each industrial union is autonomous and elects its own officers at its annual convention.

The supreme authority of the organization is its annual national convention composed of delegates from each affiliate. At the convention policies and programs are adopted and officers elected. CIO is governed by a president, Philip Murray, secretary-treasurer, James B. Carey, and nine vice-presidents who are members of the Executive Board by virtue of their office.

The Executive Board directs the program of the CIO and establishes whatever administrative departments and standing committees are necessary. Regional directors and field representatives throughout the U. S. direct the work of the CIO organizing committees.

Besides its concern with wages, hours, and working conditions in a given locality, the CIO has taken an interest in other fields affecting the living standards of workers. It is engaged in research on cost-of-living and general economic problems. It proposes and supports legislation and has entered into the field of politics with the formation of a permanent Political Action Committee. Its Committee to Abolish Racial Discrimination has worked in the field of race relations, seeking specifically to prevent discrimination in employment. It publishes literature and bibliographies on subjects of current national and international interest which are distributed to workers throughout the country.

WARTIME OPERATIONS: In 1941 the CIO set up its War Relief Committee which raises funds for the national war relief agencies and sponsors special projects of its own. (It is described elsewhere in the Directory under the heading, National CIO War Relief Committee.)

CIO has aimed its war program at the prevention of strikes and stoppages of work, formulated in its No-Strike Pledge at the outset of the war. Local unions have participated in over 1500 Labor-Management Committees working toward increasing production and toward the solution of industrial conflict; and CIO representatives have served on the War Labor Board and the War Production Board.

POST-WAR PLANS: A recommendation passed at the 1944 convention urged that all unions provide in their collective bargaining agreements that veterans who are employed for the first time be accorded seniority for their period in the service, and urged the granting of cumulative seniority for veterans previously employed to their period in the service. The convention also recommended that the unions establish committees on a local and national basis to aid veterans in securing jobs, and in obtaining the benefits to which they are entitled.

The CIO is studying the problems of post-war reconversion of war industries and the disposal of government-owned war plants to prevent post-war low production, high prices, and monopolistic control. Together with the AFL and the Chamber of Commerce, the CIO has ratified a labor-management charter of principles devoted to the promotion of harmony in industrial relations and to stimulate the highest degree of production, employment at wages that assure a steady advance in the standard of living. This charter laid the foundation for the formation of joint committees of business and labor to work together in the post-war period.

The CIO supports the adoption of a national public works program. It supports the establishment of the Missouri Valley Authority. Various unions of the CIO are cooperating with community groups in stimulating public and private housing programs providing for large-scale low-cost housing and community development. The CIO backs the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill to broaden the coverage of social security and the Thomas Bill for federal aid to state education.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: In 1944 President Murray began consultations with the British Trades Union Congress toward the organization of a World Trade Union Conference. The Conference was held in London in February, 1945. It appointed a Committee to draw up plans for a constitutional convention to establish a World Trade Union Federation. The CIO is represented on this Committee by President Murray, Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and R. J. Thomas, President of the United Automobile Workers.

The CIO Committee on Latin American affairs works toward deepening and extending cooperation and understanding between the CIO and labor movements of the Latin American countries and their Confederation, C.T.A.L. CIO was represented on an international commission which visited Italy to study labor conditions and help reform the Italian Confederation of Labor.

The CIO is planning to contribute to the rehabilitation of foreign trade unions. Whatever aid is given in the way of materials for work or for relief will be determined by requests from accredited trade union organizations in foreign countries. The War Relief Committee of the CIO has lists of names of foreign trade union personnel which they will supply to OWI outpost workers who indicate where they are needed.

MEMBERSHIP: Certificates are issued by the Executive Board to the affiliates who contribute monthly per capita payments as follows:

National and international unions	- 5¢
Organizing committees	- 5¢
Local industrial unions	- 5¢

The industrial union councils pay an annual fee of \$25 and each affiliate pays a \$25 fee to the Congress when it joins.

PUBLICATIONS: The CIO prepares many pamphlets and leaflets ranging in price from 10¢ to 50¢. They are sold in bulk to unions at a reduced rate. The more prominent of these pamphlets are The Political Primer for All Americans, Labor and Education, Good Shelter for Everyone - a Housing Program, Labor and Religion, and several pamphlets on reconversion and post-war employment.

CIO Headquarters publishes the following periodicals:

The CIO News - official weekly newspaper of the CIO, \$1 yearly.

Union News Service - a weekly clipsheet for editors.

Economic Outlook - a monthly survey of current economic facts,
\$1 yearly.

CONSUMERS UNION OF THE UNITED STATES, INC.

A non-profit organization which tests commercial products and supplies information about them.

17 Union Square
New York 3, N. Y.

Telephone: Algonquin 4-8050

Arthur Kallet, Executive Director

PURPOSE: "To obtain and provide for consumers information and counsel on consumer goods and services...to give information and assistance on all matters relating to the expenditure of earnings and the family income... to initiate and cooperate with individual and group efforts seeking to create and maintain decent living standards." (Statement in Charter)

ORGANIZATION: The Consumers Union was established in 1936. It is operated on a non-profit basis, and its income is derived from its subscribing members and the sale of publications. Each subscriber, of which there are now 75,000, has a vote in the annual election of directors. The Union has no connection with any manufacturer, distributing or other commercial interest, and sells no advertising.

The present officers are: Colston E. Warne, president; Arthur Kallet, executive director; Hartley W. Cross, vice-president; Harold Aaron, secretary; Bernard J. Reis, treasurer.

OPERATIONS: Through its many publications, the Union supplies information on the comparative values of products, listing them as "best buys", "acceptable" or "not acceptable". Most of the product ratings carried in the Reports and the Buying Guide are based on tests made by technicians on the Union's staff; some tests are conducted by outside consultants in university, government or private laboratories. The tests are planned after study of correspondence and questionnaires to see what information CU members want, and after market surveys by CU shoppers in many parts of the country. Samples of the products to be rated are bought on the open market and are then compared on the basis of scientific laboratory tests, carefully controlled use tests, the opinion of qualified authorities, the experience of a large number of persons, or on a combination of these factors.

In addition to brand ratings, advice is given, where possible, on how the consumer can judge products for himself. Members are also told how to take care of the things they buy to get maximum use. The Reports give much valuable information on numerous subjects of general importance to customers - medical care, nutrition, taxes, etc. For the guidance of those who wish to be assured that the goods they buy are made under satisfactory working conditions, reports are occasionally made on wages, hours,

and employee relations in various industries.

The operating departments of the Union which carry on the above activities are: technical, medical, editorial, library, and technical control committee.

The Union has produced two films which are available for educational purposes to other organizations. One film is on buying used cars; the other is concerned with milk, shoes, and the hazards of lead poisoning. The CU is particularly interested in reaching schools and youth groups, men's and women's groups, unions and auxiliaries in its educational program. There is a section in the Reports entitled "Group Activity" which seeks to stimulate group interest in consumer education.

INTERNATIONAL INTERESTS: The Union is interested in getting information from abroad on standards and methods of testing consumer goods. It would also like to know if there are any consumer organizations of a similar nature abroad.

MEMBERSHIP: Any consumer may become a subscriber. The cost is \$4.00 a year, or for group membership (five or more subscribing at the same time), \$3.00 a year per person.

PUBLICATIONS:

Consumer Reports, monthly.

Buying Guide, annual.

Bread and Butter, weekly. This covers news of legislation, and of government and other activities affecting consumers.

COOPERATIVE LEAGUE OF THE U. S. A.

An education, publicity and organization agency for the whole consumer cooperative movement in the USA.

National headquarters:
343 South Dearborn Street
Chicago 4, Illinois

New York office:
167 West 12th Street
New York 11, N. Y.

Telephone: Chelsea 2-3320
Cable Address: COOPAM

E. R. Bowen, General Secretary, Chicago Office
Wallace G. Campbell, Assistant Secretary in
charge of the New York Office

PURPOSE: "To foster the development of consumer and purchasing cooperatives in the United States and to promote consumer education and consumer information in the public welfare." (Official statement)

ORGANIZATION: The national consumer cooperative movement in the United States, which has a total membership of 2,500,000, is organized around two central agencies which service the regional organizations and through them the local cooperatives: (1) Cooperative League of the USA, the educational and organizational body, and (2) National Cooperatives, Inc., the business body.

The Cooperative League was established in 1916 and has a membership of 1,500,000. Its educational program includes weekly news releases to 1,000 newspapers, the production and distribution of a dozen co-op movies, nation-wide radio broadcasts, and the gathering of articles to appear in magazines, leaflets, pamphlets and books, produced by the League and by well-known publishers.

To keep in close touch with cooperatives and cooperators, the League carries on its work through a number of national committees. There are active committees on education, publicity, personnel, women's activities, sales and advertising, finance, recreation, architecture, auditing and legislation.

The League-sponsored National Cooperative Recreational Society, now in its eighth year, through its summer training school annually prepares 75 to 100 people who go back to their local cooperatives and offer leadership in developing group-centered programs.

The administrative offices and library of Rochdale Institute are now located at the Chicago headquarters of the League. Founded

in 1937 as a national training center, Rochdale Institute regularly offers courses to prepare men and women for work as educational directors and managers. Its program of education is being very greatly expanded.

National Cooperatives, Inc., is co-partner with the League in building the cooperative structure of America. It came into being in 1933 and is charged with commodity procurement on a nation-wide scale for the regional cooperatives. It is also a manufacturing and merchandising agency for the cooperatives.

Officers of the League include Murray D. Lincoln, president; Howard A. Cowden, vice-president; and E. R. Bowen, general secretary.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The Cooperative League is the official United States member of the International Cooperative Alliance. Before the war, the national federations of cooperative societies in 40 countries were united in the Alliance. This organization, with headquarters in London, was formed in 1895 and has held its international congresses and performed its multitude of international services since that time. Before the Nazi regime, the Alliance was a federation of 124,000 cooperative societies in 39 countries, with 100,000,000 members. The yearly business of consumer cooperatives amounted to 33 billion dollars, with housing, banking and insurance included. As soon as political conditions will permit, the International Cooperative Alliance will resume its functions and again hold congresses. In the meantime, the London office of the ICA or the New York office of the Cooperative League will undertake to furnish any information desired on international activities.

WARTIME OPERATIONS: Following the cooperative congress in Minneapolis in 1942, a committee on international cooperative reconstruction was formed to further the purposes of the congress "to focus attention on the value of producer marketing and consumer purchasing cooperatives in postwar relief and rehabilitation and to urge authorities in charge of such work for the United Nations to make maximum use of the experience, through the great resources and the world-wide connections of the movement." It was to point out also that cooperatives, in the reconstruction period, will prove to be stabilizing influences in support of democratic political governments as and when established in victim countries.

Further plans for international activities were developed at another international reconstruction conference held in Washington in 1944.

United States cooperatives are ready to furnish seed, farm machinery and fertilizer to European cooperatives if and when necessary.

The League works closely with UNRRA, although there is no formal affiliation. The nature of cooperatives and their strong prewar status in other countries point to their usefulness in the rehabilitation job ahead. Dr. Lincoln Clark, of the UNRRA staff, has been especially designated to work on problems of rehabilitation through cooperatives.

The League has an active committee on international reconstruction, already planning how to help in the job of rebuilding co-ops in Europe after the war. Through the International Cooperative Alliance, the League links cooperatives in America with the movement in other countries to maintain and expand a world-wide cooperative program.

A world-wide Freedom Fund is being raised to aid in cooperative reconstruction and rehabilitation. By February, 1945, a total of \$100,000 had been raised in the United States and \$1,000,000 in Great Britain.

PUBLICATIONS:

Cooperative League News Service -- weekly.

Monograph: Cooperative Facilities as Available in Prewar Europe.

Pamphlet: Co-ops Plan for Postwar Reconstruction.

A Film Directory of Sound and Silent Motion Pictures.

Semi-annual catalogues listing the large number of publications issued by the Cooperative League of the USA.

COUNCIL FOR DEMOCRACY

Conducting a domestic program in the interests of a dynamic democracy.

11 West 42nd Street
New York 18, N. Y.

Telephone: Wisconsin 7-1616

Robert A. Jenkins, Vice-President

PURPOSE: "A national nonpartisan, nonpolitical organization of independent citizens committed to the preservation of the principles of genuine American democracy, of the American system of private enterprise, and to the protection of American rights of minority groups, the Council has two functions. The first, by taking a militant stand from time to time, to alert the American people to particular issues and to special dangers as they appear in new or recurrent form. The second, to stimulate thought-leaders of the country to an awareness of specific problems and to an appreciation of values by which those issues should be decided.

"The Council places special emphasis upon the creation of effective local and national opinion on economic, social and international problems. It specializes in the progressive harmonizing of the relations between labor and management, on the removal of the tensions and conflicts in racial and strained religious relations and in the clarification of selected international issues in order to strengthen America's cooperative position in foreign affairs." (Official statement)

ORGANIZATION: "The Council For Democracy was founded a year before Pearl Harbor (August, 1940) for the purpose of stimulating thought and democratic action by the American public during the period of America's real but undeclared involvement in the war. At that time, isolation was widespread, and that isolation was far more than merely an anti-war movement. It was also in many ways an anti-democratic movement. The founders of the Council knew that democracy needed organized defense as strong as the foreign propaganda then deluging this country. Our first activities were therefore aimed to counteract the infiltration of this vicious foreign propaganda by presenting as vigorously as possible the positive aspects of democratic ideas. During its first year the Council was frankly an organization for democratic propaganda.

"With Pearl Harbor and America's formal entrance into the war the need for united national effort became rapidly more and more evident. We then marshaled our facilities in a concentrated effort to attack

some of the concrete problems immediately facing us on the home front. The Council found itself with the unique distinction of being asked to solve many of these problems because it had become recognized as a powerful force of American citizens whose disinterested and straight thinking seemed to be able to produce results that neither the government nor special interest groups could accomplish." (Official statement)

The Council makes use of all channels of communication to reach the public. Since 1940, major radio networks have donated over \$800,000 worth of time to the Council. Its radio programs have won Variety magazine's award for "outstanding patriotic service". Increasing editorial comment and news space attest to the soundness and effectiveness of the Council's program, the organization points out.

The Council's attack on racial discrimination in the industrial field has developed effective policies and plans used now in industrial communities throughout America. Other national continuing undertakings of the Council are critical studies of postwar employment of service men and an analysis of compulsory military training in peacetime.

The Council makes use of the conference method to bring together leaders of different groups and interests. It has a nation-wide audience made up of individual leaders in every state and has an active working tie-up with the major organized groups of men and women throughout the nation.

The Council has no affiliations and is supported by funds obtained directly by its board of directors, its officers, and by direct mail. Officers include: chairman of the board, Raymond Gram Swing, radio news analyst; president, Ernest Angell, lawyer and author; vice-president, Robert A. Jenkins, sales and management executive.

PUBLICATIONS:

Speaking Freely -- a bulletin of briefs for broadcasters; used regularly by hundreds of broadcasters, newscasters and commentators.

Write Now -- a bi-weekly bulletin covering issues of current importance.

COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS, INC.

A nonpartisan, noncommercial organization to study and encourage the study of American foreign relations.

58 East 68th Street
New York 21, N. Y.

Telephone: Butterfield 8-6750
Cable Address: FORAFFAIRS and
ORAFFAIRS

Walter H. Mallory, Executive Director

PURPOSE: Through its program of research, publication, and conference, "(1) to afford a continuous conference on international questions affecting the USA by bringing together experts on statecraft, finance, industry, education, and science; (2) to create and stimulate international thought among the people of the United States; and, to this end, (3) to cooperate with the government of the United States and with international agencies, coordinating international activities by eliminating insofar as possible, duplication of effort to create new bodies and to employ such other and further means, as from time to time may seem wise and proper." (Official statement)

ORGANIZATION: The Council was established in 1921. It is governed by four officers and 18 members of a revolving board of directors. Its present officers are: president, Russell C. Leffingwell, New York banker; vice-president, Allen W. Dulles, New York lawyer; secretary, Frank Altschul, New York banker; treasurer, Clarence E. Hunter; and executive director, Walter H. Mallory.

The membership of the Council is made up of United States citizens with a knowledge of foreign affairs and some working relation to them; it is limited to about 600 and is granted only by invitation. There are about 400 resident members (residents of New York or its immediate vicinity) and 200 nonresidents (residents of other parts of the United States).

The Council has worked in collaboration with the Department of State, several members of which are also members of the Council. By an informal arrangement, the Council may use the diplomatic pouch for important communications. The State Department subscribes to the Council's publication, Foreign Affairs, and distributes it to all United States missions.

The Council maintains one of the best research libraries on international affairs in the United States. It consists of some 25,000 volumes, also pamphlet material and clipping files. It is open to qualified students.

The work of the Council is financed largely by membership fees and the income from publications. Grants from the Rockefeller and Carnegie Foundations are made in support of its research activities.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The Council's interest in foreign affairs is primarily an interest in the effect of foreign affairs upon the United States. It has cooperated closely with two sister organizations: The Royal Institute of International Affairs, Chatham House, London, and Centre d'Etudes de Politique Etrangere, 13 Rue du Four, Paris. There is no formal affiliation with these two organizations, but material is exchanged with them.

The Council's quarterly publication, Foreign Affairs, has a wide circulation in Europe (approximately 4,000 of a total of 15,000). Seventy sets of Foreign Affairs have been stockpiled by the American Library Association; some sets by the Dutch government, and the Council has available about 200 additional sets.

The Council on Foreign Relations served as the American member of the International Studies Conference until 1936. In that year a permanent committee was set up, largely at the instigation of the Council, to collaborate with the International Studies Conference, organized by the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation of the League of Nations. The Council has had permanent representation on this committee, whose work, as its name implies, has been that of research on international problems.

The Council has been host to a great number of distinguished foreign speakers, for example: Clemenceau, Ramsay MacDonald, Bruning, Anthony Eden, Count Sforza, General Smuts, President Prado, King George of Greece, and others.

PUBLICATIONS:

Foreign Affairs, an American Quarterly Review -- \$5 a year.

The United States in World Affairs -- annual.

Political Handbook of the World -- annual; \$2.75.

Foreign Affairs Bibliography

Directory of American Agencies Interested in International Affairs -- by Ruth Savord; \$2.

Books on particular aspects of foreign affairs. List on application.

COUNCIL ON WORLD AFFAIRS

A non-profit educational community organization incorporating the local affiliates of national institutions of foreign affairs.

922 Society for Savings Building
Cleveland 14, Ohio

Telephone: Main 1102

Dr. Brooks Emeny, President
Dr. Shepherd L. Witman, Director

PURPOSE: To develop an informed public opinion on America's relations abroad; to provide for cooperation on the community level among the local membership of national organizations in international affairs.

ORGANIZATION: The Council on World Affairs traces its origins from 1923 when a number of local organizations established a clearing house for the exchange of information on international affairs. During the Presidency of Newton D. Baker, one of its founders, it became an independent organization known as the Foreign Affairs Council. The present name was adopted in 1943.

The Council is governed by an elected Board of Trustees, an executive staff and chairmen of the following divisions created to administer specialized phases of the Council's program: Inter-American Division, European Division, Postwar Planning Division, Far East Division, British Empire Division. The educational functions of the Inter-American Division are administered by the Cleveland Council on Inter-American Affairs which is federated with the Council on World Affairs. Each of the other Divisions relates its work as far as possible with a national research institution. The Far East Division serves as the Cleveland Affiliate of the Institute of Pacific Relations and the Post-War Planning Division represents in part the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace. A single membership in the Council provides for full participation in all Divisions. The Council is affiliated with the Foreign Policy Association, the Institute of Pacific Relations and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

OPERATIONS: Each year, the Council sponsors 35 lectures by authorities on the political, economic and strategic aspects of present world relations. Emphasis is placed on American foreign policy, particularly foreign trade, finance and diplomacy. A special fund established in the memory of Newton D. Baker provides for a minimum of six annual lectures given by outstanding scholars and statesmen, and for the publication of these lectures.

Other activities organized by the Council include a men's discussion group, a women's discussion group, an annual Institute on special phases of international affairs and radio programs. In addition to these direct programs, the Council offers to individuals, study groups, schools, churches, civic organizations, and industrial firms, special aids to facilitate the study of world affairs. It maintains a pamphlet shop which carries in stock at low cost publications of more than 30 public and private institutions of international research. This shop assembles special pamphlet kits, prepares bibliographies, makes loans of maps and operates a mail service by which individuals, study groups, leaders and members of the Armed Forces may receive at regular intervals the most recent pamphlets on international affairs.

The Council maintains a roster of local speakers and assists and advises groups on the suitability of educational films related to world problems which it also helps them obtain. It has an extensive library of books, periodicals and clipping files.

<u>MEMBERSHIP:</u>	Sustaining:	\$25.00
	Full:	\$10.00
	Family:	\$ 6.00
	Cost:	\$ 5.00
	Minimum:	\$ 4.00

Publications of the Foreign Policy Association, Institute of Pacific Relations and the Council on Foreign Relations are included in the various categories of membership. Sustaining and full memberships also include membership privileges to adult members of the family.

THE EASTMAN SCHOOL OF MUSIC
OF
THE UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER

A school of music interested primarily in the development of professional musicians who wish to obtain the bachelor's degree or advanced degrees, but also offering courses to special and preparatory students.

26 Gibbs Street
Rochester, N. Y.

Telephone: Stone 2212

Howard Hanson, Director
Arthur H. Larson, Secretary-Registrar

PURPOSE: (1) To give the student intensive professional training in the field of his particular interest; (2) to equip him with a solid foundation of thorough musicianship and (3) to develop a sufficiently broad background of general education to enable him to become an effective member of society.

ORGANIZATION: George Eastman's interest in music and in the University of Rochester led him in 1918 to present to the University the property and corporate rights of the Institute of Musical Art, an independent institution founded five years earlier. In 1919 he opened the way for wide expansion by purchasing a site for a new building, erecting a modern and complete music school and providing generous funds for its endowment.

The largest department of the Eastman School is its orchestral department, which maintains three symphony orchestras and a band, all of which broadcast on major networks. Many alumni of this department are now members of prominent symphony orchestras in the United States, while others are outstanding composers and performers as well as deans and directors of public school music departments, professors of theory, composition and history, and teachers in all branches of applied music.

The influence of the Eastman School of Music in the development of American music is well known. Through its American composers' concerts, its annual Symposia of American Music and its annual Festivals of American Music, the Eastman School has presented over 900 orchestral works by American composers. It has sponsored the publication of many orchestral works and, with the Eastman-Rochester Symphony Orchestra, has recorded numerous American compositions.

THE EASTMAN SCHOOL OF MUSIC
OF
THE UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER

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The facilities of the school include Kilbourn Hall, a small hall seating 500 persons for recitals and chamber music, and the Eastman Theatre with a seating capacity of 3,300, an auditorium suitable for concerts, operas and motion pictures. Adjacent to the building that houses the School of Music and the Eastman Theatre are three large buildings which provide shops for construction of scenery, additional practice rooms, classrooms, quarters for the opera department and the library.

The Sibley Music Library contains approximately 52,000 volumes, including manuscripts, incunabula and original and definitive editions. It is particularly rich in the fields of early theory, French opera, orchestral and chamber music. It occupies a separate building erected in 1937 and offers unusual advantages for graduate study.

The student body, which now numbers more than 500, represents wide geographical distribution. Every state in the Union has been represented and students have come from Alaska, the Canal Zone, Hawaii, the Philippines, Australia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Cuba, China, France, Greece, Hungary, Japan and Switzerland. Approximately two-thirds of the present student body comes from outside New York State. Students are selected on the basis of their musical talent and general intelligence.

Each year a number of Honorary scholarships, graduate awards and prize scholarships are presented. Through generous subscriptions from persons interested in musical education, the school may reduce tuition or in exceptional cases cancel the charges for tuition where talented but needy students might not otherwise secure a musical education.

PUBLICATIONS: The project of encouraging American music includes the publication under subsidy by the Eastman School of Music of Manuscript works that seem worthy. In addition to scores, the School has published a series of text-books by members of the faculty having to do with various fields of music pedagogy.

ENGLISH-SPEAKING UNION OF THE UNITED STATES, INC.

A nonsectarian, nonpolitical membership association with 35 branches in all parts of the United States,, carrying on a program of social and educational activities.

19 East 54th Street
New York 22, N. Y.

Telephone: Plaza 8-1815
Cable Address: ENEAKON

Mrs. W. Henry France, General Secretary

PURPOSE: "To draw together in the bond of comradeship the English-speaking peoples of the world.

"The English-Speaking Union aims at increasing the knowledge possessed by the English-speaking peoples of one another, but in no spirit of hostility to any other nation. It aims at no formal alliances, it has nothing to do with governments, but is an honest attempt to promote good fellowship among the English-speaking democracies of the world.

"In their common language, common sympathies, common traditions and common ideals, the English-speaking peoples possess a great common heritage which is indestructible." (Official Statement)

ORGANIZATION: Inspired by the aims of the English-Speaking Union established in Great Britain two years before, a group of American men of some eminence incorporated in 1920 the English-Speaking Union of the United States. William Howard Taft, former president of the United States, became the first president of the organization. When Mr. Taft went to the Supreme Court in 1921, John W. Davis succeeded him as president of the ESU, and was in turn succeeded in 1938 by Dr. James Rowland Angell, former president of Yale University.

With less than 100 members at its inception, the American society has grown steadily in numbers and in importance. More than 15,000 men and women all over the United States are now enrolled in its ranks. 35 branches have been organized in leading cities and in university towns; further expansion is planned.

The national organization is governed by a council, elected by the membership; the council elects the national officers. The national organization is financed from a percentage allotment from each individual membership throughout the country and from contributions.

The national office exists primarily to serve the branches.

Through correspondence and personal visits, the general secretary tries to correlate branch activities, to weld isolated groups into a unified whole, to consult with local officers and to initiate new projects. (In recent years the national office arranged six tours, involving 10 speakers who made 63 addresses in 24 different branches.)

It is the national staff's job to establish new branches as rapidly as local support and membership growth warrant.

The English-Speaking Union (New York), Inc., is housed in a handsome mansion built in 1899 and bought by the Union in 1943, which serves as a club for members, providing committee rooms, an assembly room, offices, workrooms, lounges, a fully-equipped kitchen, a library containing British and American periodicals and reference books, and the United Nations Officers' Club.

This establishment is the center for a varied program, including such functions as afternoon gatherings of a social nature where American or British men or women of affairs speak informally; receptions in honor of distinguished visitors; Sunday afternoon musicales; study and discussion group meetings; screenings of British documentary and educational films; panel discussions, and the like.

INTERNATIONAL INTERESTS: There is no formal relationship between the American and British Unions, but they naturally work closely together.

In the past, it has been the responsibility of the American Union's national staff to administer the work of its education committee, which promoted or directly sponsored exchanges of students and teachers with Great Britain, but these activities are suspended during the war.

Also, before the war, the Union organized and conducted tours of Great Britain and cruises to the West Indies, aided members with their personal travel plans, and arranged study tours of the United States for British university students.

The Union has worked occasionally on radio programs, such as Friendship Bridge, and has sponsored correspondence between American and British students of various ages; it also promotes contacts between cities and towns in the United States which are namesakes of those in England.

WARTIME OPERATIONS: One of the best-known activities of the Union is the operation of the Officers' Club for men of the United Nations. A complete social program is conducted here.

ENGLISH-SPEAKING UNION OF THE UNITED STATES, INC. -3-

At the request of the British Foreign Office, the committee for overseas children has, since the beginning of the war, aided more than 2,500 British mothers and children who were privately evacuated to the United States.

In the workrooms on an upper floor of the national headquarters building, women of the Union sew and knit garments for distribution to the needy of England.

A destroyer committee gave garments and helped equip the men who took over the destroyers traded by the United States to Britain for bases. Another committee aids British brides of American service men.

MEMBERSHIP: Open to any English-speaking person in accord with the ideals of the Union.

Dues: subscribing members, \$5; active members, \$10; contributing, \$25; sustaining, \$100. For New York chapter, \$10 for residents of New York (within 50-mile radius of the city); \$6 for nonresidents; contributing and sustaining the same.

PUBLICATIONS:

English-Speaking Union Bulletin - published bimonthly, October through June; sent free to members.

THE MAURICE AND LAURA FALK FOUNDATION

A philanthropic trust operating through grants to outside research organizations engaged specifically in economic research.

Farmers Bank Building
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Telephone: Atlantic 4393

J. Steele Gow, Director

PURPOSE: "To support economic research as a means of extending the frontiers of economic knowledge and refining it for effective application to the problems of the day." (The Falk Foundation Report for 1943 and 1944)

ORGANIZATION: The Foundation was established in 1929 by Maurice Falk, Donor. It is governed by a Board of Managers consisting of Leon Falk, Jr., Chairman; Frank B. Bell and Ernest T. Weir, Vice-Chairmen; I. A. Simon, Secretary; Arthur E. Braun, Treasurer; Nathan B. Jacobs, Eugene B. Strassburger; Maurice Falk, and William B. Klee, honorary members. There is no membership.

OPERATIONS: In 1931 the Foundation began to function as a fund-granting organization. The period between 1929 and 1931 was devoted to the task of selecting the work to be done by the funds. After careful investigation of problems in many fields, the Foundation's Board concluded that "since the condition of a nation's economy affects almost every institution and organization through which the nation strives for a better society, employment of the Foundation's funds in efforts to promote general economic progress would be a fundamental contribution to social progress in general." (The Falk Foundation Report for 1943 and 1944) For close to ten years preceding the outbreak of the war in Europe the Foundation had been devoting its funds almost exclusively to grants to various institutions for economic research studies in aid of the development of American industry, trade, and finance. The organizations chosen were of recognized scientific competence and integrity. The Foundation has no economic program of its own; it respects the research freedom of the recipients of its grants.

In December, 1938, the Foundation began to adjust its research program to the prospect of war. A grant was made for a study which anticipated the need to control prices if war came. This study was published in September, 1940 as Wartime Control of Prices. When the United States began its Defense Program in 1940, the Foundation financed several studies of the effects of the Defense Program on the nation's economy: Fundamental Economic Issues in National Defense, Effects of the Defense Program on Prices, Wages, and Profits, Curtailment of Non Defense Expenditures.

Since our entrance into the war the Foundation has devoted its funds to research projects dealing with such matters as war manpower and problems of postwar economic readjustment and reconstruction. These studies have been made by the Brookings Institution and the National Bureau of Economic Research, and by individual workers. The Falk Foundation has also made a grant to the American Law Institute and the Commission on Uniform State Laws for studies looking toward a modern commercial code.

The Foundation has endowed a professorship at the Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh, the Maurice Falk Professorship of Social Relations, now being filled by Elliott Dunlap Smith.

PUBLICATIONS: Books, reprints, summaries, pamphlets, etc. have been published by research organizations to report the findings of studies they made under grants from the Falk Foundation. Prices are available from the several publishers.

The Foundation itself publishes Biennial Reports of its work and a few digests of studies.

FAMILY WELFARE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

An association of public and private family welfare agencies in the United States and Canada.

122 East 22nd Street
New York 10, N. Y.

Telephone: Gramercy 5-6272

Linton B. Swift, General Director

PURPOSE: To promote the development of family social work and of wholesome family life in the United States and Canada, through the services of local agencies.

ORGANIZATION: The Association was founded in 1911 as the result of the desire of a group of local organizations to pool their experience, knowledge and ideas. That intent has been perpetuated by the Association, which is characterized by voluntary participation in and control of the national organization by its membership. It is the standard-setting body in the family welfare field.

In addition to a wide range of Committee and other activities, the Association offers a number of specific services to the field. These include: field service, for direct consultation with local agencies; personnel service, for development of qualified personnel in the whole field; information service, for the analysis and exchange of information on current developments affecting the family welfare field; public relations, for assistance in the promotion of local and national public understanding of family social work; and publications service, providing periodicals, books, and other printed material for professional social case workers and laymen.

The Association is financed by membership dues, special gifts, and sales of publications. It is governed by a board of directors elected by the general assembly, which is composed of delegates from each agency. The officers are Ralph A. Uihlein, president; Betsey Libbey, vice-president and chairman of the executive committee; Henry S. Hendricks, treasurer; Linton B. Swift, secretary and general director.

WARTIME OPERATIONS: The Association participates in the work of the Joint Committee on Services to Veterans, the Welfare Committee of the Office of Community War Services of the Federal Security Agency, and in the American War-Community Services, a group of national organizations concerned with the establishment of needed social services in war industry communities.

MEMBERSHIP: Agencies become members by meeting standards of administrative competence and professional service which must be maintained. Membership carries a responsibility for service to the local community and involves support of and participation in Association activities. There are 228 agency

members. There are two types of individual membership, general and professional, totaling 700.

PUBLICATIONS:

The Family: Journal of Social Case Work. \$2 a year, 10 numbers.

Highlights: For professional workers. \$1 a year, 10 numbers.

Books and pamphlets, among the most recent of which are Organizing a Family Agency, 40¢; Directory of Member Agencies, \$1.00; Family Budget Counselling, 65¢; Impact of War on Family Life, 25¢; Case Work With Children, 50¢; Counselling Services for Industrial Workers, 60¢.

THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA

A federation of Protestant and Eastern Orthodox churches in the United States.

297 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, N. Y.

Telephone: Gramercy 5-3474

Samuel McCrea Cavert, General Secretary

PURPOSE: "To manifest more fully the essential oneness of the Christian churches of America in Jesus Christ as their Divine Lord and Saviour, and to promote the spirit of fellowship, service and cooperation among them." (From its Constitution)

ORGANIZATION: The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, which was founded in 1908, is the official agency through which 26 denominations join in common tasks. The Council has no separate creed of its own; it rests on the historic confessions of the churches that comprise it. Organized on a strictly representative principle, it is governed by some 450 delegates of the constituent denominations. These delegates, in their biennial meetings, constitute a central board of inter-denominational strategy, developing a common mind, planning united policies and providing for concerted action.

While the national denominations have been drawing together, a similar process has been at work in local communities and the furtherance of this development is one of the most important responsibilities of the Federal Council. There are now 550 state, city and county Councils of Churches, created by the Christian groups of their own communities as instruments of cooperative service.

Among the Council's activities are the radio broadcasting of sermons; the holding of national Christian missions in numerous cities, at which ministers of all denominations are brought together for conferences, and special attention is directed to reaching those that are now outside the church; the publishing and circulation of a common literature for the devotional life; a program of adult education emphasizing the part of the church in preparation for marriage, parenthood, and home-making; education for Christian unity; education on the relation between religion and health; studies involving the application of Christianity to social, racial and international relations; helping the churches in social work and in improving race relations.

The Council is financed by contributions from the cooperating denominations and churches and by gifts from individuals. The officers are Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, president; Benjamin E. Mays, vice-president

W. Glenn Roberts, recording secretary; Harper Sibley, treasurer; Samuel McCrea Cavert, general secretary.

WARTIME OPERATIONS: Through its General Commission on Army and Navy Chaplains, which maintains an office in Washington, Protestant ministers are nominated to serve as pastors for the armed forces. The Commission is the agency through which the chaplains are kept in touch with the life and work of all the churches. The Council co-sponsors the Service Men's Christian League, an interdenominational fellowship which soldiers and sailors may join as a means of maintaining their contact with the church and strengthening the Christian life. The Council sends qualified leaders into the camps to help the chaplains in their problems of personal counselling to the men in uniform, including those who are sick in military and naval hospitals. The Council also organizes "Preaching Missions" made up of speakers with an inspiring message who go into the camps to assist in the evangelistic opportunity offered by the hosts of young men who, under the influence of war, are more than ordinarily receptive to the Gospel. Through the Christian Commission for Camp and Defense Communities, special assistance is given to the churches in the vicinity of the hundreds of camps and posts and in new centers of war industry where people uprooted from their old homes lack adequate facilities for social, recreational, and religious life.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: Through the Church Committee on Overseas Relief and Reconstruction, sponsored by the Council and the Foreign Missions Conference, the churches unite in a ministry of mercy and relief to refugees from Europe, civilian populations driven from their homes in China, prisoners of war in all countries, European churches undergoing difficulties, and missionaries cut off from their ordinary base of support. These and many others are included in a united appeal to which all the churches are asked to make a sacrificial response. In cooperation with the World Council of Churches, plans have been developed by which the American churches will join with the churches of other lands in an effort to rebuild the shattered Christian institutions in the lands most gravely affected by the war.

On its Commission on a Just and Durable Peace a group of leaders, both ministers and laymen of special competence in international affairs, is pursuing a continuous study of the kind of peace for which Christians should strive. John Foster Dulles is chairman of this Commission. Two national study conferences, attended by leaders of the various churches, have been held for the purpose of focusing attention upon the issues. The Commission urges that the United States should participate actively in organization for world order and that peace plans be measured by the yardstick of Christian principle. It has supported

THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA -3-

the Dumbarton Oaks plan for a world security organization and proposed nine amendments to bring it more closely into conformity with Christian standards. Study groups in local churches of all denominations have been formed in order to develop an informed opinion throughout the nation. The Commission's platform known as the "Six Pillars of Peace" has been the subject of extensive discussion by editors, columnists, and radio commentators in the United States and abroad. "Christian Missions on World Order" have been held in more than one hundred cities to mobilize the churches for effective educational work on postwar problems.

The Council maintains active contacts and cooperation with the churches in other countries. Even in war-time the channels of communication with most of the churches of the world are being kept open, and the Council has sent many delegates to Europe. It is taking an important part in the promotion of the World Council of Churches, which is now being formed on the general model of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

MEMBERSHIP: The constituent ecclesiastical bodies of the Council are the Northern Baptist Convention, National Baptist Convention, Church of the Brethren, Congregational Christian Churches, Disciples of Christ, African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America, Moravian Church, Presbyterian Church in U. S. A., Presbyterian Church in U. S. (South), Protestant Episcopal Church, Reformed Church in America, Reformed Episcopal Church, Russian Orthodox Church in America, Evangelical Church, Evangelical and Reformed Church, Friends, Methodist Church, African Methodist Episcopal Church, Seventh Day Baptist Church, Syrian Antiochan Orthodox Church of North America, Ukranian Orthodox Church of America, United Brethren Church, United Church of Canada, United Lutheran Church of America (Consultative), United Presbyterian Church. The combined membership of these bodies is over 25,000,000.

PUBLICATIONS:

Federal Council Bulletin. \$1.00 a year.

Information Service, a weekly on current issues. \$2.00 a year.

Interracial News Service, biweekly. 50¢ a year.

Annual Report. 25¢

Yearbook of American Churches. \$3.00.

Six Pillars of Peace. 20¢

A Message to the Churches from the National Study Conference on the Churches and a Just and Durable Peace. 10¢

Numerous other books and pamphlets on Christian cooperation and unity, methods of evangelism, World Council of Churches, industrial relations, international problems, marriage and the home, pastoral services, personal religion, race relations, social service, worship, town and country churches, program materials for special occasions, and research monographs.

FOREIGN MISSIONS CONFERENCE OF NORTH AMERICA

A conference body uniting for planning and action 124 missionary boards and societies of the USA and Canada. These represent, among other constituencies, 69 Protestant denominations.

156 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, N. Y.

Telephone: Chelsea 2-3230
Cable Address: FORMISCON

Emory Ross, Sue Weddell, P. H. J. Lerrigo, Executive Secretaries

PURPOSE: "To provide for conferences . . . and consultation . . . and for the investigation and study of missionary problems; to facilitate cooperation" (Official statement)

ORGANIZATION: Founded in 1893, the Conference now represents, in their missionary activities, 30 million Christians of North America. It is supported by the 124 foreign missions boards which comprise it.

The Conference operates under the guidance of officers, elected annually by the member boards, and an executive body known as the committee of reference and counsel.

The committee of reference and counsel coordinates the work of 10 functional committees: (1) public relations; (2) rural missions; (3) associated mission medical office; (4) Christian medical council for overseas work; (5) treasurers' committee; (6) Anglo-American churches; (7) international relations; (8) world literacy and Christian literature; (9) missionary personnel; and (10) women's work.

Area committees guide the Conference's activities in the various geographical areas in which member boards and agencies have responsibilities: (1) East Asia; (2) India; (3) Philippines; (4) Latin America; (5) Africa; (6) Moslem areas; (7) Europe.

Joint committees work in cooperation with other organizations: (1) Church Committee on Overseas Relief and Reconstruction (with the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America) to cooperate with UNRRA and national governments on relief matters; (2) Church Committee for Relief in Asia; (3) Joint Committee on Religious Liberty; (4) Missionary Research Library; (5) Inter-Council Field Department, etc.

The Conference meets annually to confer on issues, to create policies, to detect overlapping and to initiate projects of advance.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The Conference joins with 25 other national councils around the world to form and support the International Missionary Council.

It "touches the life and thought of 10,450 American and Canadian missionaries and their thousands of allied national workers in 81 countries."

Through its committee on Anglo-American churches, the organization "sustains helpful relationships and provides grants-in-aid to churches ministering to missionary and commercial communities in ports and other cities abroad, and helps in obtaining pastors for those churches."

It promotes and supports literacy programs "in order to reach that 60 per cent of the world's population that is illiterate." It makes possible the production of informational and inspirational literature in indigenous languages for use in all parts of the world.

The Christian medical council gives counsel regarding medical procedure and medical cooperation to societies doing medical and public health work in many countries.

Its rural missions committee provides training and guidance for work among the millions of rural peoples.

Through the area committee on India, the Conference aids the National Christian Council of India, promoting an all-India cooperative program of health and medicine, famine relief, Christian literature and higher education. It is active in extending a literacy program and puts strong emphasis on agriculture and village welfare.

The Philippine committee cooperates with and shares in support of the Federation of Evangelical Churches, planning new measures for cooperatively increasing church strength in the islands.

The Committee on cooperation in Latin America promotes cooperation among Protestant bodies in programs of literacy, Christian literature, education and social work, and publishes a monthly journal, La Nueva Democracia.

The Africa committee coordinates Christian planning and projects of North American missions, supports in Belgium and Portugal training centers for missionaries, fosters evangelism, education and the extension of Christian literature.

Through the committee on work among Moslems, the Conference is kept aware of important trends in the Moslem areas of the world. This committee works in cooperation with the Near East Christian Council, with the Mission Presses of the Near East in educational work, in the production of Christian literature and in the interpretation of Christianity to the Moslems.

The East Asia committee supports the National Christian Council of China, United Christian Publishers (including The Christian Farmer and other literature programs); supplies personnel for special tasks (including medical projects); is planning visual education and other postwar programs in East Asia.

WARTIME OPERATIONS: Through the Church Committee on Overseas Relief and Reconstruction, the Conference assists church forces "to unify and coordinate their programs of relief to war victims in eight areas in which Christianity has a special responsibility."

Through the Church Committee for Relief in Asia, the Conference joins in mobilizing resources of finance and personnel for relief and rehabilitation tasks throughout all of Asia where its missions have been serving.

MEMBERSHIP: 124 missionary boards and societies in the USA and Canada.

PUBLICATIONS:

Christian World Facts -- annual; 25¢ a copy.

Annual Report.

Missions in World Crisis -- 48-page booklet; 1944; report of committee of reference and counsel.

Occasional pamphlets.

FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION, INC.

An independent, nonpartisan, American organization for research, analysis and education in the field of foreign relations.

22 East 38th Street
New York 16, N. Y.

Telephone: Murray Hill 5-5740
Cable Address: FORPOLAS

Major-General Frank R. McCoy, President
Miss Dorothy Leet, Secretary

PURPOSE: "The object of the Foreign Policy Association, Incorporated, is to carry on research and educational activities to aid in the understanding and constructive development of American foreign policy." (Article III, Constitution)

ORGANIZATION: Now 26 years old, the Foreign Policy Association developed from a meeting in New York in April, 1918, of 19 writers, editors, educators and others to consider the role American might play in the period following the first World War. This group organized as the Committee on American Policy in International Relations and formulated a statement of principles looking toward a stable peace. Two weeks after the Armistice, the Committee became the League of Free Nations Association; in April, 1921, the name of the organization was changed to Foreign Policy Association.

The first constitution of this parent body, adopted in December, 1918, contained the following statement of purpose, equally applicable today: "Careful study of all sides of every important international question affecting the United States, and . . . communication of the results of such study to as large a number of the American people as possible."

During its first four years, the Association took an active part in seeking to shape the course of American foreign policy, but in 1922 the board of directors decided that the organization could perform its greatest service to the American public by placing its emphasis on education and research rather than on action. Since then the Association has continued "to act as an independent source of information on international affairs."

The Association operates under the guidance of a national board of directors and national officers. It consists of such offices as a Washington bureau, a speakers bureau, a research department, and a department of popular education.

Branch chairmen head branch Associations in about 25 major cities of the United States. Sponsored by the leading citizens in each community, FPA branches have afforded thousands of Americans the

opportunity of participating in discussions on vital international problems. The Association has five affiliates in cities where other groups had already been established, which subscribe to the Association's publications but are not member branches. The total membership of the Association is about 27,000, of which more than half is found in the branches and affiliates. The branch membership is constantly growing. So that the branches and national headquarters in New York may keep in constant touch with one another and may develop a program of discussion to suit the needs of the country, a council of branches was created in 1942; it meets twice yearly in New York.

Backbone of the activities of the Foreign Policy Association is its research department, supported and developed through funds provided by various foundations, notably the Rockefeller Foundation and the Carnegie Corporation, and by contributions and subscriptions to its publications. Mrs. Vera Micheles Dean is the director of this department. Results of the research carried on are embodied in the weekly Foreign Policy Bulletin and the semi-monthly Foreign Policy Reports. Another special service connected with the research department is the information service of the Association's library, where thousands of questions in regard to international affairs are answered yearly for scholars, study groups, business firms with foreign interests, etc.

The Washington bureau, an outpost of the Association's information service, provides a center of contact with government agencies and foreign embassies.

The popular education department works as a sort of "extension division" to stimulate study of foreign affairs through public schools, libraries, etc. The department's major activity has been the publication of the Headline Series, of which over two million copies have been distributed. This department's program also includes a Junior Headline Series for high school students, study material for discussion groups, and courses on world affairs for teachers. Professor C. Grove Haines is director of this department.

Discussion meetings of the Association are "an important medium for presenting from various angles sound, well-balanced reports on the progress of the war, cooperation among the United Nations, and developments in postwar planning." Forums, institutes, lectures, luncheon and dinner meetings are held throughout the year in New York and branch cities.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: Staff members have served as delegates to various international meetings, including the International Studies Conferences held before the war in London and elsewhere. The Association hopes to continue this service

when the war is over. The Association exchanges information, through correspondence, with international groups abroad, and distributes its publications throughout the world. It often has displays at international meetings, and distinguished foreign visitors frequently speak at informal luncheon-discussions.

WARTIME OPERATIONS: The Association "has made a consistent and important contribution in serving governmental departments and agencies, including the State Department, the War Department, the Board of Economic Warfare, etc." The chairman and members of the board of directors, the president of the Association and a number of its branch chairmen have served and are continuing to serve as members of important boards and as consultants and advisers. Members of the research department have been used by government departments as consultants and some have been drafted for important government service.

MEMBERSHIP:

Regular membership: \$5 annually; includes weekly Bulletin and six issues of the Headline Series.

Associate membership: \$3 annually; open only to teachers, librarians, social workers, the clergy, men and women in the armed services and employee groups of 10 or more.

Cooperating membership: \$10 annually; includes all publications of the Association.

Various privileges (publications, discounts and special research assistance) accrue to all types of memberships.

PUBLICATIONS:

Foreign Policy Bulletin -- issued weekly as a brief, analytical news report.

Foreign Policy Reports -- issued twice monthly; embody findings of fact or judgment which are of permanent interest; 25¢ a copy; \$5 a year to nonmembers; \$3 to members.

Headline Series -- issued every two months; sponsored and issued by the Association but generally prepared by experts especially commissioned, who write the booklets in cooperation with the FPA staff; free to FPA members; to nonmembers: 10 issues for \$2.

FOSTER PARENTS' PLAN FOR WAR CHILDREN, INC.

An international, non-sectarian organization devoted to child welfare and relief of children in war areas.

55 West 42nd Street
New York 18, N. Y.

Telephone: Longacre 5-1096
Cable Address: FOSTERPLAN

Edna Blue, Executive Chairman

PURPOSE: To help children suffering as a result of wars. To give the child financial and physical aid, and to establish friendship between the children of all nationalities and Americans.

ORGANIZATION: The Foster Parents' Plan was organized in 1937 during the Spanish Civil War. It was originally known as the Foster Parents' Plan for Spanish Children and was not chartered under its present name until later. Great Spanish castles, far from military objectives, were taken over and funds were collected by committees set up in Australia, England, and America. In a short time, the castles were changed into children's sanctuaries. Huge old kitchens were equipped with pots, pans and dishes. Large reception halls were lined with rows of beds. Others were turned into school rooms. Children were gathered off the streets and taken into the sanctuaries where they were taught to be children again. Food, clothing, and loving care were provided for them.

As the war progressed, outlying districts became bomb targets, and the sanctuaries had to be evacuated. The children under the care of the Foster Parents' Plan were permitted to enter France. Large French chateaus were rented in the vicinity of Biarritz, in Southern France. Friends in England, Australia and America contributed generously toward furnishing these chateaus with beds, blankets, clothing, medical supplies, furniture, pots, pans, dishes and classroom equipment. Work continued for the Spanish children in France from February to September, 1939.

In September, 1939, war broke out in Europe and the sanctuaries were opened to all children in France who might suffer as a result of the war. Children of many nationalities soon came to the sanctuaries-- Polish, Belgian, Dutch, and children from Northern France. It was now necessary to have more than just a Spanish staff. A staff of refugees, also victims of war and persecution, teachers, doctors, nurses, artists and domestic workers, willingly came to help. Each group of children had a staff speaking the language common to that group.

With the invasion of France Biarritz and vicinity came under German domination. England afforded a sanctuary, however, and the children and staff of Foster Parents' Plan left France, and all arrived safely in England. With the cooperation of the London County Council, British Women's Volunteer Service, and the International Commission, new sanctuaries were found. Again America was generous in her response to appeals for funds. The gates of the sanctuaries again were opened to Polish, Spanish, Dutch, Belgian, French and now British children.

The Foster Parents' Plan is now operating 44 children's colonies in England and Malta, and is also working in France and Italy. The organization also hopes shortly to work in Belgium and Holland. It has only one office in the United States and does not work with branches or chapters; all the work is done from the New York office. There is another central office in London. The organization is registered in Washington, State Department License No. 57 and chartered in the State of New York. The Foster Parents' Plan has no paid solicitors working anywhere. All money is cabled through the Chase National Bank of New York City direct to the Chase National Bank in London. Funds pass through no other hands.

On the American Committee are Russel Maguire, honorary chairman; Edna Blue, executive chairman; Ann Landress, secretary-treasurer; and Ludwig B. Prosnitz, C. P. A., Auditor. On the British Committee are Major J. Langdon-Davies, founder; Robert Donat, honorary chairman; J. B. Priestley, the Duchess of Atholl, Dorothy T. Burlingham, Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, Anna Freud, Dame Sybil Thorndike, several members of Parliament and many others. On the list of American sponsors and foster parents are found such names as: Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Archibald MacLeish, Thomas Mann, Thornton Wilder, Booth Tarkington, Helen Keller, Dorothy Parker, Quentin Reynolds, Clifton Fadiman, Rockwell Kent, Lillian Hellman, Helen Hayes, Fred Allen, Jack Benny, etc.

MEMBERSHIP: To become a foster parent, one pays \$15 per month for one year. Payments may be made monthly, quarterly or yearly. Fifty dollars per year endows a bed for a child; five hundred dollars per year endows a dormitory. Those who cannot take the responsibility of "adopting" a child, may, however, make any contribution they can or care to make in order to help war children. A club, school, organization, church, social or civic group may also "adopt" a child collectively, and there is no limit to the size of the group that may be formed to maintain one child. All that is required is that one person be designated to assume responsibility of collecting payments from the others.

PUBLICATIONS: The organization issues a monthly publication and a quarterly publication. The quarterly gives a general report on all the work of the organization. The monthly, a report by Miss Anna Freud and Dorothy T. Burlingham on the psychological care of children in war-torn areas, is a little more technical and is subscribed to by all leading colleges and schools in this country. It is also used by social workers and trained nurses, teachers and parents. The subscription cost of the Freud-Burlingham reports is \$10 per year. The Parents' Plan has also published two books based on these reports: War and Children and Infants Without Families.

FRANCE FOREVER, INC.

An organization of French and American citizens interested in interpreting the resistance spirit of France in America.

587 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, N. Y.

Telephone: Eldorado 5-4051

Pierre-Andre Weill, General Secretary

PURPOSE: "To give the American people the latest unpublished news of France; to give through publications, lectures and films a clear cut view of the French effort on all war fronts and to explain the tremendous but unpublicized contribution made by France to the common cause; to inform the American public of the work undertaken by the French for their own rehabilitation and to suggest ways and means by which American friends can help them in this formidable task; to emphasize the importance of French participation in all international discussions and to stress the importance of vital knowledge France has acquired of the German problem; to strengthen Franco-American friendship since in cooperation between our sister republics lies one of the strongest hopes of eventual world peace."

ORGANIZATION: France Forever was founded in 1940 by a group of American citizens and Frenchmen living in the United States, in answer to the call made by General de Gaulle for all Frenchmen to unite and continue the fight beside the Allies.

The Society is financed by membership dues, individual contributions, and advertising in its publications. The corporation is governed by a Board of Directors, elected annually by the active members. The Board elects the President, and is assisted in its work by an Executive Committee. The administration of the society and its various chapters is handled by the Secretary-General, named above, and the Director of Chapters, Jean Steck. Mr. Richard de Rochemont is the National President. Among the officers are the Executive Vice-President, Jules Jeandros; the Chairman of the Executive Committee, Albert Simard; Vice-President and Treasurer, Eugene Gentil. Henri Bonnet, French Ambassador to the United States, is an Honorary Executive Vice-President. Prominent Frenchmen such as Professor Jean Perrin (Nobel Prize), Professor Henri Focillon, Professor Jacques Hadamard, and Professeur Henri Langier, were or are members of the Committee.

France Forever was affiliated with the French Committee of National Liberation, at the time of its organization in Algiers, and is at present associated with the Provisional Government of the French Republic. It is an independent agency, which has the recognition of the Provisional Government. It is officially recognized by the National Council of French Resistance as its correspondent in the United States and a center of information for matters relating to its activities in France. It works in close relation with the French Press and Information Service, and there is a mutual exchange of information between the two organizations.

At the present time, there are 56 chapters throughout 23 states and the District of Columbia, with a total of 30,000 members. The chapters arouse the interest of their communities, recruit members and act as information centers.

Meetings and lectures are part of the programs of all chapters, presenting French and American speakers.

OPERATIONS: Aside from the two annual meetings for Armistice Day and the French National Holiday (Bastille Day, July 14th), France Forever in New York and in its chapters organizes rallies, receptions, dinners and lectures in honor of prominent Frenchmen or American friends of France. Publications about the organization, and on various subjects related to France, are regularly put out. Reprints are also made of newspaper articles, press releases and materials received from French organizations throughout the world.

The Radio Division has been active in arranging a fifteen minute France Forever program which is now presented over more than 140 stations across the country each week. A fifteen minute program in French is presented each Sunday. The Film Department distributes the films of the Motion Picture Division of the French Press and Information Service, as well as some full-length French commercial films.

A Music Committee has just been formed under the leadership of Pierre Monteux, conductor of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra. This committee will bring modern French musicians and music to this country. France Forever also hopes to bring artists, writers and others, to present the new spirit of France to the United States.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: Plans are being formulated to establish a Paris chapter, headed by Eugene Gentil, which will serve as a link between the society and France itself.

One of the chief functions of France Forever is welcoming important French visitors to this country. With the cooperation of the French Press and Information Service, an extensive speaking tour of the United States has been arranged, under the auspices of France Forever.

France Forever is in constant touch with similar Committees organized in Latin America, England, Australia, Africa and the Near East.

France Forever is not part of any other group, but, as the Fighting French Committee in the United States, naturally has contact with other Committees throughout the world. It has cooperated in this country with the Free French War Veterans organization, the Ecole Libre des Hautes Etudes (part of the New School for Social Research), the Fighting French Relief Committee, Inc., American Relief for France, the French-American Club, and the Cantine La Marseillaise.

MEMBERSHIP:

Benefactor member:	\$1.00
Active member:	\$5.00
Associate member:	\$1.00

Active members receive free copies of Free France, the bi-monthly bulletin of the French Press and Information Service, the monthly bulletin of France Forever, the privilege of subscribing to the News of France at War which is reserved to benefactor as well as active members. Associate members receive the monthly bulletin.

Anyone interested in starting a France Forever group is urged to contact the executive office in New York for help and information.

PUBLICATIONS: News of France at War, weekly bulletin.

Year Book

A monthly bulletin, some reprints of news of France. The Boston chapter has published some pamphlets and booklets in French.

Free France, published semi-monthly by the French Press and Information Service, distributed by France Forever.

FREEDOM HOUSE, INC.

Voluntary educational and civic association of various forces working to strengthen and extend world democracy.

16 East 48th Street
New York, N. Y.

Telephone: Plaza 8-0923

Dr. William Agar, Chairman of the Board

PURPOSE: "Freedom House is a meeting place, a coordinating agency and a symbol of justice and freedom. It seeks international inter-faith, inter-racial and labor-employer collaboration as a foundation for a society in which peace and security can prevail." (From the masthead of Freedom Digest)

ORGANIZATION: The New York chapters of the Fight for Freedom and the Committee to Defend America organized and incorporated themselves in October, 1941, as Freedom House, which was to function primarily as an educational institution. In January, 1942, it opened as a coordinating center and meeting place for groups working toward similar ends.

The program for which Freedom House is working is contained in the following statement issued by the organization:

"FOREIGN POLICY:

Freedom House will work for Allied victory and the realization in victory, on the basis of the collaboration already established within the United Nations, of a world organization for peace under law, with equal freedom, equal justice and proportionate responsibility for all nations.

We recognize that peace can be ultimately defined only as the substitution of the rule of law for the tests of force. International law, to have the same force as domestic law, demands the creation of an international authority with the power to legislate, adjudicate and enforce it.

In order to insure a foreign policy more adequately responsible to the will of the people, we advocate an amendment to the Constitution relative to treaty-making processes, which would substitute for the present requirement of two-thirds concurrence by the Senate, majority concurrence by both houses of Congress.

DOMESTIC POLICY:

We affirm that the General Welfare of the American people takes precedence over all special, sectional, group or private interests. The General Welfare demands:

1. Competitive enterprise in all fields except natural monopolies, recognizing that all enterprise exists primarily to serve the people.
2. Full peacetime employment of American resources,

machines and men, with government aid where government is necessary.

3. Greater and more equal educational and economic opportunity for all Americans, regardless of race, color, creed, or economic status.
4. Taxation reform to favor creative economic forces as against sterile wealth, to eliminate inequalities and to rationalize and simplify the municipal, state and federal system as a whole.
5. Better Federal administration through a more responsive cabinet system continually in touch with Congress, with strict definitions of the frontiers of all departments to end overlapping and to increase responsibility.
6. Comprehensive plans, Federal and State, to encourage an expanding healthy population and protect the American home and child as the bulwark of the nation, and the hope of its future. This will involve housing programs, school feeding programs, extended dental and medical care, better organized and more appropriate cultural activities, vastly improved physical training, a radical improvement in all states of mothers' pensions, and extended and rationalized plans for family security."

Freedom House is governed by a Board of Directors (18) and the following officers: President, Harry D. Gideonse, President of Brooklyn College; Chairman of the Board, William Agar, geologist and author; Executive Secretary, George Field; Treasurer, Herbert Bayard Swope, publicist and journalist.

Among the more important activities conducted by Freedom House are (1) weekly broadcasts on local stations and special events on national networks -- (the Program for America series on WMCA has broadcast such topics and speakers as Taxation Reform by Beardsley Ruml, Government Reform by Henry Hazlitt, American Foreign Policy by Harry D. Gideonse, Competitive Enterprise by Thurman Arnold, The American Home by Dorothy Thompson, Equal Educational Opportunity by George N. Shuster, and Equal Economic Opportunity by John Chamberlain); (2) publication of a monthly newspaper, Freedom Digest and other literature issued to members and key persons in government, schools, churches, radio and the press; (3) promotion of special projects such as the city-wide Harlem Week and Housing Week in collaboration with other organizations; (4) arrangement of events for United Nations' representatives in this country; (5) publicizing and otherwise influencing the sale of important books in its field of interest; (6) organization and promotion of major events such as the New York-at-War parade, rallies, exhibits and international broadcasts; (7) presentation of the annual Freedom Award to an American who has made an important contribution to world freedom - (this year's award went

to Sumner Welles); (8) maintenance of a Labor-Industry Relations Bureau under the direction of John Chamberlain, and an Interfaith Council of three important representatives from each of the three faiths.

Freedom House has set up a committee to raise funds for a Wendell L. Willkie building. The Building will house organizations aiding international collaboration, elimination of religious and racial antagonisms, advancement of Negro people, slum clearance and the improvement of labor-employer relations. The NAACP and the Citizens Housing Council headquarters as well as Freedom House will be among the occupants of the building.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: Freedom House of New York maintains contact with Freedom House in England.

One of the broadcasts originated by Freedom House was the Secret Weapon program written by Rex Stout and broadcast by CBS. The program was rebroadcast by OWI and mail came from all over the world in response. Freedom House has cooperated with OWI on many spot jobs.

MEMBERSHIP: There are approximately 6000 members throughout the country and contacts have been made with more than 50,000. The minimum annual dues are \$2.00.

PUBLICATIONS: Freedom Digest, monthly newspaper

Freedom House Handbook on Lend Lease, Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.

A Program for America, Dorothy Thompson

In the Service of Freedom, Walter Lippmann

FREE WORLD ASSOCIATION

An international organization composed of various national sections and dedicated to democratic victory and world organization.

144 Bleecker Street
New York 12, N. Y.

Telephone: Algonquin 4-0722

Hugh Moore, Chairman of the Executive Committee

PURPOSE: "To help the United Nations by building morale; to educate and organize public opinion in neutral countries and to win particularly the sympathies of Latin American countries; to strengthen the ties between the western democracies and the democratic peoples of the Far East; to help the movements of resistance in the subjugated countries. The further and permanent goal is to educate world opinion on the fundamental bases of international cooperation for permanent peace, international economic cooperation, and a democratic world order." (Official Statement)

ORGANIZATION: The Free World Association, a world-wide movement of private citizens and organizations, was organized in March 1941 in Washington by 86 men and women from 18 nations. Among the founders were Sir Norman Angell, Nobel Peace Prize, 1933; Count Carlo Sforza, former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Italy; J. Alvarez del Vayo, former Minister of Foreign Affairs in Spain; Clark M. Eichelberger, Director of the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace; Li Yu Ying, President of the Chinese National Academy, Peiping; and Quincy Wright, professor of International Law at the University of Chicago.

The Association is organized on the basis of national associations, which send delegates to the annual Free World Congress, at which the executive committee and officers of the international Free World Association are elected. The various national groups must be approved by the international Association before they are recognized as members. Once organized, they are autonomous within the general framework of Free World philosophy and principles. The international Association has power to dissolve any national association which violates these principles.

The Association is financed by contributions from individual donors, organizations and foundations, by individual memberships, and by the sale of literature and the income from meetings, radio shows, etc., with none of its organizations receiving direct or indirect contributions from any government.

Present officers of the Free World Association include: chairman of the executive committee, Hugh Moore, president of Dixie Vortex Company; vice-chairmen, Louis Dolivet and J. Alvarez del Vayo; International editor of Free World, Louis^D Dolivet.

OPERATIONS: The five basic principles are: 1) World organization: the creation of a permanent organization of the United Nations; 2) Economic democracy: the establishment of economic rights for individuals and nations; 3) Political democracy: the establishment of the right of the individual to participate in equality with all others in decisions affecting his local and national government; 4) International democracy: the establishment of the equality of all races and people, the same rights and the same obligations for every nation; 5) Collective security: the guaranteeing, by all countries and to all countries of the end of aggression.

The first Free World Congress was held on June 15, 1941, in Washington. Congresses were also held in 1942 and 1943. The following countries participated in the second Congress: France, Norway, Italy, Free Germany, Rumania, New Zealand, Czechoslovakia, China, Spain, Belgium, Argentina, Canada, Chile, Great Britain, Poland, United States, Uruguay, Bolivia, Mexico, Austria, India, Greece, Sweden, Cuba, Switzerland, Korea, Palestine, Brazil and Yugoslavia.

Growing out of these congresses have been such activities as a world-wide campaign against the massacre of Jews and hostages by the Nazis in Europe, the organizing of the World Confederation of International Groupments which held its first convention in 1942, the organizing of the International Labor Committee in which important labor leaders of various countries participated, the calling of a continental Free World Congress at Montevideo at the end of 1943, and the organizing in 1943 of the European Council of Free World.

During the San Francisco Conference, Free World organized, on April 29, an international assembly in support of the Conference; weekly during the conference, over the Blue Network, a coast to coast Free World forum; and 40 local and regional radio programs. Also for the San Francisco Conference, the Free World Research Bureau published a pamphlet, The Constitution of the United States.

A feature of the magazine Free World has been its series of Round Tables, bringing together democratic leaders, experts, government officials, foreign correspondents, radio commentators, editors, professors, soldiers and others to speak on urgent and vital subjects. Among the participants have been: Sir Norman Angell; Dr. Hugo Artuccio, University of Montevideo; Henri Bonnet, present Ambassador from France to the United States; C. L. Hsia, Director of the Chinese News Service; and Count Carlo Sforza.

PUBLICATIONS: Free World, a monthly magazine published in six foreign language editions as well as the American edition.

Free World - 1 year, \$4; 2 years \$7; to members of Armed Forces \$3. Canadian and foreign postage \$1 additional.

Le Monde Libre - French edition, \$5 a year.

Tzu Yu Shih Chieh - Chinese edition, \$3 a year.

Elefteros Kosmoa - Greek edition, \$2 a year.

Mundo Libre - Mexican edition, \$5 a year.
Puerto Rican edition, \$3.50 a year.
Uruguayan edition, \$5 a year.

Czechoslovakian, Swedish and Italian editions are to be published soon.

FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA

The national organization of, by and for boys studying vocational agriculture in public secondary schools.

U. S. Federal Security Agency
Office of Education
Washington, D. C.

Telephone: Executive 6500

A. Webster Tenney, National Executive Secretary

PURPOSE: "To develop competent, aggressive, rural and agricultural leadership; to create and nurture a love of country life; to strengthen the confidence of farm boys and young men in themselves and their work; to create more interest in the intelligent choice of farming occupations; to encourage members in the development of individual farming programs and establishment in farming; to encourage members to improve the farm home and its surroundings; to participate in worthy undertakings for the improvement of agriculture; to develop character, train for useful citizenship, and foster patriotism; to participate in cooperative effort; to encourage and practice thrift; to encourage improvement in scholarship; to provide and encourage the development of organized rural recreational activities." (Official Statement)

ORGANIZATION: The Future Farmers of America is the national organization of boys studying vocational agriculture in some 7000 rural high schools in the United States, which represents about half of all such schools.

FFA was organized in 1928, an outgrowth of the movement in many states to organize agricultural clubs of boys enrolled in courses in vocational agriculture under the provisions of the National Vocational Education Acts, first established in 1917. The constitution, purposes and ceremonies of the national organization were patterned closely after that of the Future Farmers of Virginia and other state organizations.

While the federal government sponsors and leads the organization, it is a non-profit, non-political farm youth organization of voluntary membership. It serves to motivate and vitalize the systematic instruction offered to students of vocational agriculture and to provide further training in farmer citizenship.

The FFA is composed of chartered state associations which, in turn, are made up of local chapters situated in high schools having departments of vocational agriculture. The boys enrolled in such courses constitute the active membership, but provision is also made for associate and honorary memberships. The organization has expanded to include Hawaii and Puerto Rico. Although the FFA is

a purely American organization, it has been initiated in several foreign countries, such as Bulgaria, Greece and Great Britain. There is a corresponding Negro organization, the New Farmers of America.

OPERATIONS: FFA is an organization of boys from 14 to 21, in which they may secure practical business experience, act as their own instructors, and enjoy the fellowship of one another. All the activities are boy-initiated and boy-directed, under the general supervision of the vocational agriculture teacher who acts as leader of the local chapter. Each member participates in the setting up of policies and in making the rules and regulations of the organization.

A national convention is held annually in Kansas City, Missouri, at the time of the American Royal Livestock Show. At the convention the officers and committees report, and announcement is made of the winners of the various awards and contests.

FFA is established for boys who are progressing toward the goal of establishment in a farming business. The boys provide organized entertainment for themselves and their communities. These activities include games, sports, bands and other musical groups. Many state associations own and operate state-wide camps providing recreation and health protection. The program of chapter work may be divided into the following headings: supervised farming, cooperation, community service, leadership, earnings and savings, conduct of meetings, scholarship, recreation. The national organization provides the ritual, degrees and honors.

FFA boys repaired 250,000 pieces of farm machinery and constructed 100,000 pieces of equipment. Although FFA itself has made no films, there is a film available picturing its activities, "The Greenhand." In July, 1945, a booklet, FFA in Action was published, and distributed to all American Embassies and to the Ministries of Education of foreign countries.

MEMBERSHIP: As of June, 1944, the active membership totaled 204,175 in 6502 local chapters of 47 states, Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

Active membership: there are four grades or degrees of active membership: Greenhand, Future Farmer, State Farmer, American Farmer.

Associate membership

Collegiate membership

Honorary membership

Annual national membership dues are 10¢.

PUBLICATIONS:

Official Manual

Proceedings of the National Conventions

The Future Farmers of America Organization: What It Is -

What It Does.

Future Farmers of America..... In Action

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

An educational and coordinating organization servicing women's clubs.

1734 N Street N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Telephone: District 3168

Mrs. LaFell Dickinson, President
Mrs. Ruth Kelso Renfrow, Extension Secretary
for Foreign and Territorial Clubs

PURPOSE: "To unite women's clubs and like organizations throughout the world for the purpose of mutual benefit and for the promotion of their common interest in education, philanthropy, public welfare, moral values, civics and fine arts."

ORGANIZATION: The Federation was formed in 1890 and today consists of 16,500 clubs in the United States, 61 clubs in 30 foreign countries and United States territories, 50 state federations, 20 affiliated organizations and national clubs comprising a membership of more than 2,500,000 women.

The governing body is the Board of Directors, composed of the Executive Committee, State Presidents, Department Chairmen, the Extension Secretary for Junior Clubs and the Extension Secretary for Foreign and Territorial Clubs.

National headquarters serves the member clubs through the preparation of material by national chairmen and by making available to member clubs the research facilities of headquarters. The major educational, research and activity programs of the Federation are conducted through 9 departments: American Citizenship, American Home, Education, Fine Arts, International Relations, Legislation, Public Welfare, War Service and Post-War Planning. Each department is assisted in its activities by a number of advisors who are experts in the particular field concerned. Study material in the form of pamphlets, forums, bibliographies, articles and kits is distributed to 25,000 units. Headquarters publishes the official magazine General Federation Club-Woman, lends art exhibits and music libraries to clubs, serves as a clearing house of ideas and plans, answers questions concerning all phases of club work and gives special assistance in program building. Headquarters has a library of 6,000 current non-fiction volumes which are loaned, free of charge, to local and foreign clubs. Policies are largely determined through resolutions adopted at national meetings, all resolutions (except those of an emergency nature) being mailed to each federated club for consideration two months before the national meeting.

The Federation is a member of the Women's Joint Congressional Committee. It supports national legislation when so authorized by acting resolutions. It has worked for a number of reforms in the

fields of education, protective labor legislation for women and children, health, social security, and others. It has sought to educate women in government and citizenship and has aided in the naturalization of the foreign born. The more recent activities directed toward the advancement of women include securing jury service for women, the appointment of women to government commissions and bureaus, to judgeships in specialized courts and, since the war, to local ration and housing boards. The Federation has endorsed the Constitutional Amendment for Equal Rights.

Through programs, lectures, and exhibits, the Federation encourages the study of art, music, literature and drama with special emphasis on American art and music. In February, 1944, the Federation received an award for its distinguished service to American Art from the American Artists Professional League of New York. At present the Federation is distributing an art series pamphlet prepared by the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D. C.

The Federation has been working toward expansion of the country's educational facilities. It has been promoting the establishment of manual and vocational institutions and the extension of library facilities throughout the country. The American Library Association credits women's clubs with establishing or sponsoring 85 % of all libraries in America today.

Since 1923 the General Federation has supported a Medical Loan Scholarship and since 1930, a Pan-American Fellowship. Practically every state federation now has its loan fund and 16 state federations all maintain one or more Pan-American scholarships. The combined total scholarship fund approximates \$1,500,000 through which more than 16,000 young people have been aided.

WARTIME OPERATIONS: The program of war service has been directed toward the most effective utilization of womenpower in the community. Specific projects with which the Federation has been working include the national recruitment of women for military service and the Women's Land Army, the establishment of war-time nursery schools, the reduction of juvenile delinquency, the awarding of scholarships to student nurses, the Buy-A-Bomber campaign which has provided a fleet of bombers for the Army and Navy air corps, and the United National Clothing Collection.

Although war activities have dominated its programs, the Federation has undertaken a nation-wide educational campaign dealing with post-war domestic and international problems. A major feature of the 1942 convention was a series of United Nations Forums on Post-War Planning in which outstanding educators, statesmen and diplomats participated. It has distributed material on Bretton Woods, the United Nations Food Agreements, and Dumbarton Oaks.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: In its international programs the Federation cooperates with and receives the cooperation of the OWI, the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, the Institute of International Education, the Foreign Policy Association, the Pan-American Union and the Department of State.

Pan-American activities have dominated the Federation's International activities. Goodwill tours were conducted through South America and conferences were conducted with women in these countries. To stimulate cultural interchange in the Americas, the Federation sponsored the Missouri Plan, a comprehensive project which involved five activities: exchange scholarships for South American students in five Missouri colleges, the organization of Pan-American clubs in towns and schools throughout the state, a Pan-American Institute Fiesta held in each college town, a vacation travel program which enabled the scholarship students to tour the United States, and the promotion of Spanish classes in high schools and colleges and among adult groups. Missouriana--an exhibit of handicrafts and paintings from Missouri was sent by the U.S. Office of Education and the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs to Latin American countries.

Selected local clubs have been corresponding with the Townswomen's Guilds of England. The Federation is anxious to re-establish its pre-war contacts abroad and to promote further correspondence between local American clubs and foreign groups.

MEMBERSHIP: Universal membership state:--in which all clubs paying per capita dues to the state federation automatically become members of, and pay per capita dues to, the General Federation.

Non-universal membership state:--in which only part of the clubs belonging to the state federation pay per capita dues to, and are members of, the General Federation.

Affiliated membership:--state federations and organizations, foreign and territorial clubs and national and international groups.

There are different procedures for applying for membership in each category. Membership fees to the General Federation are 15¢ per capita dues per annum; 25¢ club dues per annum.

PUBLICATIONS: General Federation Clubwoman, published monthly
September to May, \$1.00 per year

45 state magazines and many district and club
publications.

Pamphlets, articles, study kits, distributed free
to members.

GIRL SCOUTS, INC.

A youth-serving recreational agency for girls from seven to 18 years of age.

155 East 44th Street
New York 17, N. Y.

Telephone: Murray Hill 2-2505

Miss Ethel Rusk, International Secretary

PURPOSE: "Girl Scouts, Inc., has as its fundamental aim the development of girls along physical, mental, emotional, moral and spiritual lines to the end that there may result not only personally enriched individuals but also intelligently participating citizens in a democratic social order The Girl Scout program is the means that the Girl Scout organization puts into the hands of its thousands of leaders so that the objectives for which it exists may be obtained. The aims of the program are the aims of the whole organization."
(From Blue Book of Girl Scout Policies and Procedures)

ORGANIZATION: Almost as soon as Boy Scouting was launched in England by Lord Baden-Powell in 1908, English girls began to clamor for a share in the movement. Informal groups of Girl Scouts sprang up in various places, and when the first great Boy Scout rally was held in London in 1909 a small party of girls appeared in uniforms of their own devising, eager to become Scouts. In 1909 a parallel program was worked out for the girls based on the same ideals and on many of the same activities as those of the Boy Scout program, but emphasizing the age-old concern of girls and women with the home, with small children, with the care of the sick, and with arts and crafts. The Girl Guides, as they had come to be called, became a separate organization in 1910.

In the early days of Scouting, Mrs. Juliette Low, of Savannah, Georgia, met Lord Baden-Powell in England and became deeply interested in the Scout movement. She carried Girl Guiding to the United States, where she adapted the program and organization to meet the needs of the American girl. On March 12, 1912, she established the first troop of American girls in her home city of Savannah. Interest spread so rapidly that Mrs. Low soon decided to launch a national Girl Scout organization in this country. In June, 1913, the first national headquarters of the Girl Scouts were opened in Washington, D. C., and in June, 1915, the organization was incorporated.

Officers include: honorary president, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt; president, Mrs. Alan H. Means; national director, Mrs. Paul Rittenhouse.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: In 1928, a World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts was formed. Its headquarters are at 9 Palace Street, Westminster, S. W. 1, London, England. Through membership in this organization, the Girl Scouts in the United States are a link in the chain of a world wide movement which includes approximately two and one-half million Girl Guides and Girl Scouts in 32 different countries. Through the World Association, international conferences have been held. In the last years before her death in 1927, Mrs. Low's greatest interest was in the international aspect of Girl Scouting. Through the Juliette Low World Friendship Fund, which was established in her memory, girls from different countries were brought together each year for an international encampment. For several years, this encampment was held at "Our Chalet" in Adelboden, Switzerland, international home of Girl Guide and Girl Scout organizations. In 1940 and 1941, because of the war, it was held in the United States, and was composed of girls from the countries of the western hemisphere. Encampments have been discontinued for the duration of the war, but training scholarships have also been financed by the Fund for students from Europe, Asia and the Americas who will help to establish or develop Girl Scouting in their home lands.

WARTIME OPERATIONS: At present, Girl Scouts has loaned to UNRRA six of its top administrative personnel for work in liberated countries. The American Girl Scouts continue to pay the salaries of these six women, and UNRRA pays their expenses.

The organization has been working for some time for the relief of children throughout the world, and through its Juliette Low World Friendship Fund has provided supplies and money. Much of this material has already been transmitted through the British, Chinese, and Russian War Relief Societies. The material has been marked to show that it is an expression of friendship from the Girl Scouts of the United States.

In addition to buying milk for the children of Russia, warm clothing for the bombed children of Britain, school equipment for Greek children in Egypt, food and clothing for the Girl Guides of Malta, and providing for the support of a group of Chinese war orphans at the Kolashan Orphanage near Chungking, the World Friendship Fund gave leadership training scholarships in 1944 to 23 young women from Brazil, Costa Rica, China, Sweden, Poland, Iceland, Panama, Netherlands, Austria and Paraguay.

In addition to war work done through the Fund, Girl Scouts have contributed large amounts of gifts in kind. They have

collected seeds, grown herbs and prepared them for shipping, in addition to collecting clothing, packing boxes, and carrying on correspondence with Guides and Scouts around the world.

Girl Scouts is also making ambitious postwar plans for the development of all the international aspects of its program.

MEMBERSHIP: All world membership is in accordance with the constitution of the World Association, and any countries wishing to affiliate should refer requests to the World Association. Foreign groups in countries should refer requests to the national organization of the country.

PUBLICATIONS:

Council Fire -- issued by the World Association; 50¢ a year.

The Girl Scout Leader -- monthly; 50¢ a year.

Annual Report -- pictorial.

Other publications, of which there are many, can be supplied on request.

GREEK WAR RELIEF ASSOCIATION, INC., U. S. A.

The American member of the National War Fund recognized as the major private relief agency for Greece.

221 West 57th Street
New York 19, N. Y.

Telephone: Circle 5-9100
Cable Address: GRELIEF

Spyros P. Skouras, national president
Oscar Broneer, executive vice-president

PURPOSE: To raise funds to provide food, clothing, nursing and medical care for the suffering population of Greece.

ORGANIZATION: The Greek War Relief Association, Inc., U. S. A., is a member organization of the National War Fund, licensed under the President's War Relief Control Board, and a member of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service. Its only constituent member that has a separate identity is an affiliate organization in New York, Friends of Greece. There are from 800 to 1,000 local chapters of the Greek War Relief Association found in every state of the Union. Certain sections are grouped under regional directors with state directors under them. An overseas office is maintained in Athens.

The services of the Association are non-political. Aid is given wherever it is needed without regard for ideology.

ACTIVITIES: The activities of the Greek War Relief Association fall into three periods. In the first period, during the war with Italy, speed was considered absolutely essential. Over \$3,000,000 was cabled to the Administrative Committee in Athens at the rate of approximately \$250,000 per week.

The occupation of Greece by the Germans in April of 1941 marked the beginning of the second period. With the help of the United States Government, the British and Greek Governments and the American Red Cross, shipments from Turkey were arranged. An opening in the blockade was accomplished in the winter of 1942 and on March 27, the Sicilia sailed for Greece with flour and medicines. Between March and August, 1942, the Governments of Sweden, Britain, Canada, the United States, the Greek Government in Exile, and such private organizations as the Red Cross, the Greek War Relief Fund (Canada) and the Greek War Relief Association worked together in planning the operation of the Greek relief scheme. Italy and Germany provided safe conduct for the ships and authorized distribution in Greece. Canada agreed to provide the wheat, the United States Government most of the dried vegetables and milk under Lend-Lease arrangements, the American and Canadian Red Cross the medicines, and the Association

agreed to appeal to the American public for \$12,000,000 to keep the ships sailing. This campaign, which was never completed because of the formation of the National War Fund, raised over \$4,000,000.

The third period from August 1942 to September 30, 1944, was marked by the establishment of monthly shipments of wheat, other foodstuffs and medicines. Six Swedish ships, subsequently increased to 13, were chartered to the Association in the name of the Swedish Red Cross. Shipments were sufficient to reduce the death rate by two-thirds within the first three months of operation. The appropriations for relief from October 1940 when Italy attacked to September 30, 1944, total \$23,722,188.80, which figure includes amounts recovered and recoverable on ship operations. In addition to this sum contributions-in-kind, principally used clothing, were collected to an estimated value of \$3,816,359.99, of which \$1,389,703.39 were shipped up to the end of September 1944. By May 1, 1945 clothing shipments to Greece totalled: 5,093,632 garments; 770,944 pairs of shoes; 13,167 blankets; and 35,570 articles of hospital equipment.

POSTWAR PLANS: The year 1944 marks the development of a new relationship between the Greek War Relief Association and the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. In February, UNRRA requested private agencies to provide personnel to serve with UNRRA in the early period after liberation and to participate in the work of this early period. The Personnel Committee of the Association began to select personnel and the Executive Committee appointed a Planning Committee to determine what rehabilitation would be started immediately after liberation and what would be the most essential fields of operation.

Rehabilitation projects of vast scope designed to speed the recovery of war-devastated Greece were unanimously approved at the fourth Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors on October 21, 1944. The meeting marked a vital transition in the character of the Greek War Relief Association from an emergency relief organization to one concerned primarily with rehabilitation. Plans for post-war rehabilitation included: supplementary feeding; supplying of medical services, equipment and medicines; the establishment of work shops to provide clothing; care of orphans; supplementary aid to agriculture; assistance to schools; aid for under-nourished children and war-disabled; and development of self-support projects. The Association stands committed to a long period of post-war service in Greece during which its activities will be closely coordinated at all times with those of UNRRA and of the existing health services of the Greek Government.

PUBLICATIONS: A monthly Newsletter is sent out in English and in a modified form, in Greek, according to the needs of the groups to which it is sent.

The Association also publishes reports and a variety of promotional literature, pamphlets, and posters.

HEBREW SHELTERING AND IMMIGRANT AID SOCIETY (HIAS)

An American relief organization for European emigrants.

425 Lafayette Street
New York 3, N. Y.

Telephone: Algonquin 4-2900
Cable Address: HIAS

Isaac L. Asofsky, Executive Director

PURPOSE: To facilitate the settlement of European immigrants in new lands.

ORGANIZATION: The Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, commonly known as HIAS, was established in 1884 as the Hebrew Sheltering House Association and took its present name upon merging with the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society. It was incorporated in 1911.

In the United States, HIAS serves American relatives and friends of prospective emigrants in all parts of the world by helping interpret the immigration laws and preparing the necessary affidavits and documents; meets the immigrant upon arrival, supplies shelter and food to newly-arrived refugees, and operates an employment agency; provides assistance at Ellis Island for persons detained there; investigates the reasons for exclusion and sends all the facts to its Washington office for appeal before the Department of Justice; conducts classes in citizenship. It maintains several regional offices throughout the United States.

Supported entirely by voluntary contributions from individuals and other organizations, HIAS is governed by a board of directors elected by the contributors. The current officers are Abraham Herman, president; Harry Fischel, treasurer; Isaac L. Asofsky, executive director.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The overseas agency of HIAS is the HIAS-ICA Emigration Association, known as HICEM. In 1927 the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS) and the Jewish Colonization Association (ICA), a British corporation, joined forces in order to avoid duplication of efforts and services rendered in Europe and South and Central America. All expenses are now borne by HIAS since the ICA cannot remit funds from England on account of the exchange regulations. HICEM has its central office in Lisbon and an executive office in New York.

Outside the United States, offices are maintained in emigration, transit, and immigration countries. Services include the locating of relatives and friends and obtaining from them financial assistance for the immigrant; assistance to prospective immigrants in obtaining the documents required for the issuance of immigration visas or permits; representation of the individual before governmental and consular authorities; making transportation arrangements to the United States and other countries.

HEBREW SHELTERING AND IMMIGRANT AID SOCIETY (HIAS) -2-

In the immigration countries, immigrants are met upon arrival and provided with temporary food and shelter. Also, attempts are made to secure favorable interpretations of the immigration laws.

PUBLICATIONS:

Rescue. A monthly bulletin.

Annual Report.

THE INDEPENDENT CITIZENS' COMMITTEE
OF THE ARTS, SCIENCES, AND PROFESSIONS

An educational and political action committee.

Hotel Astor, Suite 170
New York 19, N. Y.

Telephone: Circle 6-5412

Jo Davidson, Chairman

PURPOSE: "There are five main objectives which are the basis of the national program now being conducted by the Independent Citizens' Committee: They are:

1. International Security
2. Full Employment
3. End to Racial Discrimination and Achievement of Equal Opportunity
4. Abolition of the Poll Tax and Extension of Democracy
5. Public Health and an increase of Educational and Cultural Facilities throughout the country." (Official Statement)

ORGANIZATION: The Independent Voter's Committee of Arts and Sciences for Roosevelt grew out of an idea of Jo Davidson's. He sent a number of letters to a group composed mainly of artists and writers, asking if they wanted to coordinate their activities in helping to reelect President Roosevelt. The idea was enthusiastically received and the program formally got under way August 22, 1944. The committee was active in putting on two rallies in Madison Square Garden, sponsoring radio broadcasts, organizing a "Broadway for Roosevelt" dinner, sending troupes to tour upper New York, and servicing hundreds of meetings with name people from its ranks.

As the campaign drew to a close, the Committee received requests from all sides to continue its work. Accordingly after the successful termination of the campaign it closed its doors to reorganize, and on January 1, 1945, reopened as a permanent group now known as the Independent Citizens' Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions, Inc.

The officers of the Committee are Jo Davidson, chairman; Fredric March, treasurer; and Herman Shumlin, chairman, Finance Committee. The Board of Directors includes William Rose Benet, Van Wyck Brooks, Norman Corwin, Professor Albert Einstein, Lillian Hellman, Paul Robeson, and many others.

The Committee's activities are subdivided into divisions: radio, theatre, education, science, literature, public health, music and art. Each division has its own officers with the chairman serving on the overall Committee Board of Directors. In this way various talents are channeled

and the members are able to work for educational and political action within their particular medium. Each division has, or plans to have, an intercultural committee, to work toward international cooperation.

OPERATIONS: To achieve its objectives the Committee conducts intensive educational and political action campaigns within its own fields and among the general public. In these campaigns it makes use of pamphlets, radio programs, meetings, legislative activity, advertising, publicity, posters and all other means available to it and effective for its purposes. The Committee expects to participate in state and local elections where Committee divisions are functioning as well as in national election campaigns. Because of the prestige of its members the I. C. C. hopes to influence the general public and stimulate further action on their part.

The I. C. C. maintains a Washington legislative office which keeps national and regional headquarters and its membership informed on legislative issues and maintains direct contact between the Committee and the Legislative, Judicial and Executive branches of the national government.

The Committee also maintains a Speaker's Bureau which services 30 to 40 meetings each week with prominent speakers from the various fields represented in the I. C. C. The meetings cover every kind of organization and the speakers discuss vital issues of the day before these groups.

Whenever possible the I. C. C. expects to produce special radio programs for network broadcast on crucial issues. It also hopes to prepare recordings to be distributed to smaller radio stations throughout the country.

At present the Committee is devoting its efforts to assuring congressional passage of Bretton Woods and a world security charter. Posters on Bretton Woods and Dumbarton Oaks have already been prepared for distribution. The Committee plans to actively support and campaign for passage of the extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act and the Murray-Wagner-Dingell Bill. It expects to support the Norton Bill for a Permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission and will campaign for state legislation similar to the Ives Bill recently passed in New York State. It supports the H. R. 7, the bill in Congress to abolish the poll tax.

The Committee called a Conference of the Arts, Sciences and Professions in the Post-War World which took place June 22nd and 23rd at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City. The national problems of international security and full employment were discussed in relation to the specific problems of reconversion and rehabilitation in the fields of public health, science and technology, music, theatre, films and radio, literature, education and fine and graphic arts and architecture. Dr. Harlow Shapley was the Conference Chairman.

MEMBERSHIP: Any person in the arts, sciences or professions is eligible for active membership. Those outside can become associate members, and

receive all privileges except the right to vote for officers. There are about 8500 members at the present time.

PUBLICATIONS: The Independent, a monthly journal of opinion, containing articles of political analyses and news of Committee activities.

A monthly Washington newsletter, containing the most up-to-date report of political trends, legislative situations, etc.

Spot-news legislative reports.

Special pamphlet literature on important legislation and other national issues vital to its program.

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE FOUNDATION

A non-profit association of industries for the advancement of healthful working conditions.

4400 Fifth Avenue
Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

Telephone: Mayflower 1100

John F. McMahon, Managing Director

PURPOSE: "The maintenance and advancement of healthful working conditions in industry through the support of medical and engineering research on industrial health problems both in the laboratory and the plant, and the providing of practical services, including industrial hygiene surveys and periodic publications." (Official Statement)

ORGANIZATION: The Industrial Hygiene Foundation was founded in 1935; at that time it was named the Air Hygiene Foundation. It is sustained by the industrial establishments which comprise its membership, and governed by a board of directors.

Its services to members include plant hygiene surveys to detect and help eliminate unhealthful or obnoxious exposures; sick absenteeism studies to reduce time lost by illness; research and publications; laboratory, cooperative, and library facilities. It serves also as an interchange of practical information and experience in industrial hygiene among companies. One medium for this interchange is the annual meeting of members, held each November, which is attended by management representatives and industrial health specialists. The Foundation maintains its headquarters at Mellon Institute in Pittsburgh.

The officers are Andrew Fletcher, chairman of the board of trustees and treasurer; V. P. Ahearn, secretary; T. C. Waters, general counsel; John F. McMahon, managing director.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The Foundation has foreign subscribers throughout the world. It welcomes foreign inquiries, and considers requests for its publications from foreign libraries and other non-profit institutions. It has sent delegates to international conferences and entertained foreign visitors in the United States who are especially interested in industrial hygiene.

MEMBERSHIP: In addition to almost 300 industrial firms, many federal, state, and local government agencies and individuals subscribe to its publications and services.

PUBLICATIONS:

Industrial Hygiene Digest. Monthly abstracts of medical and engineering literature, legal developments, and news.

Bulletins. Published in five series: medical, preventive engineering, legal, transactions, and special series. Among the subjects are Silicosis and Allied Disorders; Sick Absenteeism in Industry; Health Problems of Women in Industry; Measurement and Control of Industrial Dust; Use and Care of Respirators; Design of Exhaust Hoods; Determination of Lead in Air; Identification of Industrial Dusts; Sampling for Control of Atmospheric Impurities; Measuring Air Flow in Industrial Ventilation; A Survey of the Statutes and Court Decisions respecting Occupational Disease; Compensation Legislation - A Critical Review; Putting the Disabled Veteran Back to Work.

INDUSTRIAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION

A national clearing house for industrial recreation information.

One North LaSalle Street
Chicago 2, Illinois

Telephone: Andover 3306

John W. Fulton, Executive Secretary

PURPOSE: "To promote recreation as a sound industrial policy."

ORGANIZATION: The Industrial Recreation Association was begun in 1940 by a group of industrial recreation directors, as a non-profit service organization. It now has a membership of 127 companies in the United States. It is a national organization operating exclusively in the field of employee recreation for the purpose of promoting industrial recreation.

Membership may be taken out by the management or by the employee recreation association of the company. Memberships are available to individuals, provided they are not connected with industry. The Association conducts research projects and maintains close relationship with Purdue University.

The Association is governed by a Board of Directors and the following officers: president, E. B. DeGroot; vice-presidents, C. A. Benson, Harold Mayfield, Robert A. Turner, James F. Walsh; director of research and education, Floyd Eastwood; treasurer, L. C. Ripley; executive secretary, John W. Fulton.

OPERATIONS: The Association provides the following services to members: (1) issuing of manuals which outline "tested procedures for the inauguration and conduct of effective programs, provide useful information in convenient form, and make available to members the results of current research;" (2) semi-monthly Newsletter containing brief reviews of new ideas and developments in industrial recreation and employee service; (3) Idea-Clinic Bulletins; (4) inquiry service, in which the IRA headquarters office is available for information or suggestions regarding individual problems; (5) conferences and conventions, providing opportunities for the assembly of management representatives, personnel directors and recreation leaders to discuss problems and exchange ideas.

During the war, the local employee recreation associations have often handled bond drives, Red Cross classes, etc.

PUBLICATIONS:

Newsletter, semi-monthly.

Idea-Clinic Bulletins, semi-monthly.

Various handbooks, such as:

Lunch Hour Recreation

Standard Sports Areas

Music in Industry

How to Set Up Tournaments

The above publications are available to members only.

INSTITUTE FOR INTERCULTURAL STUDIES

Nonprofit educational organization to promote understanding of cultural differences in contemporary cultures.

15 West 77th Street
New York, N. Y.

Telephone: Endicott 2-8500

Dr. Margaret Mead, Acting Secretary

PURPOSE: "Devoted to the study of all those cultural factors -- institutions, habits, and character -- which, differing profoundly from one nation to another, are relevant to international cooperation." (Official statement)

ORGANIZATION: When the Council on Intercultural Relations was incorporated in January, 1944, its name was changed to the Institute for Intercultural Studies, Inc. The Institute, which is housed in the American Museum of Natural History, is financed by grants from foundations and individuals. It is composed of a small group of trustees, all well-known figures in the fields of human relations. The present board of trustees consists of Gregory Bateson, anthropologist, area specialist for the Office of Strategic Services; Ruth Benedict, associate professor of anthropology, Columbia University; Lyman Bryson, professor of education, Teachers College, Columbia University; Edwin R. Embree, president, Julius Rosenwald Fund; Lawrence K. Frank, chairman of the Society for Research in Child Development; Margaret Mead, associate curator, Department of Anthropology, American Museum of Natural History; and Harold Wolff, associate professor of medicine and associate attending physician, New York Hospital. The chairman is Lyman Bryson, and Margaret Mead is acting secretary.

The Institute is engaged in a program of studies relevant to warfare in foreign countries and to human and cultural reconstruction in the postwar period. It promotes the application of anthropological and psychological methods to the study of contemporary cultures and concentrates on developing a background of scientific knowledge which can be used as a basis for developing sound practice in intercultural fields. In all its studies, the Institute is working on the following assumptions:

1. That any plan for postwar reconstruction and later world-wide cooperation must recognize the validity of different and contrasting civilizations, each of which has developed its own unique and valuable ways of life, its own concepts of order, and its own ways of seeking order.

2. That any plan which is based upon the notion that some one set of cultural ideas should dominate the world is provincial and doomed to eventual failure. Such a plan would inevitably fail to provide any positive role for the other great civilizations of the world, and would therefore fail to enlist the members of these other civilizations in world cooperation. No plan which conceives of the Atlantic Basin as the hub of civilization and regards the rest of the world as permanently "backward" or as "colonies" has the sort of base within which the peoples of Africa and Asia can be integrated.
3. That scientific knowledge and scientific insight will be necessary in the drawing up of any plan for world cooperation. Such a plan must be conceived on lines which transcend the limitations and cultural assumptions of any one people, and the scientific approach to human relations is the only one which seriously attempts such a width of vision.

Besides reviewing and evaluating relevant literature, motion pictures, and the plastic and graphic arts, the Institute instigates various research projects of its own. It has a large number of collaborators working with it -- scientists from all over this country and even a few in England and Australia. Material prepared by the Institute appears either in mimeograph or reprint form. It is sent to a select mailing list, which includes key people in government agencies. No propaganda material is issued.

It has prepared material on enemy civilizations, as well as on Allied Nations and occupied countries, and problems of intercultural adjustment in the United States. Perhaps the most notable works that have been issued are two studies on the Japanese character structure. After the cessation of hostilities, the Institute hopes to extend its operations to include more field work, and it may even be in a position to offer a few fellowships or scholarships.

PUBLICATIONS:

"Human Dignity and the Varieties of Civilization" -- by Gregory Bateson; in Science, Philosophy and Religion; third symposium; Conference on Science, Philosophy and Religion; New York; 1943; pp. 245-251; out of print.

"Cultural and Thematic Analysis of Fictional Films" -- by Gregory Bateson; in Transactions of the New York Academy of Sciences; ser. II, 5, 4, 72-78; February, 1943.

"Some Systematic Approaches to the Study of Culture and Personality" -- by Gregory Bateson; in Character and Personality; XI, 1, 276-284; September, 1942.

PUBLICATIONS (continued):

"The Science of Decency" -- by Gregory Bateson; discussion in Philosophy of Science; 10-2-140-142; April, 1943.

"Character Structure; Its Role in the Analysis of Interpersonal Relations" -- by Ernest Beaglehole; in Psychiatry; Vol. 7, No. 2; May, 1944.

"Recognition of Cultural Diversities in the Postwar World" -- by Ruth Benedict; in Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science; pp. 101-107; July, 1943.

"What Is a Good Society?" -- by Lyman Bryson; in Science, Philosophy and Religion; third symposium; Conference on Science, Philosophy and Religion; New York; 1943; pp. 145-153.

"Hitler's Imagery and German Youth" -- by Erik H. Erikson; in Psychiatry: Journal of the Biology and Pathology of Interpersonal Relations; 5-4, 475-493; November, 1942.

Comments on Anti-Nazi Propaganda -- by Erik H. Erikson; mimeographed; 3 pp.

Comments on Hitler's Speech of September 30, 1942 -- by Erik H. Erikson; mimeographed; 9 pp.

"World Order and Cultural Diversity" -- by Lawrence K. Frank; in Free World; III-1; June, 1942.

"Frontiers of the Future" -- by Hans Fried; in Free World; August, 1944.

"Themes in Japanese Culture" -- by Geoffrey Gorer; in Transactions of the New York Academy of Sciences; ser. II, 5-5 106-124; March, 1943.

Japanese Character Structure -- by Geoffrey Gorer; mimeographed; 1942; 30 pp.; reissued in 1944.

"An Experimental Investigation of National Stereotypes" -- by Madeline Kerr; in The Sociological Review; Vol. XXXV, Nos. 1 and 2; pp. 37-43; London; 1944.

"A Science of National Character" -- by Otto Kleinberg; in Journal of Social Psychology; S.P.S.S.I.; Bulletin; 1944; 19, 147-162.

"Our Educational Emphasis in Primitive Perspective" -- by Margaret Mead; in American Journal of Sociology; XLVIII, 6, 633-639; May, 1943.

PUBLICATIONS (continued):

And Keep Your Powder Dry -- by Margaret Mead; William Morrow and Company; 1942; 274 pp. (Not circulated by the Institute but presented as part of its program)

"Anthropological Techniques in War Psychology" -- by Margaret Mead; in Bulletin of the Menninger Clinic; 7, 4, 137-140; July, 1943.

"Preparing Children for a World Society" -- by Margaret Mead; in Childhood Education; April, 1944.

An Analysis of Japanese Character Structure; Based on Japanese Film Plots and Thematic Apperception Tests on Japanese-Americans -- by Arnold Meadow; 1944; 91 pp.; mimeographed.

"Geography Begins at Home" -- by A. E. Parr; in Natural History; June, 1943.

INSTITUTE OF CURRENT WORLD AFFAIRS

An educational foundation which finances training of individuals in the field of international affairs.

522 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Telephone: Murray Hill 2-6443

D. M. Brodie, Secretary and Treasurer

PURPOSE: Finances the training in various parts of the world of particularly gifted young American men with the object of giving them opportunity to become expert in some major phase of international affairs.

ORGANIZATION: The Institute of Current World Affairs is a non-profit institution endowed by a fund set up in 1925 by Charles R. Crane, former U. S. Minister to China. It is administered by a board of trustees, of which Charles F. Axelson, a trustee of the University of Chicago, is chairman; Donald M. Brodie, secretary and treasurer. Walter S. Rogers is director of the Institute.

Students, usually college graduates who have made a successful start in some profession, are selected with some specific area or project in mind, and the Institute provides as much money over as long a time as proves necessary to enable the individual to become a specialist in his line. There have been slightly more than a dozen recipients of these grants. As an example, a Harvard Law School graduate was sent to the Moscow Juridical Institute, where he took the three years' course and he is now the outstanding American authority on Soviet law.

The Institute does not engage in other research, issues no formal publications, and has no affiliations.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
Graduate School of Art History

17 East 80th Street
New York 21, N. Y.

Telephone: Butterfield 8-2810

Dr. Walter W. S. Cook, Director

PURPOSE: "The Institute of Fine Arts of New York University has a threefold aim: (1) to offer advanced instruction to graduate students who are planning to become teachers, museum workers, or creative scholars; (2) to further research in the history of art and archaeology, and to advance scholarly publications in the fine arts; (3) to interest the intelligent public in the arts, and to stimulate an appreciation of the works of art in the museums and collections of New York City." (From the Catalogue)

ORGANIZATION: The establishment of the Department of the History of Art goes back to 1835, the year after the founding of New York University. Samuel B. Morse, artist and inventor of telegraphy, was the first occupant of the chair in the history of art which lapsed when he turned to other pursuits. In 1922 instruction in the history of art was revived under the guidance of Dr. Fiske Kimball, director of the department, and for many years courses were given in the lecture rooms of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. In 1938 the university purchased the home of the late Paul Warburg, New York banker, at 17 East 80th Street, and since that time this center has been known as the Institute of Fine Arts. Art objects collected by Mr. Warburg still make up a part of the furnishings in the Institute.

An unusually fine collection of photographic material dealing with the art of the Near East has been donated by the widow of the late Professor Riefstahl, and this material is available to graduate students. The Institute also houses a large collection of approximately 70,000 lantern slides. It is served by a branch of the Washington Square library of the University containing 3,500 volumes and comprising the more important standard reference works in the fields in which instruction is offered. The nucleus of the collection was made possible through a grant from the Carnegie Corporation.

From the very beginning the Institute has enjoyed the friendly hospitality of the Metropolitan Museum of Art where a major proportion of its courses have been given. The Institute has also been privileged to use the resources of the Frick Art Reference Library and the Pierpont Morgan Library, as well as other public and private art collections centered in New York. The faculty

includes a permanent staff of authorities in the various fields of art history, as well as distinguished specialists from other American universities and museums who are invited each year to give lecture courses. The public is admitted to a certain number of lecture courses at the rate of \$27.00 a course. Regular matriculation fees for advanced credit are \$36.00 each half course (30 hours a year). The Institute offers numerous fellowships and scholarships.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: For many years before the war the Institute of International Education offered institute students summer fellowships at the Sorbonne. The Belgian Foundation offered similar fellowships for study at Brussels University. Art fellowships offered by New York University each year are available to foreign students. After the war the Institute hopes to resume foreign fellowships which will enable American students to study abroad.

In former years professors in foreign institutions have given individual lectures or lecture courses at the Institute. Among these were Marcel Aubert, Musee du Louvre and Ecole Nationale de Chartres; Henri Focillon, College de France, Paris; Helmut Schluck, Curator, State Museum, Berlin; Edgar Wind, Deputy Director, Warburg Institute, London; Eustache de Lorey, Director, Institut Francais d'Archeologie et d'Art Musulmans, Damascus.

PUBLICATIONS: Marsyas -- an annual publication by the students of the Institute - \$2.50 per issue.

Institute of Fine Arts News -- news sheet issued semi-annually.

Institute of Fine Arts Catalog (not printed since the war but to be reissued) -- lists graduate students and titles of theses published.

University catalogs and catalog of lectures offered which includes a list of professors and their backgrounds -- published annually.

THE INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

Nonmembership organization in the field of international education relations.

2 West 45th Street
New York 19, N. Y.

Telephone: Vanderbilt 6-1471
Cable Address: INTERED

Stephen Duggan, Director
Edgar J. Fisher, Assistant Director

PURPOSE: From its beginning the Institute of International Education has had for its general aim the development of international understanding, good will and education through such activities as the exchange of professors; the establishment and administration of international fellowships; the holding of conferences on problems of international education, and the publication of books and pamphlets on the opportunities for study in countries abroad.

ORGANIZATION: The Institute was organized in 1919 with Dr. Stephen Duggan as director, and an administrative board was formed to guide its policy. In 1927 the administrative board was reorganized as the board of trustees.

"The bulk of the Institute's work is carried on in its headquarters office in New York, where the activities of the director, the assistant director, the student bureau, the lecture bureau, the library, and publications staff are centralized. The Washington bureau of the Institute was opened in 1943 to facilitate contacts with United States government agencies working on international educational matters, and to handle more rapidly many problems that are associated with the greatly expanded program for Latin American students in the United States.

"The American University Union in Europe, under the administration of the Institute, maintained offices in both Paris and London until the German conquest of France in 1940, when the Paris branch necessarily closed. The London branch has continued to function effectively as one of the most valuable cultural liaisons between the United States and Great Britain. In addition, the Institute has representatives and correspondents in most of the leading countries of the world, to assist particularly in the selection of meritorious candidates for fellowships and scholarships under the student exchange program. Its correspondents abroad just prior to the outbreak of World War II included the Deutsche Akademischer Austauschdienst in Berlin, the Italo-American Institute in Florence, the Office

National des Universites et Ecoles Francaise in Paris, the Junta para Ampliacion de Estudios in Madrid, the American Institute in Prague, the Austro-American Institute in Vienna, the Institute J. J. Rousseau in Geneva, and Professor Arthur Rohn of the Swiss School Council in Zurich. At the present time the Institute has fellowship selection committees in each of the 20 other American republics.

"The sphere of operations of the Institute, as well as a plan for the continuing financial support of its basic program, was agreed upon at an important conference held in May, 1926, by representatives of the Institute, the American Council on Education, the American University Union in Europe, the Carnegie Corporation, and the Laura Spelman Rockett Memorial. In the interest of harmonious cooperation and to prevent duplication of effort, it was agreed that the Institute should represent American education vis-a-vis the rest of the world, administering fellowships and visiting professorships, welcoming foreign scholars, arranging itineraries of foreign educational missions, holding conferences on problems of international education, and conducting activities of a similar nature. The American University Union became a subsidiary of the Institute and its governing board became an Institute committee at the same time the American Council on Education continued to be the agency of the colleges and universities of the United States for the solution of problems affecting American education." (From pamphlet, The Institute of International Education 1919-1944)

The Carnegie Corporation provides funds for carrying on many of the Institute's activities. Other private foundations and individuals have made generous contributions, and since 1941 many of the additional funds for special purposes have come from the United States government, primarily through the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and the Department of State.

Dr. Stephen Duggan, who has been director of the Institute since it was organized, is a member of the directing boards of many organizations in the field of international education. Dr. Edgar J. Fisher, formerly dean of Robert College in Istanbul, Turkey, is assistant director. A. Randle Elliott is administrator of the Washington office, and Willard Connely is director of the London office of the American University Union, 1 Gordon Square, W. C. 1. The student bureau, under the supervision of the assistant director, has a Latin American division, of which Miss Edna Duge is secretary, Miss Emily Donick, associate secretary, and the Misses Eleanor T. Middledith, Nuvart Parseghian, Olive Holbrook, Leonor Holmes, regional secretaries for Latin American countries; a European division of which Miss Ruth Hubbard is secretary, and a student counsel and guidance center

with Miss Catherine Sands, secretary, and Miss Beryl Parke, assistant secretary.

FELLOWSHIPS AND SCHOLARSHIPS: The student exchange plan is the mainstay of the Institute's work. In return for fellowships granted by American colleges and universities to students from certain foreign countries, the governments, ministries of education, and institutions of learning in those countries have offered equivalent grants to United States students. Most of the rewards are for graduate study. The fellowships in the majority of cases cover board, room and tuition, while the students bear the cost of their own travel and incidental expenses. In some cases an additional cash stipend is granted to the exchange student.

Because of the efficient technique developed by the Institute in the administration of its exchange fellowships, various other organizations and agencies granting definite cash stipends for Americans abroad have placed their awards in its hands. Included in this group have been such opportunities as the Willard Straight Research Fellowships for study in China, American Field Service Fellowships for French Universities, the Germanistic Society Fellowship for study in Germany, the Scholarships for the Junior Year Abroad (primarily for France, Germany and Switzerland), and the Roosevelt Fellowships for study in the other American republics.

Between 1922 and 1944 the Institute placed on fellowships and scholarships in our American colleges and universities a total of 2,046 European and Asiatic students, and 1,131 young men and women from the Latin American countries. During the same period, 2,242 United States citizens have received awards for study in Europe and Asia, and 102 have been sent to the other American republics; 23 others have been given grants during the war to study subjects of international importance within the United States. In all the Institute has administered 5,544 awards, the actual cash value of which has been estimated at \$3,734,000.

VISITING LECTURERS AND PROFESSORS: Through the Institute's plan of "visiting professors", a great number of colleges and universities in all parts of the country have benefitted. The lecturers have been selected by the Institute through its representatives abroad. While the colleges and universities pay fees to the foreign visitors sufficient to cover their necessary travel and living expenses, the number of institutions participating in the scheme has been large enough to keep the cost for any one college relatively low. Through operation of this plan, American students and faculties -- in many cases the general

public also -- have been enabled to hear and exchange views with distinguished authorities (on international relations, history, literature, philosophy, education and science) who otherwise would never have been available to more than a handful of people. Since its organization the Institute has circuited 310 foreign scholars, educators, publicists, and men and women of affairs. The scope of their influence is suggested in the fact that for the six-year period ending in the summer of 1944, the Institute arranged 2,098 lecture engagements for the 69 speakers it circuited. A few of the outstanding personalities who have lectured in the United States under Institute auspices include: Jacques Maritain, philosopher, France; Andre Siegfried, political scientist, France; Norman Angell, publicist, Great Britain; Harold Laski, political scientist, Great Britain; Gaetano Salvemini, historian, Italy; Vladimir Nabokoff, novelist, Russia.

WAR OPERATIONS: In addition to obtaining scholarships and fellowships for stranded students caught in this country at the beginning of World War II, the Institute has been very active in aiding the large number of student refugees coming to the United States. In April, 1943, the American Committee for Christian Refugees placed a fund at the disposal of the Institute known as the Refugee Scholar Fund. During the past year grants or loans were made from this fund to 41 refugees in academic fields.

The bulk of the assistance for refugee students, however, has come through the administration by the Institute of the work for refugees of the Student Service of America, Inc., the organization which succeeded the United States Committee of the International Student Service when the latter committee disbanded. The funds for this activity in behalf of refugee students are actually raised by the World Student Service Fund, an organization that is becoming increasingly important in the student field, and administered by the Institute.

The Institute has also played an active part in finding academic posts for exiled foreign professors. The most notable undertaking in this field has been the work of the Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced Foreign Scholars, organized in the office of the Institute in June, 1933, after the Nazis came into power in Germany. Originally designed to assist refugee scholars from Germany, the Emergency Committee extended its aid, as required, to refugees from other areas, especially after the Nazi conquests of Austria and Czechoslovakia, and later of Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands, France and Italy. The director of the Institute became secretary and later chairman of the executive committee that has supervised this work. With the liberal financial support of private contributors, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Oberlander

Trust and others, the Emergency Committee has made two-year grants to a number of universities in amounts necessary to cover the salary of each exiled professor whom the institutions have accepted on the recommendation of the Committee. In 11 years the Committee has helped to support 330 refugee professors, and 216 of them have been absorbed into the regular staffs of the colleges and universities.

PUBLICATIONS: Lists of fellowships available for Americans to study abroad and for foreigners to study in the United States (discontinued during the war).

Handbooks on education and living conditions in various countries.

Guidebooks for Foreign Students in the United States.

News Bulletin, published monthly from October to May, with circulation of about 5,000.

Annual Report of the Director.

Pamphlet Series, such as:

No. 7. Wartime Britain, a report by Stephen Duggan of his visit to Great Britain, 1944.

No. 8. Weaver of an International Ideal: The Institute of International Education, 1944.

No. 9. The Institute of International Education, 1919-1944: Its Aims and Achievements During Twenty-five Years.

INSTITUTE OF JEWISH AFFAIRS

Devoted to research on Jewish life since the first World War.

1834 Broadway
New York 23, N. Y.

Telephone: Circle 6-1900
Cable Address: CONGRESS

Dr. Jacob Robinson, Director

PURPOSE: "The purpose of the Institute of Jewish Affairs is to conduct a thorough investigation of Jewish life with a view to:

- "1. Establishing the facts of the present situation;
- "2. Determining its direct and indirect causes;
- "3. Informing governmental and other official and public bodies as to these findings--through periodical studies, advisory memoranda, and large volumes;
- "4. Formulating the basis on which equal rights and freedom for Jews may be secured in a general postwar reconstruction." (Official statement)

ORGANIZATION: The Institute of Jewish Affairs was set up February 1, 1941, under the auspices of the American Jewish Congress and the World Jewish Congress. It functions as an independent scientific and research organization under the sponsorship and with the financial support of these groups, and is housed in the offices maintained by the two Congresses in New York City. Its research staff includes experts in every field of international and Jewish affairs. Dr. Jacob Robinson, director of the Institute, is a recognized authority on European minorities problems.

OPERATIONS: The research activities of the Institute are directed toward problems of the Jewish people, as seen and interpreted by the American Jewish Congress and the World Jewish Congress. It has, through the American Jewish Congress, been instrumental in preparing the program of postwar reconstruction adopted by the American Jewish Conference. Its publications have been widely used and commended by United States government agencies, foreign embassies and legations, religious leaders, the press and many other official and public bodies.

The Institute is in permanent contact with agencies of the United States and British governments, with research and other agencies of governments in exile in London, with the International Labour Office in Montreal, and with other leading governmental, semi-official and private organizations both in this country and in England that are now working on postwar problems. Through correspondence and the mutual interchange of views and findings, the

Institute of Jewish Affairs and such organizations as the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, and the Church Peace Union, cooperate in the preparatory task of outlining the methods of dealing with post-war problems.

The Institute is, therefore, not only a research body and an information service but also a permanent liaison agency between organizations in the Jewish and non-Jewish world which are vitally concerned with the formulation and implementation of the conditions of a well-ordered and lasting peace.

PUBLICATIONS: The Institute of Jewish Affairs has published a series of documented periodical studies under the title, Jewish Affairs. Since initial publication in August, 1941, this series of studies has dealt with the following subjects:

Jews Under Soviet Rule
Jews in the French Empire (1940-1941)
The Problem of a Jewish Army
Projects for Jewish Mass Colonization
The Warsaw Ghetto
Jews in the Far East
Cold Pogrom in Rumania
Jewish Forced Labor
Minorities After This War
The Jewish Religion in Axis Europe
Starvation Over Europe (Made in Germany)

A second series of studies, FROM WAR TO PEACE, has now been launched, the first three of which (already published) are:

- No. 1, RELIEF AND REHABILITATION -- Implications of the UNRRA Program for Jewish Needs, by Zorach Warhaftig
- No. 2, INDEMNIFICATION AND REPARATIONS -- Jewish Aspects by Nehemiah Robinson
- No. 3, THE JEWISH CATASTROPHE -- The Methods of its Research by Jacob Lestchinsky

Other volumes published by the Institute include:

JEWS IN NAZI EUROPE (1941)

HITLER'S TEN-YEAR WAR ON THE JEWS (1943)

WERE THE MINORITIES TREATIES A FAILURE?
by Jacob Robinson and Others

THE JEWISH REFUGEE by Arieħ Tartakower and Kurt R.
Grossmann

RACIAL STATE -- The German Nationalities Policy in The
Protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia by Gerhard Jacoby

INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS, INC.
American Council

An international organization conducting research, discussion and public education on the Far East.

1 East 54th Street
New York 22, N. Y.

Telephone: Eldorado 5-1759
Cable: IMPAREL

Raymond Dennett, Secretary

PURPOSE: To promote the study of the international problems of the Pacific area.

ORGANIZATION: The Institute of Pacific Relations (IPR) was founded in 1925 in Honolulu, by a group of public-spirited people from several countries bordering on the Pacific, who decided that some unofficial body was needed wherein representative citizens of nations with interests in the Pacific could exchange opinions and conduct research on their common problems. It is an unofficial and nonpolitical organization composed of 10 autonomous national councils in the principal countries having important interests in the Pacific area. The Institute also has an International Secretariat.

The American Council of the IPR, which is one of the ten autonomous national councils, has a membership of nearly 1500 Americans who, in their universities, publications, research centers, business and professions, are actively cooperating with its regional centers in Chicago, Honolulu, New York, San Francisco, Washington, Seattle. It is a nonprofit organization, financed by foundations, large corporate gifts, and memberships.

Officers include: chairman, Robert Gordon Sproul, president of the University of California; treasurer, E. Ellsworth Huggins; secretary, Raymond Dennett; secretary-general, Edward C. Carter.

The IPR program combines research, discussion and public education. Under its auspices important research projects have been undertaken on such subjects as: growth of Japanese industry, foreign investments in the Far East, government and nationalism in southeast Asia, and land utilization in China. The American Council has cooperated with the International Secretariat in the planning and execution of this work and has contributed to its financial support. In addition, certain studies have been carried out directly under its auspices, among them: history of Chinese Society, economy of Southeast Asia, Filipino plantation workers in Hawaii, Guam and its people, U.S. shipping in the Pacific, etc.

Besides publishing books, periodicals, pamphlets, school materials, etc., the Council carries on radio programs and seminars; special material is assembled for businessmen, teachers, publicists and other

groups. "As a result of eighteen years of steadily expanding activity, the Institute has become known as a primary source of information and study on the Pacific area." (from a pamphlet on the IPR Facts and Future)

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: There are nine other autonomous National Councils similar to the American Council. Each is represented in the Pacific Council which, with its International Secretariat, coordinates the work of all the National Councils. Because of war conditions, the Pacific Council offices are temporarily in the United States, located at 1 East 54th Street, New York.

The other National Councils:

Australian Institute of International Affairs				
Canadian	"	"	"	"
China	"	"	Pacific Relations	
Netherlands-Netherlands Indies Council,			Institute of Pacific Relations	
New Zealand Institute of International Affairs				
Philippine	"	"	"	"
Royal	"	"	"	"
USSR Council	"	"	Pacific Relations	
Comite d'Etudes des Problemes du Pacifique (France)				

At regular intervals, international conferences are held by IPR representatives from the countries of the Pacific area. Past international conferences have been held in Honolulu in 1925 and 1927, Hyoto 1929, Shanghai 1931, Banff 1933, Yosemite Park 1936, Virginia Beach 1939, Mont Tremblant (Quebec) 1942. The last named was attended by 150 delegates from 12 countries -- legislators, experts, government officials such as Senator Thomas, Lord Hailey, Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, Dr. Alfred Sze. This conference met to consider, among others, the following questions: China's place in wartime strategy; postwar aviation rivalries; the future of India; what to do with defeated Japan; American participation in international organization; colonial policy. The results were published by the IPR in War and Peace in the Pacific.

Following the Mont Tremblant Conference, the American Council arranged jointly with the Royal Institute of International Affairs for parallel study groups, one in London and one in Washington, working on the post-war problem of Anglo-American relations in the Pacific.

The most recent international conference was held in Hot Springs in January, 1945.

WARTIME OPERATIONS: The first months of the war placed heavy demands on the IPR for direct services to government agencies as staffs and libraries were assembled to handle Far Eastern questions. Numerous government agencies were supplied with essential data about new battle areas, bibliographical sources, and information on the resources, government, economy and problems of Japan, China, Burma, Thailand, Formosa, the Dutch East Indies, etc. Its libraries were extensively

used by officials from many departments. The Council's extensive knowledge of scholars, journalists and business men in the Far Eastern field was put at the government's disposal in the recruiting of Far Eastern experts for government service. The council and the IPR have furnished the Army and Navy with educational material. Through the facilities of the OWI excerpts from the Far Eastern Survey and Pacific Affairs have been microfilmed and flown to China to be reproduced there for distribution to government departments, universities, schools, etc.

A Washington office has been set up for a series of special war studies. As an example of its work, this group enabled (in 1942) a number of Chinese economists, some of them for the first time, to exchange views with their American counterparts in government agencies.

In cooperation with the American Library Association, the Council is holding in reserve a number of copies of each issue of Far Eastern Survey for distribution to foreign libraries after the war. The Council is also stockpiling for the libraries of the other National Councils.

PUBLICATIONS: The IPR publishes two periodicals in the United States:

Far Eastern Survey - the American Council bi-weekly on current developments in politics, industry, national economy, and war news in the Far East. \$5 a year; single copies 25¢.

Pacific Affairs - published by the Pacific Council, a quarterly presenting original research material from the 10 countries participating in the IPR.

The Council issues numerous popular IPR pamphlets for general education purposes. It has placed emphasis on preparing better teaching materials and in 1942-43 brought out a new series of "unit texts" for high schools which have had wide distribution through American schools. In addition to textual materials, the IPR has also experimented with tools for teachers, such as The Far East - A Syllabus by George L. Harris, and a Bibliography, designed as a guide for school teachers.

INTERCOLLEGIATE MUSICAL COUNCIL, INC.

A nonprofit, nonpolitical organization representing a group of 200 American college glee clubs.

Murray D. Welch
15 Broad Street
New York 5, N. Y.

Telephone: Hanover 2-6290

Murray D. Welch, President

PURPOSE: Sponsors intercollegiate glee club contests and music festivals in the United States and abroad.

ORGANIZATION: The Intercollegiate Musical Council was formed in 1914 by the glee clubs and glee club directors of Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Dartmouth Universities. The purpose was to organize the entire United States for intercollegiate glee club contests. The movement gained the interest of the Carnegie Foundation, the Juilliard Foundation, and of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and has now grown to the point that about 200 outstanding college glee clubs in America are represented, while contact is maintained with approximately 1,000 others.

The Council has a board of 30 directors, most of them members of the University Glee Club of New York.

INTERNATIONAL INTERESTS: John D. Rockefeller, Jr., became interested in establishing an international council, and toward that end Marshall Bartholomew, director of the Yale Glee Club, was sent to Europe to form organizations on the continent. Out of this grew the International Student Music Council, with which the Intercollegiate Musical Council was loosely affiliated until 1939. Marshall Bartholomew became president of the International Student Music Council. The activities of both the International Council and the American Council have been suspended during the war.

An international concert was to have been held in Copenhagen in 1939 with the King of Denmark as host; university glee clubs from all over Europe had been invited; the United States was to have been represented by the University Glee Club of New York. All arrangements were cancelled at the beginning of the war.

Several American glee clubs have toured Europe and South America, and under the International Council several European glee clubs came to America, among them two Finnish glee clubs and one Hungarian.

INTERCOLLEGIATE MUSICAL COUNCIL, INC. -2-

Efforts will be made to revive the international organization to be used as an instrument of good will after the war.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

A professional association of employees of governmental agencies engaged in employment placement and/or unemployment insurance activities.

1242 W. Third St.
Cleveland 13, Ohio

Telephone: Cherry 0980

B. C. Seiple, Secretary-Treasurer

PURPOSE: "To improve and assist in professionalizing the systems of unemployment placement and/or unemployment insurance offices in the United States and Canada and other countries.

To further the study of employment placement and unemployment insurance problems and procedures.

To further the development of national standards of operation, to bring about greater uniformity and better coordination of these jurisdictions.

To bring into close coordination the efforts of government officials engaged in the field." (Official Statement)

ORGANIZATION: The Association was formed in 1913 by a group of public employment service people who believed that an adequate nation-wide system of employment services could be developed only through a unified approach to the problems involved. Many of the original objectives adopted at the first meeting have won popular acceptance. The philosophy of public employment service is now generally accepted and the service is operated on a nation-wide basis. Techniques have been improved and to a great extent procedures are uniform. The Association is an organization of 18,000 members in the United States and Canada. It is composed of 44 state, provincial and territorial chapters grouped together in regional districts, 7 in the United States and 1 in Canada. Each district elects a representative to the Executive Committee which is the governing body of the organization. The Association is financed by the dues of its members and by governmental agencies which benefit by its work.

OPERATIONS: The main concern of the Association is the improvement of personnel and operational standards. A Standing Committee on Research, Standards and Training studies and reports on recommendations for standardization contributed by members and makes this information available to all. The Committee considers procedures relating to service to applicants, service to employers, administrative personnel standards, training and unemployment insurance. Recommendations adopted are submitted to the Executive Committee and published in the IAPES News, official bulletin of the Association.

In educational and legislative activities, the Association has pioneered

in discussion and action on problems of labor clearance on a national basis, relations with organized labor, classification divisions for handling skilled and unskilled workers, and many other questions which paved the way for the United States Employment Service. The Association pressured for the enactment of state legislation to provide for licensing and state inspection of fee charging employment agencies, which legislation has been enacted in most states today.

The Association organizes forums, study groups, conventions and other media for the exchange of ideas at international, chapter and local levels. It meets with officials of the War Manpower Commission in working out mutual problems. It issues Awards of Merit in recognition of individual contributions toward the development of the employment services.

POSTWAR PLANS: Much of the Association's present activities are devoted to consideration of problems connected with reconversion and veteran rehabilitation. The Committee on Postwar Planning is studying and reporting to members on the post-war manpower situation, and the responsibilities of public employment services. An annual essay contest sponsored by the association had as its subject for 1945, "A Counseling Program for Postwar Public Employment Service."

With official War Manpower Commission participation, the Association is planning to sponsor a series of institutes to be held at leading universities. These institutes will be set up as centers for continuation courses to afford the membership from clerk to director an opportunity to engage in professional study.

MEMBERSHIP: Active - persons employed in professional, technical or operating capacity with a governmental agency engaged in employment placement and/or unemployment insurance.

Continuing - persons who have been active members but who because of change in vocation become ineligible for active membership.

Honorary - persons who are not eligible for active or continuing membership but who have made an outstanding contribution to the objectives of the Association.

PUBLICATIONS: The IAPES News, published monthly, \$1.00 a year, 10¢ a copy, includes a supplement, Professional Journal, a medium for technical discussions and for professional thinking.

Proceedings of the Annual Convention

INTERNATIONAL CITY MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION

An incorporated non-profit professional organization of city managers and others interested in the art and science of municipal administration.

1313 East 60th Street
Chicago, 37, Illinois

Telephone: Fairfax 3400

Clarence E. Ridley, Executive Director

PURPOSE: "To increase the proficiency of city managers and aid in the improvement of municipal administration in general". (Official Statement)

ORGANIZATION: Founded in 1914 by a small group of city managers, the Association has developed into a professional organization of approximately 850 members. It is governed by a president and three vice-presidents, elected each year at the annual conference, who, with a number of past presidents, constitute the executive board. The board selects an executive director, and meets twice each year to determine policies.

Operating expenses of the Association are financed through membership dues, subscriptions of Public Management, sale of the Municipal Year Book and other miscellaneous publications and grants. The annual budget is approximately \$50,000.

OPERATIONS: The Association offers an inquiry service to answer requests for information or material from city managers and other municipal officials. It conducts the Institute for Training in Municipal Administration, which offers to municipal officials a panel of eight correspondence courses in municipal administration. The courses available are: personnel, planning, finance, fire, police, public works, recreation, and the technique of municipal administration. For each course a textbook has been prepared by outstanding administrators and other recognized authorities. The courses are conducted through correspondence and in group programs in large cities. Individual enrollments are \$35, but the textbooks are now supplied at \$7.50 per copy.

The Association is represented on the governing board of the Public Administration Service, the staff of which is available to cities at cost in making surveys of an entire governmental unit.

WARTIME OPERATIONS: The Association's in-training courses have been made available to the Armed Forces Institute; thus many men in the armed services who, in peacetime, were public officials, have been able to continue their training.

Special material on administrative problems connected with wartime conditions has been prepared by the Association. It also supplies to all cities information on post-war planning throughout municipalities in the United States.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: Since progress in municipal administration in the United States has been less interrupted than abroad, the ICMA feels it has a broad field of international service, awaiting development. The Municipal Management Series of 8 volumes containing the very latest guides to administrative practice are of sufficiently general applicability to be used abroad. The Association would consider granting translation rights. Its main concern is that the material should be used for service, at cost, and without yielding a profit to anyone. The Association would like to develop further a program of exchange fellowships in municipal administration. A few people from South America have studied here under such arrangements with the assistance of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

The International City Manager's Association collaborates in its work abroad with the International Union of Local Authorities and the International Federation for Housing and Town Planning with headquarters in Brussels. An American Committee of the International Union of Local Authorities represented the American organizations. The American Committee also serves as the United States agent at the Pan American Commission on Intermunicipal Cooperation with headquarters in Havana. The Brussels IULA has now been reestablished and it has been proposed that the administration of the two international organizations be continued on a hemispherical basis, retaining an over-all group of officers.

MEMBERSHIP: The membership is composed of city managers. Classifications are also provided for students and specialists in public administration. Members contribute as follows:

Regular member - \$21.	Student - \$5.
Associate member - \$15.	(open to those between
Affiliate - \$10.	20 and 30 years of age
Cooperating - \$10.	who are enrolled in
Contributing - \$100.	schools of public admini-
(and over)	stration or who are en-
	gaged in government
	service)

PUBLICATIONS: Public Management, a monthly journal devoted to local government administration. \$4.00 per year.

Municipal Year Book, the annual authoritative resume of activities and statistical data of American cities, \$8.50.

Municipal Management Series, the in-service training texts. 8 volumes, \$7.50 each, \$55 set.

Management Methods in City Government, \$1.50.

Municipal Public Relations, \$1.50.

INTERNATIONAL CITY MANAGER'S ASSOCIATION -3-

Measuring Municipal Activities, \$3.50
The Police and Minority Groups, \$.50
Government in Small American Cities, \$2.00
How Cities Can Cut Costs, \$1.00
Monthly Administrative Reports for Cities, \$1.00
Planning for Postwar Municipal Services, \$2.00
City Manager's News Letter

Chapter for Relief and Postwar Planning, Inc.
of the
INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES FOR MODERN ARCHITECTURE

American committee of an international, private, professional organization (Congres Internationaux d'Architecture Moderne -- CIAM)

c/o New School for Social Research Telephone: Algonquin 4-2567
66 West 12th Street
New York 11, N. Y.

Stamo Papadaki, Acting Secretary

PURPOSE: To encourage the use of advanced techniques in the construction of cities, communities, buildings; to reestablish contacts between the different architectural groups in the liberated countries; and to assist constructively these groups and their countries in their task of planning and rebuilding the devastated areas.

ORGANIZATION: Organized in the fall of 1944, the Chapter for Relief and Postwar Planning, Inc., is an association formed by the American members of the Congres Internationaux d'Architecture Moderne (CIAM), joined with a representative group of members from other countries. As its name implies, the chapter aims to serve as a relief and postwar planning committee of its parent, the CIAM. The organization grew out of the realization that, because the USA has not been ravaged by war, architects and manufacturers have been able to work without interruption and to develop new techniques that will be of "inestimable value" in rebuilding devastated cities.

The international body, a nonprofit organization supported by membership fees, was established in 1928 with headquarters in Switzerland. Between 1928 and 1939, 18 national CIAM groups were formed in Europe and America, the leading architects of the modern architectural movement helping in their formation and taking an active part in their work during those 11 years.

From the time of its founding until the beginning of the war, the CIAM held five congresses and delegate meetings, in LaSarraz in 1928, in Frankfurt in 1929, in Brussels in 1930, in Athens in 1933, and in Paris in 1937. The congresses have been convoked on the basis of a definite program of work to be discussed and of resolutions to be adopted.

CIAM membership is representative of the best in modern and progressive architecture.

CIAM delegates from Brazil have expressed their desire to join the Chapter for Relief and Postwar Planning; delegations will be organized soon in Chile, Peru, Venezuela, Cuba and Mexico. All these countries are interested in the progress of building techniques in the United States and especially in the development of new systems in prefabrication applied to low-cost housing.

Officers of the American Chapter include: president, Richard L. Neutra; vice-presidents, K. Lonberg Holm, Paul Nelson, and Jose Luis Sert; acting secretary, Stamo Papadaki.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: Since the Chapter for Relief and Postwar Planning was set up to serve the parent organization, CIAM, its interests are almost wholly international in scope. It has begun to establish contacts with foreign governments and with the 18 groups of CIAM abroad "in the hope that rebuilding and replanning will proceed along constructive lines and that no emergency action will be taken in devastated regions which would freeze situations the wrong way for generations to come."

WARTIME OPERATIONS: The Chapter for Relief and Postwar Planning will collect, digest, translate and forward data on planning, building methods, systems of prefabrication and materials (catalogs of manufacturers, etc.) and will establish contacts with technical consultants in the USA when so required. It will work for the adoption of advanced planning standards, both for temporary and permanent construction, to fit the manifold current projects. The Chapter feels that it is only through such means and with the closest collaboration of fully-equipped planners and technicians that the tremendous work of world-wide reconstruction can be carried on without waste and errors.

TRAVELING EXHIBITIONS (of the CIAM):

"Dwellings for the Lowest Income Classes" -- material which served as a basis for the Frankfurt congress; 100 plates.

"Rational Lot Division" -- a series of documents prepared for the second congress at Brussels; 100 plates.

"The Functional City" -- plans and analytical reports covering 33 cities in different countries and on different continents; prepared for the fourth congress at Athens; 90 plates.

TRAVELING EXHIBITIONS (continued):

"The Resolutions and Declarations of the Fourth Congress" -- comprising the Athens chart; 40 plates, with text; prepared by the Swiss and Dutch groups.

"Modern Schools" -- a series of photographic documents and plans showing the best achievements; accompanied by critical text; work of the Swiss group.

"The Bath and Its Relation to Cultural Development" -- history, illustrations, plans, critical text; designed by the Swiss group.

A series of large plates exhibited in the "Pavilion of Modern Times" in Paris in 1937. These plates, illustrating town planning problems, were designed by the French group of the CIAM under the direction of Le Corbusier and P. Jeanneret.

PUBLICATIONS (of the CIAM):

Dwellings for Lowest Incomes -- Stuttgart; Julius Hoffman; 1930; second edition, 1933.

Rationelle Bebauungsweisen (Rational Lot Division) -- Stuttgart; Julius Hoffman; 1931.

Logis et Loisirs (Housing and Leisure) -- Paris; Architecture d'Aujourd'hui; 1938.

Basic reports, communications, questionnaires, reports of committees, fifth congress, Paris, 1937.

Can Our Cities Survive? -- Cambridge; Harvard University Press; 1942. An abc of urban problems, their analysis, their solutions, based on the proposals formulated by the fourth and fifth congresses of the CIAM; text by Jose Luis Sert.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

The overall planning organization for Protestant religious education in the United States and Canada.

203 North Wabash Avenue
Chicago 1, Illinois

Telephone: Central 4192

Dr. Roy G. Ross, General Secretary

PURPOSE: To advance religious education in local churches and communities through cooperation among denominational boards of education and inter-denominational councils of churches and religious education.

ORGANIZATION: Organized in 1907 as the International Sunday School Association of America, and operating under the name of the International Council of Religious Education since 1922, this organization holds one of the seven charters ever given by Congress to national bodies. Originally a lay movement, the International Council became a direct representative of the churches in America in 1922, with both lay and ecclesiastical representation in its official plenary body.

The International Council is a voluntary association of forty denominational boards of religious education in the United States and Canada, four state councils of religious education and twenty-seven state councils of churches and religious education. In addition, 135 city councils of churches and religious education and seven provincial councils of religious education are related agencies. These boards and councils represent approximately ninety per cent of the total membership of the Protestant churches in America.

Among the officers of the Council are: president, Comdr. Harold E. Stassen, St. Paul; acting president, during foreign service of Comdr. Stassen, James L. Kraft, Chicago; vice presidents: Mrs. J. N. McEachern, Atlanta; Congressman Ralph W. Gwinn, Washington; Rev. C. H. Dickinson, Toronto; general secretary, Dr. Roy G. Ross, Chicago; treasurer, James L. Kraft, Chicago; chairman of the Council, Dr. Arle Ayres Brown, Madison, N. J.; chairman of Board of Trustees, Dr. Luther Wesley Smith, Philadelphia; chairman of Commission on Educational Program, Dr. Paul H. Vieth, New Haven.

OPERATIONS: Through its nineteen departments of work, the Council carries out the wishes of its constituent members, making overall plans for Protestantism. Such programs are used in the individual churches of its member denominations and interdenominationally by member state councils working together in the cities and towns across America. The Council's overall planning is accepted or modified by each denominational board of education and each state council according to its individual needs and policies. Standing committees of the International Council, officially representing

boards of education and state councils, are responsible for the work of the departments. Such departments as the following indicate the nature of the Council's program: Children's Work; Young People's Work; Adult Work; Lesson Studies; Educational Program; Leadership Education; Weekday Religious Education; Vacation Religious Education; Visual Education; Social Education; Radio Education; Field Administration; Public Relations; Laymen's Crusade for Christian Education; and International Journal of Religious Education.

Built up over many years by cooperative working together on the part of Protestant churches of America are certain nation-wide observances, sponsored by the International Council of Religious Education, in which millions of individuals and tens of thousands of churches celebrate the following weeks simultaneously:

- 1) Youth Week (Last Sunday in January through first Sunday in February.)
- 2) National Family Week (First Sunday in May through the second Sunday in May.)
- 3) Religious Education Week (Last Sunday in September through the first Sunday in October.)

With other interdenominational agencies in Protestantism, the International Council in 1943 sought the cooperation of other faiths in the observance of National Family Week. This week has brought about the enlargement of the traditional Mother's Day with a religious emphasis on the whole family. Cooperating with Protestant organizations in this celebration of National Family Week are Catholic and Jewish organizations, nationally as well as locally.

In 1934 the International Council initiated the United Christian Youth Movement which is the cooperative agency for the united youth work of forty Protestant denominations, 173 state, provincial and community councils of churches and religious education, and fourteen national youth serving agencies such as the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Boy Scouts of America, Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, Inc., and the United Society of Christian Endeavor. The United Christian Youth Movement is administered through the International Council and has a program of action, "calling ten million youth of the continent to consecrated effort in building a new world."

WARTIME OPERATIONS: The International Council was first to see the need of a united effort on behalf of all denominations to serve Protestant chaplains in the armed forces of the nation. With three other national agencies, the Council led the way in setting up the Service Men's Christian League and loaned its youth director to serve as general secretary of the League. This League supplies chaplains with devotional and inspirational literature on a monthly basis. Millions of copies of The Link and The Chaplain have been flown to all corners of the globe and thousands of units of the League are in operation in every theatre of war.

On the home front, the International Council, together with its member agencies, has brought religious teaching to childhood and youth in the new war production centers where tens of thousands of families have come for the duration of the war. It is estimated that more than half a million children, heretofore without religious teaching, have been given definite instruction during the war years. In many cities such instruction is now on a year-round basis.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The Council is officially international in that it is composed of member agencies in both the United States and Canada. Its affiliate organization, the International Association of Daily Vacation Bible Schools, is also international (United States and Canada) in scope. The Council holds membership in the Liaison Committee on International Education, Washington, D. C. The International Council is likewise the largest constituent unit of the World's Sunday School Association, New York, an organization made up of associations or councils in fifty-five countries of the world.

MEMBERSHIP: Membership in the Council is entirely voluntary and is open only to those denominations and those state councils that are distinctly evangelical in character and program. Each member must agree to participate actively in one or more phases of the Council's program and must accept its proportionate share of responsibility for support of the Council's budget.

PUBLICATIONS:

International Journal of Religious Education, monthly, \$1.50 per year.

International Council Year Book, and more than fifty other printed publications, products of the various age-group and functional standing committees of the Council. Monthly service, \$10.00 per year.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF BUSINESS AND
PROFESSIONAL WOMEN

The international organization of the national federations of business and professional women.

Hotel Biltmore
Madison Avenue and 43rd Street
New York 17, N. Y.

Telephone: Murray Hill 6-3977

Dr. Lena Madesin Phillips, President

PURPOSE: "To advance the interests of business and professional women around the world, to open up new fields of opportunity to them, to give them greater scope in both power and service and, through establishing branches of the organization in many countries, to foster that spirit of mutual understanding which must be the true basis of international goodwill." (Official Statement)

ORGANIZATION: The International Federation of Business and Professional Women was organized in Geneva in August 1930, at an International Conference attended by representatives of 16 countries. When the war began, the Federation had 100,000 members with branches in 27 countries. Because of large membership gains in Great Britain this figure was substantially increased during the war. The president is Dr. Lena Madesin Phillips, one of the founders, and past president of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs of the United States. Vice-presidents include Dr. Maria Castellani of Italy, Miss Carolina Haslett of Great Britain, Miss Dorothy Heneker of Montreal and London, Fru Alva Myrdal of Stockholm, Froken Caro Olden of Norway, Senator Anna Paradowska-Szelagowska of Poland, Miss Margery L. Toulson of New Zealand.

OPERATIONS: Through correspondence, visits and conferences, many contacts existed before the war among the branches of the Federation. The last International Congress was held in Budapest in 1938. In pre-war days the International Federation took the leadership among women's international organizations at both the League of Nations assemblies and the International Labor Conference on matters affecting the status of women. In 1937 a Three-year Objective was established through which members pledged themselves to improve the position of women in their respective countries. Working to dispel the fallacy that women are impermanent in business, a world-wide inquiry was made of the status of women considering the period from the end of World War I to 1939. Vice-President Alva Myrdal assembled the material in a report presented at a Board Meeting in Trondheim, Norway in 1939.

During the war Federations in many countries continued to operate with groups in occupied countries meeting through underground methods. The International has already established contact with the French leaders

and with the newly-constituted Italian Federation.

PUBLICATIONS: The Federation has issued three publications since the outbreak of the war. An interim report of the International President brings Federations up-to-date on happenings since meetings were suspended. Blueprints for the World of Tomorrow, a compilation of the various plans for world reorganization, was made by Emma Gelders Stern with the assistance of two Federation members: Mrs. E. K. Lehmann of OWI and Miss Marie Ginsberg of the Council of Women for Postwar Europe.

Answers to the problems posed in the last pamphlet were received from business and professional women's clubs all over the world and were published under the title, A Common Denominator in World Thinking. Copies of this publication were sent to all the delegates to the San Francisco Conference.

INTERNATIONAL HOUSE

A center for students from all parts of the world.

500 Riverside Drive
New York 27, N. Y.

Telephone: Monument 2-8500
Cable Address: INHOUSE

Miss Isabelle McKeith, Director of Public Relations

PURPOSE: "Founded to promote international understanding and fellowship, it has afforded to foreign students a home away from home and an introduction to American ways of living. To Americans, International House gives the larger view which comes from friendship with students of different national and cultural backgrounds." (Official statement)

ORGANIZATION: The foundation of International House in 1924 was the culmination of 15 years' work among foreign students in New York City, carried on under the leadership of Harry Edmonds. A permanent residential and social center for foreign and American students was made possible through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who donated the land, building, and equipment of the House, an attractive building situated on Riverside Drive overlooking the Hudson River and the Palisades. It offers residence accommodations for over 500 men and women.

The affairs of International House are managed by an independent board of trustees to which the director is immediately responsible. The present director is Mrs. John L. Mott, and Miss Isabelle McKeith is director of public relations.

The success of the experiment in New York led to the building of the International House in Berkeley, California, in 1930, and to the erection of the Chicago House two years later. A fourth House was completed in 1936 at the Cite Universitaire in Paris. All these houses have been the gifts of John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

An extensive educational and social program is carried on in the House itself. This includes: (1) language classes; (2) discussion groups in international and inter-American problems; (3) musical appreciation courses; (4) musicales; (5) folk dancing; (6) hiking and excursions to visit artistic and historical monuments; (7) sports--tennis, badminton, etc.; (8) social programs--teas, dances, etc.

INTERNATIONAL INTERESTS: International House deliberately avoids special emphasis on any single country or region. Fifty-eight countries are now represented in its resident membership. At

present, alumni groups of International House are meeting in Chili, Haiti, Canada, Denmark, Panama, China, India, Cairo, and several cities in the United States, and others may be expected to hold meetings as channels of communications return to normal.

MEMBERSHIP: The privileges of International House are open to men and women students registered in the colleges, universities and professional schools of Greater New York. Students may become associated with the House either as resident or nonresident members, but in all cases they must have definite qualifications, and their applications must be approved by the committee on admissions. Members are accepted without consideration of race or creed but, in general, must be graduate students or older students in special fields.

PUBLICATIONS: International Quarterly - published for alumni and student members.

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION SERVICE
American Branch

An intercountry consultation service for personal and family problems; a voluntary, international case work agency.

122 East 22nd Street
New York 3, N. Y.

Telephone: Gramercy 5-6880
Cable Address: MIGRANTO

Miss Ruth Larned, Associate International Director
Miss Elizabeth W. Clark, Associate American Director

PURPOSE: To render social service, through cooperative effort, to individuals whose problems have arisen as a consequence of migration, and the solution of which involves action in more than one country.

ORGANIZATION: The Service was established in 1924, after having operated tentatively in France, the USA and some other points since 1921. Incorporated as a membership organization, it was at first supported by foundations, of which it later became independent. Its funds now are derived (a) from private contributions of members and others who believe in this method of international cooperation, and (b) by subsidies from the various governments with which the Service works. These subsidies are offered without prejudice to the entire freedom of action of the Service.

International headquarters of the IMS are at Geneva, Switzerland.

In 1939 the organization had offices in France, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Poland and the USA. Its office in Germany, formally dropped from the international organization in 1936, continued to cooperate on a limited basis with certain European branches.

The American Branch operates under the guidance of officers and a paid professional staff of social workers.

The American Branch works closely with the State Department and the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Working relationships and an interchange of services have developed between the organization and the American Red Cross, American Friends Service Committee, American Committee for Christian Refugees, Jewish Joint Distribution Committee and other similar important agencies.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: "For transplanted individuals who apply for social service, the IMS acts as intermediary between the social worker aiding them in the new country and the one in the country from which they came and in which they still have ties. The results of this service provide a basis for the establishment of

proper scientific procedures to be used in the solution of international problems growing out of the conditions and consequences of migration in their effect on individual, family and social life. Through its specialized knowledge, it seeks to illuminate for social workers in each country the 'invisible background' and to integrate the planning where distance, differences in cultural setting and concepts, or legal and technical controls contribute to insecurity, separation, or breakdown in family life.

"From time to time, the IMS makes studies of use to governments and international bodies. One is being made in refugee camps in Switzerland and at Fort Ontario, Oswego, New York, with a view to identifying procedures which may be used in the repatriation, emigration or resettlement by the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees and others." (Official statement)

WARTIME OPERATIONS: "The IMS also serves as consultant on situations which may not require international case work but which are affected by immigration or other laws and regulations controlling aliens. An irregular status under the immigration law, the frustrating and other psychological effects of being an alien or enemy alien frequently call for expert advice . . .", advice available from the highly-trained personnel of the Service.

"The IMS is on the alert for every change in the world situation and in wartime controls which will make it possible to act at the earliest possible moment on individual cases." (Official statement)

The organization hopes to reconstruct agencies in the several countries where its branches existed before the war and to re-establish contact with the other organizations throughout the world which have served as correspondents for many years. In rebuilding its national branches, in order to help meet the complex and enormous migration problems of the postwar period, it would make use, as in the past, of nationals of these countries as they are liberated.

PUBLICATIONS:

One-page flyer which briefs the functions and procedures of the IMS.

Elaborate four-page letterhead which describes on pages 2 and 3 the organization and the principles underlying its operation and lists on page 4 the top officers of the IMS and its American Branch.

INTERNATIONAL TRAINING ADMINISTRATION, INC.

A non-profit, service-type institution carrying out practical, technical and professional training programs in the United States for nationals of other countries.

734 Fifteenth Street, N.W.
Washington 5, D. C.

Telephone: Republic 2000
Cable Address: INTAD

Elliott S. Hanson, President
George N. Butler, Vice President
Benjamin A. Theeman, Secretary and Treasurer

PURPOSE: To foster and assist international programs of practical, technical and professional training conducted in the United States by either foreign or domestic organizations: governments, private enterprise, foundations and others.

ORGANIZATION: In 1941 the Inter-American Trade Scholarship was initiated by Nelson A. Rockefeller, then Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and now Assistant Secretary of State, as a government-industry sponsored training program to provide on-the-job practical training for men from the 20 other American republics. The Trade Scholarship program became the Inter-American Training Administration, utilized by government agencies and domestic companies in the United States and by the governments and companies of the other countries in the conduct of their training programs. The project was so successful that in 1944 it was established as the International Training Administration, Inc. to operate on a world wide basis as a self-sustaining non-governmental institution.

The National Foreign Trade Council participated, at the suggestion of the Coordinator, in the conversion of the ITA to a private organization operating on a fee basis. A survey was made by Mr. James S. Carson, chairman of the Council's Education Committee. The reaction of the great majority of business organizations canvassed was found to be favorable, and as a result, the National Foreign Trade Council formally endorsed the program. Elliott S. Hanson, formerly with the U.S. Steel Corporation, is President of the ITA. The Board of Directors which comprises leading business men, labor leaders and government officials is as follows: Clark H. Minor, Chairman; William L. Batt; William A. M. Burden; James B. Cary; James S. Carson; Elliott S. Hansen; Harrison Jones; Julius G. Luhrsen; Robert J. Lynch; John C. McClintock; Charles P. McCormick; Joseph C. Rovensky; Robert J. Watt.

OPERATIONS: ITA is essentially a service-type institution. It neither finances programs nor does it provide the actual training. It assists in the planning of the project through a consultative and advisory service, drawing upon the facilities of numerous

other organizations. It has developed standardized procedures to simplify the program's operation.

Selection of qualified applicants abroad is expedited through Training Administration Selection Committees which have functioned continuously in each of the American republics since 1941. They are usually composed of three members: an American business man resident in the country, and two others who are nationals of the country -- at least one person possessing a technical background. Candidates are carefully selected on the basis of character, educational qualifications and medical fitness.

To date the International Training Administration has not brought any trainees from the liberated countries, though it is being contemplated. Inquiries have been received from India, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Czechoslovakia, the Netherlands and other countries. Thus far the trainees have come from Latin America, China, and Turkey. OWI outposts can advise interested persons to reach ITA headquarters through the embassies or legations of their governments in the United States. Selection committees will eventually be formed in other parts of the world.

The prompt determination of suitable opportunities for training and experience is effected through sustained contact with industry, agriculture, commerce, and government departments. The International Training Administration also functions as a placement and administrative bureau for various government agencies.

A planned period of orientation is arranged to assist in adjustment to the conditions of on-the-job training. This includes a general and technical orientation as well as language instruction where necessary, using appropriate governmental and private agencies. The Administration has an experienced staff proficient in several languages to aid the trainees. The progress of the individual is recorded, utilizing field representatives to maintain contacts at the points of training. The ITA contemplates including women trainees at some future date.

THE IRANIAN INSTITUTE AND SCHOOL FOR ASIATIC STUDIES

An independent American organization to further, through research and education, a knowledge of Iranian and interrelated cultures of Asia.

9 East 89th Street
New York 28, N. Y.

Telephone: Atwater 9-0078-9

Arthur Upham Pope, Director

PURPOSE: To carry on scholarly research and education in the field of Iranian and interrelated Asiatic cultures; to make available to the general public, professional scholar and practicing artist -- through publications, lectures, exhibitions and its School for Asiatic Studies -- the results of its investigations; to lay special emphasis on the interrelations between the various national and regional cultures.

ORGANIZATION: Although the Institute was established in 1930, at the onset of the depression decade, it has grown consistently despite the disruption of a world war. It was founded by Arthur Upham Pope, "in the conviction that Iran has played a fundamental role in the history of culture; that for more than 5,000 years Iran has been a creative force in human history, and that the study and full appropriation of its contribution, too long neglected, has now become one of the major intellectual tasks of our time."

The School for Iranian Studies, founded in 1938 and in 1942 expanded into a School for Asiatic Studies, was organized to provide training and equipment for those undertaking every kind of professional work in Oriental fields, for it soon became obvious that it was not possible to confine such studies to Iran, because Iran, the oldest of the Asiatic cultures, had made vital contributions to the initiation of civilization in nearly every other region of Asia, and in turn was continuously indebted to these other cultures. The increasingly urgent demand in America for an adequate training school for leaders in all aspects of Asiatic culture and current problems required the expansion of the Institute's activities to include the entire continent.

The School has an eminent faculty of 12, with a supplementary panel of 12 more available on call, commanding among them nearly 50 languages and covering practically every aspect of Asiatic culture. Ample facilities are provided for the preparation of

university teachers, research scholars, museum curators, archaeologists and other field investigators, artists, architects, designers, critics, and the general public. Training for a further group has been required by the war and postwar necessities: government officials, administrators, philanthropists, engineers, financiers, economists, exporters and importers, and all those interested in developmental work in Asia. At present 115 students are registered in the School.

The Institute and its School occupy a large house in New York City. The building, which houses the offices, classrooms and a small museum of about 500 objects (largely loans from members) with a value of about a million dollars, is beautifully furnished with Oriental rugs and numerous examples of Oriental pottery, paintings, textiles and manuscripts.

The Institute operates under the guidance of officers (headed by Stephen Duggan, president, and Mr. Pope), a board of directors (including such prominent persons as Robert Woods Bliss, Sumner Welles, Myron C. Taylor and Mrs. Otto Kahn), an advisory council, a foreign advisory council, and the research and teaching staff.

The Institute is financed through memberships of various kinds, student fees, several contributing foundations, and individual contributions.

In addition to the School for Asiatic Studies, the Institute sponsors field investigations in archaeology, surveys of architecture, arts and crafts; has established and is constantly augmenting an unusual series of archives, which include a documentary survey, iconographic index, architectural index, analytical corpus of drawings, seal impressions, coins, a large photographic collection, a library and gallery exhibitions; maintains publications, and holds public lectures and an annual dinner which has become a feature of the cultural life of New York, presenting every year distinguished speakers who announce the latest work in the field of Asiatic culture. The Institute also arranges special gallery exhibitions stressing historical significance.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: Throughout its career, the Institute has had extensive international connections. It has members in the principal foreign countries. Its founders initiated and directed the First International Exhibition and the concurrent International Congress of Persian Art in Philadelphia in 1926, the Second in London in 1931, and took a responsible part in the Exhibition and Congress in Leningrad in 1935. The Exhibition in New York in 1940 was entirely the work of the Institute. It has organized and directed about 150 exhibitions in 11 countries, of which more than 50 were held for American museums, universities and art associations.

The Institute offers a number of fellowships and tuition scholarships, all of which are open to foreign students.

The Institute has organized, financed and directed three archaeological expeditions and participated in a fourth, and has organized 14 expeditions for the survey of Iranian architecture in Iran, Iraq, Afghanistan and related regions. These expeditions discovered scores of important unknown monuments, produced hundreds of plans and measured drawings and brought back nearly 8,000 photographic negatives of important monuments and objects. One member of the expeditionary staff is still working in Iran.

Throughout its career, the Institute has had the closest cooperation with Iran, where it has received many special privileges. It has also enjoyed helpful collaboration with Russia. It cooperated on the International Congress of Persian Art held in Leningrad and has exchanged scholarly articles for publication in bulletins. This interchange is to be resumed as soon as possible. The Institute has tentative plans with the Russian Academy of Architecture for cooperative archaeological work in the Russian Middle East and in Iran.

The Institute has made preliminary plans looking to a survey of Chinese architecture.

The American organization has collaborated and is now working with Indian scholars on a study and survey of Indian economic problems covering the historical aspects and a discussion of future Asiatic economic problems. The Institute is conducting a seminar on this subject, and two brief volumes dealing especially with Indian economic problems and population movements will be issued shortly.

WARTIME OPERATIONS: The Institute has cooperated during the war with various government agencies; it has helped in the training of OWI field representatives, and has worked with the Office of Strategic Services and with the State Department. Various officials have come to the School for Asiatic Studies for special training. The Institute has worked with the United States Army in preparing phrase books for the troops. A number of Institute officers have made important contributions personally to the war effort, through writing and teaching.

<u>MEMBERSHIP:</u>	Professional or Student	\$ 5.00
	Institutional	10.00
	Annual	15.00
	Contributing	25.00
	Sustaining	100.00

MEMBERSHIPS (continued):

Life	\$ 500.00
Benefactor	1,000.00
Patron	5,000.00

Contributions to the Institute are deductible from income tax, and a list of 15 privileges -- including publications, book discounts, access to Institute facilities, admittance to special lectures and exhibitions, and the like -- accrue to members of the organization.

PUBLICATIONS: The Institute has published the Survey of Persian Art (7 volumes, Oxford University Press, 1938), already acknowledged "an epoch-making work, indisputably the greatest single book yet produced in the history of culture." It represents the cooperative and closely organized effort of 72 scholars, and is magnificently illustrated and printed.

The Institute has a far-reaching plan for further publications in the field: texts, source books, monographs, treatises, general handbooks, all addressed to scholars, artists and the general public. Many of these works are well advanced. A two-volume History of Asiatic Textiles, and a single volume, Masterpieces of Persian Art, richly illustrated, as well as The Aesthetics of Persian Painting, a volume on modern Persia, five on current economic problems of Asia, are all nearly ready for the press.

Its Bulletin is known as one of the most useful publications in the field of Asiatic art. A special reprint series is published by the Institute and distributed to its members.

JUILLIARD SCHOOL OF MUSIC

130 Claremont Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Telephone: Monument 2-3302

Oscar Wagner, Dean of Graduate School

PURPOSE: The Juilliard Foundation was established in March, 1920, through the legacy of Augustus D. Juilliard, merchant, capitalist, and patron of music, which designated that the income be spent for the furtherance of music in America. The Juilliard School of Music was founded to carry out the terms of the bequest.

ORGANIZATION: The Juilliard Graduate School was organized in 1924 to provide free instruction in music for unusually gifted students who are qualified for work under the world's great artists. Admission is through competitive examinations before the faculty. Qualified citizens from North or South America may apply. There have been about ten South American students in the Graduate School. The success of the efforts of the Juilliard Graduate School may be measured to some extent by the fact that ten of its graduates are singing leading roles in the Metropolitan Opera; scores of its graduates are members of the leading symphonic orchestras in America; a large number are active in the concert and radio field (William Kappell, Eugene List, Rise Stevens, Sascha Gorodnitzki, etc.) and perhaps the greatest number are active teachers in colleges, schools and private studios. The number of students holding fellowships in the graduate school at one time is limited to 150. Among the world-renowned members of the faculty are: Olga Samaroff-Stokowski, Ernest Hutcheson, Felix Salmond, Louis Persinger, Carl Friedberg, and Albert Spalding.

In 1926, the Juilliard Foundation took over the Institute of Musical Art, founded in 1805 by Frank Damrosch and James Loeb, and by allying it with the Juilliard Graduate School formed the Juilliard School of Music. The chief reason for adding the Institute to the Graduate School was to formulate a complete educational system in music from primary classes to the most advanced. Students may enter the Institute of Musical Art, now the undergraduate section of the Juilliard School of Music, on payment of tuition and the passing of certain tests. The Institute makes many scholarships available each year. Courses leading to the Diploma and the Post-Graduate Diploma are given, and the degree of Bachelor of Science with a major in music, and Master of Science are conferred on those who complete the necessary courses. There are no citizenship restrictions in the Institute. At present there are approximately 1,400 students enrolled.

The Juilliard Summer School was organized in the summer of 1932. It is open on payment of tuition to music students of all degrees of advancement, although the greater number of the students are teachers whose professional work in the winter prevents them from studying intensively during those months.

The Opera School is one of the functions of the Juilliard Graduate School. Each year several operas are studied and usually three are given public performances. Since its establishment in 1931 the Opera School has produced 39 operas, seven of which were first performances in America, and six were world-premieres of operas by contemporary American composers.

The library of the School contains a comprehensive reference and circulating collection of musical literature and scores as well as a library of books for use in academic courses -- more than 11,000 books and scores; 20,000 vocal scores; and over 5000 recordings.

Each year the School holds a competition for the publication of a major orchestral work by an American composer. The School pays for the publishing and the composer receives all income that may be derived from the composition. At the present date (1944), 22 orchestral works have been published in this way and many of the scores have been sent upon request to England, Russia, France and South America.

Among the distinguished Europeans who have been official guests or made guest appearances at the School are Erich Kleiber, Arnold Schoenberg, Nadia Boulanger, Paul Hindemith, Sergei Rachmaninoff, Leopold Stokowski, Wilfred Pelletier. In 1929, in an exchange with Germany of two students from each country, the Juilliard School sent Charles Kullman and Suzanne Fisher to Berlin. Both were engaged that same year to sing at the Staatsoper in Berlin. The Australian Government is working out arrangements by which two Australian students will be sent to the Graduate School for study.

THE JUNIOR TOWN MEETING LEAGUE

An organization to foster discussion of current affairs among youth in the United States and Canada.

400 South Front Street
Columbus 15, Ohio

Telephone: Adams 6116

C. W. Pettegrew, National Moderator

- PURPOSE:
- "1) To promote the cause of free discussion.
 - 2) To encourage cooperation with the activities of the League by all organizations and individuals interested in education, democracy, and good citizenship.
 - 3) To propose and define questions which may be used in Junior Town Meeting discussion.
 - 4) To conduct demonstrations, conferences, and training programs.
 - 5) To establish suitable recognition for pupils who are well informed about current affairs in order to awaken better understanding of local, national, and world problems." (Official Statement)

ORGANIZATION: The Junior Town Meeting League was formed on February 5, 1944, as a result of the interest shown in the annual Institute for Education by Radio which is sponsored annually by Ohio State University.

The League operates under the guidance of: (1) its board of trustees, which includes people in the fields of radio and education; (2) its three officers, Allen Y. King, directing supervisor of social studies for the Cleveland, Ohio, Public Schools, President; W. Linwood Chase, professor of education, Boston University, vice-president; Byron B. Williams, New York City, secretary-treasurer, and C. W. Pettegrew, a member of the staff of the American Education Press, Inc., who serves as National Moderator; (3) and its council, which is composed of individuals representing the National Council for the Social Studies, National Association of Teachers of Speech, American Education Fellowship, National Association of Broadcasters, Foreign Policy Association, Federal Radio Education Committee, Association for Education by Radio, National Association of Educational Broadcasters, National Council of the Young Men's Christian Association, National Council of Teachers of English, and National Catholic Welfare Conference, as well as individuals elected from the membership of the League.

OPERATIONS: The League was organized to establish cooperation and an exchange of ideas among educators interested in the use of discussion techniques by youth both in schools and in out-of-school groups. It aids and encourages the actual use of the techniques of forum discussion by youth in their classes (history, geography, economics, sociology, civics and contemporary problems, English, and speech), in their school assemblies,

and in their nonschool organizations.

The League serves as a clearing house of information and ideas for radio and educational groups championing the Junior Town Meeting idea; making available three types of services: publications; demonstrations, advisory services, and a training program; and a national conference.

The organization offers high schools the services of an experienced moderator and discussion leader to conduct demonstration discussions in high school assemblies. This service is available to schools which are not members of the League as well as to members, without charge. The demonstration service is also available in connection with professional educational meetings, and, in limited form, to youth groups. The free advisory service is made available by mail and personal visit of the moderator to schools, school systems, youth groups and radio stations which wish to set up forum discussions. The League will, within the limits of its resources, assist any national, state, or local educational organization in the training of discussion leaders, forum chairmen, or moderators for discussions in school or with other youth groups.

The National conference on youth discussion techniques is conducted annually in cooperation with the Institute for Education by Radio sponsored by Ohio State University.

Junior Town Meeting League discussions are now going on by radio in 17 cities in the United States. Some of them are sponsored and others are sustaining public service programs. OWI has plattered the best of the scripts for rebroadcast abroad.

MEMBERSHIP: To further its objective of establishing cooperation and an exchange of ideas among educators interested in the use of discussion techniques by youth, the League has opened its membership to anyone in educational work. It likes to enlist schools, groups within schools, youth forums, and other interested organizations, rather than individuals acting for themselves. The following, as representatives of groups, are invited to membership: superintendents of schools, school principals; directors of education; teachers of history, civics, social studies, geography, sociology, contemporary affairs, English and speech. There are no dues and no fees.

The League has members in England, Hawaii, and Canada.

PUBLICATIONS: Civic Training--a weekly bulletin for League members, features the League's own "topic of the week" in outline form ready for use by discussion groups.

Make Youth Discussion Conscious! --a handbook sent to all members of the League as their membership applications are approved and membership cards are issued. It explains various adaptations of famous radio forum discussions for school and class use, and tells how to prepare for effective, successful discussions in school and non-school youth groups.

LABOR LEAGUE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

The United Nations Relief Arm of the American Federation of Labor.

10 East 46th Street
New York 16, N. Y.

Telephone: Lexington 2-4540

Abraham Bluestein, Executive Director

PURPOSE: To serve as the official relief arm of the American Federation of Labor, and as a "medium of expression for the Federation's uncompromising hostility to all forms of tyranny, persecution, and aggression."

ORGANIZATION: The League was formed in 1938 by the American Federation of Labor as a result of the menace to human rights implicit in totalitarianism. It now has sixteen regional offices and more than 500 local committees in the United States.

Before the entry of the United States into the war, it carried on a campaign of education through meetings, radio broadcasts, forums and the printed word, warning against fifth-column groups and activities; analyzing fifth-column propaganda and combating attempts to divide the American people on racial, religious and class grounds.

The League receives support from its parent body, the American Federation of Labor, but the expense of its participation in fund-raising is met by the Red Cross and the National War Fund.

Its chief officers are: William Green, honorary president; George Meany, honorary secretary; Matthew Woll, president; Jeremiah T. Mahoney, treasurer; Abraham Bluestein, executive director.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The League is seeking to raise a minimum of \$1,000,000 in order to rebuild and strengthen the free trade unions of Europe, Asia and South America.

WARTIME OPERATIONS: The present activities of the League are chiefly concerned with relief problems, both domestic and foreign, occasioned or heightened by the war. By agreements with the Community Chests and Councils, Inc., the Red Cross, and the National War Fund, it undertakes to eliminate the confusion and duplication of separate appeals to organized labor for war relief. It helps mobilize the interest and support of labor, assures labor's representation in the making up of campaign budgets, direction of campaigns, and allocation of funds received, and secures accurate records of contributions by AFL unions and members.

LABOR LEAGUE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS -2-

The League also lends it support to war-bond drives, civilian defense activities, blood-donor services and the United Service Organizations. It is now instituting a number of referral centers for discharged service men.

MEMBERSHIP: The membership is that of the American Federation of Labor, approximately 7,000,000.

PUBLICATIONS:

Labor League News, monthly.

Bulletins. Irregular.

Pamphlets and weekly news releases.

LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY, INC.

A nonprofit, educational organization committed to a program of education in behalf of increasing democracy in our economic, political and cultural life.

112 East 19th Street
New York 3, N. Y.

Telephone: Algonquin 4-5865

Harry W. Laidler, Executive Director

PURPOSE: "To encourage every movement in the fields of labor, of cooperation, of democratic public control and ownership, of social legislation, of civil liberties, of education, and of international organization which aims at the preservation and the strengthening of the democratic way of life." (Official statement)

ORGANIZATION: The Intercollegiate Socialist Society, predecessor of the League for Industrial Democracy, was organized at a meeting held on the top floor of Peck's Restaurant, 140 Fulton Street, New York City, on the afternoon of September 12, 1905. Jack London was elected the first president. Among others active in the founding were Upton Sinclair, J. S. Phelps Stokes, Owen R. Lovejoy and Clarence Darrow. To spread more light on Socialism and the labor movement was the primary aim of the ISS.

In 1921, the ISS was reorganized as the League for Industrial Democracy, and placed on a somewhat broader basis than the ISS. While strengthening its work in the colleges, it directed increasing attention to the general public and, while educating for a far-flung system based on production for use, devoted much of its thought and energy to the immediate problems before the labor movement on the economic, the cooperative, the political and the cultural fronts. Robert Morss Lovett became the League's first president and Charles P. Steinmetz, America's electrical wizard, its vice-president.

Present officers include: president, Mark Starr, educational director of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union; treasurer, Herbert W. Payne, vice-president of the Textile Workers of America; honorary president, Dr. John Dewey, philosopher and educator; chairman of the board, Alfred Baker Lewis, president of the Trade Union Accident and Health Association of America; secretary, Dr. Harry W. Laidler, author and economist.

Among its activities the League organizes special research on various problems of labor and of economic, political and social control. Each year the League adds to its extensive list of popular pamphlets monographs on vital contemporary problems.

The League holds frequent conferences of national importance, addressed by men and women of distinction in the professional, labor, industrial and political life of the country. It organizes frequent lecture trips

for well-known men and women in the colleges and before important city groups. In New York and other cities, the League arranges numerous radio broadcasts as a continuous service and in connection with LID conferences, dinners and other meetings.

It organizes city and college branches, which conduct many types of educational activity. The largest city chapter is that of New York.

The League also acts as an information center on problems of industrial democracy, conducts, in normal years, a Summer School for students, cooperates with important social groups concerned with democratic progress.

The LID is financed by the dues of its membership, which numbers about 2000, by voluntary contributions and by the sale of its publications.

MEMBERSHIP: Membership is open to all in sympathy with the aims of the League. Members receive, free of charge, the League's pamphlets, quarterly Bulletins and announcements of important meetings and conferences.

Active members, \$3 a year
Contributing members, \$5 to \$10 a year
Sustaining members, \$10 to \$100 a year
Life members, \$100 and more

PUBLICATIONS: Some pamphlets of the LID:

<u>Public Debt and Taxation in the Postwar World</u> - William Withers	\$.15
<u>Postwar Planning for Peace and Full Employment</u> - Walter Nash, Thurman Arnold and others	.25
<u>British Labor on Reconstruction in War and Peace</u>	.15
<u>The Role of the Races in Our Future Civilization</u> - Pearl S. Buck, Lin Yutang and 35 others (112 pp.)	.50
<u>The Consumer Cooperative Movement</u> - Harry W. Laidler and Wallace J. Campbell	.15
<u>Waste and the Machine Age</u> - Stuart Chase	.15
<u>Intelligent Consumer's Guide to Hospital and Medical Plans</u> - Harold Maslow	.15
<u>Workers' Education Today</u> - Mark Starr	.15
<u>Thirty-five Years of Educational Pioneering</u> - John Dewey, Jonathan Daniels and others	.10
<u>The Federal Government and Functional Democracy</u> - Harry W. Laidler	.10
<u>The Middle Class and Organized Labor</u> - Robert Morss Lovett	.10
<u>Monopoly and Big Business</u> - Irving Lipkowitz	.20
<u>Immigration and National Welfare</u> - Felix S. Cohen	.15
<u>Russia - Democracy or Dictatorship?</u> - Norman Thomas and Joel Seidman	.25
<u>Labor, Machines and Depressions</u> - Alfred Baker Lewis	.10
<u>Health, Security for the Nation</u> - John Kingsbury	.15
<u>Anti-Labor Activities in the U.S.</u> - David Saposs, et al.	.15
<u>Toward a Farmer-Labor Party</u> - Harry W. Laidler	.15
<u>Democracy vs. Dictatorship</u> - Norman Thomas	.15
<u>Rich Land, Poor Land</u> - Stuart Chase	.15

PUBLICATIONS: (continued)

<u>The Office Worker</u> - Orlie Pell	.10
<u>Railroads vs. Public Interest</u> - Irving Lipkowitz	.10
<u>European Trade Unionism and Politics</u> - Dr. Fraz Neumann, preface by Harold J. Laski	.15
<u>America's Struggle for Electric Power</u> - John Bauer	.10

LEAGUE OF COMPOSERS

A group of composers and laymen "devoted to the intensive promotion of contemporary music."

New York City Center
130 West 56th Street
New York 19, N. Y.

Telephone: Columbus 5-7217
Cable Address: COMPOLEGUE

Mrs. Arthur M. Reis, Chairman of the Executive Board
Minna Lederman, Editor of Modern Music

PURPOSE: The League of Composers was organized in 1923 with the purpose of promoting the work of contemporary composers, acting as a national and international organization which presents to the public all phases of modern music, serving as a cultural and educational guide to the understanding and appreciation of new compositions, as well as being a source from which talented young composers could receive stimulation and assistance in producing their music.

ORGANIZATION: The League is managed by an Executive Board of which Mrs. Arthur M. Reis is the Chairman and Pierson Underwood, the Treasurer. There is an auxiliary board which from time to time acts as an advisory and money-raising body. Mrs. Myron C. Taylor is the Chairman and Mrs. Otto Kahn and the Countess Mercati are vice-chairmen. An associate board has taken over summer concerts in the Central Park Mall and in Brooklyn for the past two seasons.

To composers the League offers recognition and stimulation of talent, commissions for new works, sponsorship of first performances, the introduction of young composers to appreciative audiences, and the necessary contacts for the production of composition. Over 900 works of living composers have been presented by the League, including American premieres of works by Stravinsky, Schoenberg, Bloch, Bartok, Malipiero, Gruenberg, Jacobi, Hindemith, Whithorne, Copland, etc; premieres of operas and ballets at the Metropolitan Opera House, of Stravinsky's Les Noces, Sacre du Printemps, Oedipus Rex, Schoenberg's Glueckliche Hand, Prokofieff's Pas d'Acier conducted by Stokowski and Shostakovitch's opera Lady Macbeth of Mzensk, conducted by Rodzinski, etc; premieres of chamber operas and ballets such as De Falla's El Retablo, Stravinsky's Histoire du Soldat, Moore's The Devil and Daniel Webster; the dramatic premiere of Schoenberg's Pierrot Lunaire; first public hearings of works by Americans: Copland, Harris, Blitzstein, Morris, Piston, Sessions and others.

One of the most important activities of the League has been carried out by its well known publication, the quarterly magazine, Modern Music. It was widely circulated abroad before the war. At present it is being supplied to England, Russia, France, and its distribution to all European countries is rapidly being resumed. The leading European broadcasting stations as well as the Canadian and Australian Centers

have complete files of 20 years back issues of Modern Music on hand. Modern Music has had extensive correspondence from Europe and European critics and composers have contributed articles for most if not all its issues. OWI has been using its communication facilities to obtain articles by and on European musicians and music during the war and since the liberation of certain countries. Articles from Belgium, France and Switzerland one from the Austrian underground, thus obtained, have already been published by the magazine.

The League has also commissioned new works by more than 70 American composers with premieres by the leading orchestras all over the United States; has furthered cultural relations with foreign countries by presenting their eminent composers to American audiences; recorded selected modern works for public distribution; sponsored coast-to-coast broadcasts of contemporary music over leading stations and commissioned new works for radio; inaugurated The Composers Theatre (1942) which presents chamber opera in English in cooperation with universities and music schools and has commissioned new works by dramatists and composers for the Theatre.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: Until the outbreak of war the League was in contact with branches of Societies for Contemporary Music in Europe. The League's reputation abroad has been established through its premieres of compositions by Stravinsky, Schoenberg and others. Members of its Composers Committee include such men as Martinu, Krenek, Schoenberg, Fitelberg, Rietti, Toch, Weill, etc. When outstanding composers from abroad come to the United States the League tries to "launch" them here by giving receptions in their honor and programs of their music. Among those so honored have been Bliss, Hindemith, Chavez, Milhaud, Castro, Mignone, Enesco, Schoenberg, Stravinsky, Roussel, Schmitt, Honneger, Prokofieff, Weill, Krenek, Bartok. In January, 1945, a reception was held for the Brazilian composer, Villa-Lobos.

The League sponsored a South American tour by a woodwind quintet and has given All-Canadian and All-Latin American programs.

The League would like to have brought to its attention the names of European composers in need, caused by war conditions, in order to try to help these men by arranging performances of their work in this country.

MEMBERSHIP: Membership is open to composers and laymen upon payment of membership fees, \$8 and \$15.00 for regular members, \$25 for associate members and \$100 for auxiliary members. Membership on the composers committee is honorary, each member being invited by the executive board. These memberships include season tickets for concerts and receptions and a subscription to Modern Music.

PUBLICATIONS: Modern Music, quarterly of critical opinion and news, \$2.50 per year.

THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

A non-partisan organization working to encourage citizen participation in government.

726 Jackson Place, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Telephone: National 3684

Miss Anna Lord Strauss, President

PURPOSE: "To help make democracy in the United States a success and world peace a possibility; to help the individual citizen play the vital role which democracy demands; to let the people know, make the people care, and help the people act, so that a majority of the whole people, taking an intelligent interest in their government, can make democracy fulfill its great potentialities."
(Official Statement)

ORGANIZATION: The League was organized in 1920 to teach women to use their new voting powers intelligently. The national headquarters of the League is in Washington. Members of the local leagues participate in conventions held every two years, at which the over-all program of the League is decided. Since its beginning the League has grown considerably, and at present there are 550 local leagues and 35 state leagues. Most of the League's work is done by its 55,000 volunteer members, there being a very small paid staff in Washington and in a few of the larger leagues.

The national budget of the League is \$100,475. State budgets range from \$200 to \$23,500, and local budgets range from \$25 in very small communities to \$20,500 in large cities. Approximately one third of a million dollars is spent annually by the League as a whole. These funds are supplied by members and by other citizens who appreciate the service rendered by the League. Because most of the work is done by volunteers, every dollar contributed is in fact multiplied.

The National League is the coordinating agency and the clearing house for information. No local league may support any legislation or political activity which is not in conformity with the platform adopted by the convention.

The officers of the League are: Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, honorary president; Miss Anna Lord Strauss, president; Mrs. Marc A. Law, first vice-president; Mrs. John G. Lee, second vice-president; Mrs. Daniel E. Earley, secretary; Mrs. W. H. Peterson, treasurer.

OPERATIONS: Through its many activities the League works to help more citizens accept their responsibility for government. The League

gives information on when and where to vote and the mechanics of marking a ballot. It publishes non-partisan facts on the opinions and records of candidates and elected officials; it simplifies and explains important issues. It campaigns actively for legislation in the public interest, although it never endorses candidates. Measures for which League members have worked with success include: adoption in many cities of the city manager system; improvement of children's courts and school standards; reformation of election laws; adoption of the merit system in local, state and national government.

The National League has been influential in the passage of provisions for unemployment compensation, maternal and child health in the Social Security Act; the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Program; the regulation of the sale, advertising and labelling of food, drugs, and cosmetics; the Price Control Act and appropriations for UNRRA.

The League has always put its chief emphasis on reaching the individual citizen and encouraging him to take part in his government. In its current effort to promote United States' participation in an international organization, it is reaching a wider variety of people than ever before. It is promoting discussion of world security throughout the 550 League communities, having already trained 5000 discussion leaders with special materials and training sessions. The League distributes simple, clear information in the form of broadsides and small pamphlets which reach a wide public. But its greatest activity is in promoting discussion since, through talking over government problems, citizens reach the convictions necessary to make our democratic system of government work in the general interest.

At the 1944 convention, the League drew up its program for the coming two years. The active list of matters on which the League will focus its attention include: United States participation in an international organization and the adoption of a domestic policy which will facilitate the solution of international problems; inflation curbs, and a war and postwar finance program based on fair taxation; policies for economic stability; development of the social insurance program; strengthening of governmental procedures to improve the legislative processes, and the relationship between Congress and the Executive; federal aid to education; preservation of civil liberties and protection of minorities.

Members of the League carry on many activities. They inform themselves on important public issues and promote discussion of such matters in conversations, small groups and large meetings. They

THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS -3-

attend sessions of city councils, boards of education, state legislatures, planning and administrative bodies. They interview candidates and elected officials to find out their views on important questions. They use all available media to disseminate information and interest people in government. They use their influence in behalf of legislation for the general welfare.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: At present the League is placing the greatest emphasis on its campaign for United States' membership in the United Nations organization and related international organizations, such as the International Bank and Monetary Fund.

Mrs. Louise Wright, a member of the Illinois League, has been sent to France and England, under the sponsorship of OWI, to tell the women of those countries about women's activities in this country. The League was founded after a long fight for women's suffrage in this country, and is thus of particular interest to French women.

Through Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, honorary president, the League acts as trustee for the International Suffrage Organization.

MEMBERSHIP: There are now 55,000 League members. Any woman who supports the aims of the League is invited to join a local League. She automatically becomes a member both of her state League and the National League, and receives the every-member publications.

PUBLICATIONS:

The Story of Dumbarton Oaks, pamphlet. 5¢ per copy; 50 copies, \$2.25; 100 copies, \$4.00

Trends, bi-weekly. \$1.00 per year.

Series of broadsides and fliers, single sheets for wide distribution. General publications to suggest techniques to League members.

The Story of Bretton Woods, an illustrated pamphlet. 5¢ per copy; 50 copies, \$2.25; 100 copies, \$4.00.

Opening Gun, contrasting the United Nations Proposals with the League of Nations. 5¢ per copy.

LIAISON COMMITTEE FOR INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

Composed of 39 national organizations interested in international education.

1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Telephone: District 4552

Dr. William G. Carr, Chairman

PURPOSE: To provide a means whereby educational organizations with an interest in international education can "exchange ideas, experiences and information, and suggest how cooperating organizations and other groups can contribute to the development of a desirable program in international education."

ORGANIZATION: The Liaison Committee, which was organized in January, 1943, is composed of representatives of 39 educational groups in the United States interested in international education. Activities are directed by an executive committee elected annually. The present executive committee includes: chairman, Dr. William G. Carr, associate secretary, National Education Association; vice-chairman, Dr. Waldo G. Leland, director of the American Council of Learned Societies; secretary, Dr. Kathryn McHale, general director of American Association of University Women; Dr. Carl H. Milam, executive secretary, American Library Association; and Dr. George F. Zook, president, American Council on Education.

Among the activities of the Liaison Committee was the sponsoring of the first meeting of the International Education Assembly, held at Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, in September, 1943. Because only United States organizations are included on the Liaison Committee, it was felt that there would be an advantage in having an exchange of opinion with educators from other countries on the problems of education during the war and in the postwar period. As a result a group of foreign educators met with the Liaison Committee at Harpers Ferry and organized the International Education Assembly.

A second meeting of the Assembly was held at Hood College, Frederick, Maryland, in June, 1944. The International Education Assembly, as also the Liaison Committee, emphasizes the need of establishing an international education organization.

The principles arrived at by the Committee have been embodied in a resolution which has been sent to the State Department and to Congress.

PUBLICATIONS: A Newsletter, whose circulation is restricted to members, is published at intervals to keep the various groups informed.

LIBRARY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

A center providing specialized sources of international information.

84-86 East Randolph St.
Chicago 1, Ill.

Telephone: State 1760

Miss Eloise Re Qua, Director (and Founder)

PURPOSE: "To provide the best obtainable information on world affairs."

ORGANIZATION: Founded in 1932 as a non-profit organization to stimulate an interest in international problems and to establish a center of information for study, it has developed into a specialized library of 15,000 volumes, 450 current magazines and newspapers with complete back files, 30,000 pamphlets. Its financial support has come from the Rockefeller Foundation, the Ruth Stephan Supporting Fund, World Citizens Association, William E. Hale Fund and the Library's own associate members.

The Library is primarily for reference, specializing in the social, economic and political aspects of current international affairs. It has a trained research staff of 7 who speak and read 6 foreign languages. It adapts its service to individual needs, serving 6000 patrons annually.

The collection is world-wide in scope and includes besides foreign books and magazines and leading American publications concerned with international affairs, the official publications of the United States and foreign governments concerning diplomatic relations, foreign trade, war legislation and general statistics; publications of the two international courts at the Hague, the League of Nations and the International Labor office. In addition, the Library has auxiliary reference tools such as certain historical and cultural surveys, basic bibliographies on literature and the fine arts, and a collection of foreign language grammars, conversation manuals and dictionaries.

Bibliographies are prepared for organizations and institutes, and book and map exhibits are arranged for meetings held in the International Relations Center. This Center has grown up around the Library and now includes those organizations concerned with the factual background on international affairs which have become tenants in the same building. The Library arranges round-table discussions led by specialists in which members and guests participate.

The facilities of the library are used by students, teachers, newspapers, radio commentators, advertising firms, financial houses, publishers, law firms, industries, writers, lecturers, government agencies, etc.

WARTIME OPERATIONS: The Library has served both the Army and Navy, particularly the map and intelligence divisions, the Office of Strategic Services, the F. B. I. and Foreign Consulates.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The Centre d'Etude de Politique Etrangere in Paris, the Canadian Institute of International Affairs in Toronto, the Royal Institute of International Affairs and the London Institute of World Affairs send their publications, and numerous foreign agencies supply material to the library. In 1938 the French government gave the library a credit of 10,000 francs to buy whatever it needed in the field in France.

MEMBERSHIP: There are the following membership classifications:

Supporting:	\$50.00	minimum
Contributing:	\$5.00	minimum
Study group:	\$25.00	
Teachers:	\$2.00	
Students:	\$1.00	
Business:	\$100.00	

MASARYK INSTITUTE

An educational and cultural organization of Americans interested in "keeping alive the memory of Thomas G. Masaryk" through a concrete program of cultural interchange between Czechoslovakia and the United States.

8 West 40th Street
New York 18, N. Y.

Telephone: Lackawanna 4-1476

Ruza L. Stuerm, Secretary

PURPOSE: To promote cultural exchanges between American and Czechoslovakian groups, primarily with college, university, library and other scholarly interests.

ORGANIZATION: The Masaryk Institute was organized on October 8, 1937 in Woodrow Wilson Library by 36 representatives from 16 different American cities; reorganized in December 1942 and officially recognized by the Czechoslovak Government as a center for cultural and scholarly exchange. Its activities and staff are to be enlarged, as soon as avenues open for direct exchange of students and scholars with liberated Czechoslovakia. It is a non-profit corporation governed by an executive committee composed of: Dr. Malcolm Davis, Dr. Edgar J. Fisher, Prof. J. L. Hromadka, Prof. Horace M. Kallen, Prof. J. B. Kozak, Prof. Otakar Odlozilik, Dean E. George Payne. Its officers are: chairman, Harry D. Gideonse; treasurer, Dr. Kenneth D. Miller; secretary, Dr. Ruza L. Stuerm.

OPERATIONS: The Institute has served as a clearing house for information and research on Czechoslovakia's postwar educational needs, and took part in the formulation of plans to meet those needs, in cooperation and conferences with American organizations and government agencies.

The Institute participates in the planning and preparation of student training for Czechoslovakia's postwar period. Upon the request of the Czechoslovak Ministry of Social Welfare in London, the Institute arranged for a special training course in child care with the Child Study Association in New York. Its graduates will work in Czechoslovakia's large child centers.

The Institute has prepared a list of experts in various fields who have expressed a desire to help in the country's reconstruction.

For the restitution of Czechoslovak libraries, the Institute cooperated with the American Library Association in the exchange of information on restitution activities. Its members worked on additional specialized lists of American publications to supplement lists prepared by the ALA and the American Council of Learned Societies. Under the direction of Dr. Josef Hrumlik, a complete card file cata-

logue of all American medical publications since 1938 was established, as a preparatory step for the Institute's plans to fully equip the medical library of Charles University with American medical literature. The Institute is concentrating its activities on collecting and shipping books for Czechoslovakia to be sent first to Charles University and, as contributions permit, to other institutions.

The Institute participated in the "Treasure Chest" campaign through which American children are contributing books for children in war devastated countries.

The Institute is also compiling a loose leaf catalogue of Czechoslovak music available in the United States. It is building a reference library on Czechoslovakia and has been accepted as a repository by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

MEMBERSHIP: Annual membership..... \$2.50
Sustaining membership..... 10.00
Life membership..... 50.00

PUBLICATIONS: A bi-monthly bulletin containing articles and news of Czechoslovakia and the Institute, \$1.00 per year, free to members.

MATERNITY CENTER ASSOCIATION

An educational agency in the field of maternity.

654 Madison Avenue
New York 21, N. Y.

Telephone: Regent 4-8350

Hazel Corbin, Director

PURPOSE: "To teach the public the vital importance of adequate maternity care; to secure, in cooperation with all existing agencies, such care for all expectant mothers." (Official Statement)

ORGANIZATION: The Maternity Center Association, established in 1918, incorporated in 1919, has about 3,000 individual members. The Association has no local chapters, but operates only its New York centers, reaching other communities through its educational literature, correspondence, visits, etc.

The MCA holds classes in New York City for prospective mothers and fathers. The Association conducts refresher courses in obstetrics for public health nurses throughout the United States. The Association develops standards for each phase of maternity care and stimulates communities to make the best care available to every mother at a price she can afford.

A school of nurse-midwifery is conducted by the Association in New York City to prepare graduate nurses in the art and science of midwifery. This is a six-months course including, as well as theory, the actual delivery of at least twenty patients. A detailed catalog is available on request.

The MCA has prepared a set of posters, From Babyhood to Motherhood, which is useful to lay discussion groups. It has also published a Birth Atlas, a series of photographs of three-dimensional models made by Dr. Robert Latou Dickinson. Another contribution of the MCA is the development of male interest in the problems of pregnancy, childbirth and infant care.

The MCA is a member of the National Health Council and of the American Committee on Maternal Welfare. The latter produced the film "Birth of a Baby", which was shown in local communities in the United States and Great Britain.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The MCA has sent its literature and exhibits to many foreign countries, including: Great Britain, Canada, Australia, Latin American countries, Sweden, Greece, India, Turkey, Portugal. Some of the posters have been translated into Spanish. The Association wants

to renew and develop foreign contacts and would make its materials available at cost to countries interested in developing parent education. In Great Britain there is a closely corresponding organization, the National Association of Maternity and Child Welfare Centers and for the Prevention of Infant Mortality.

MEMBERSHIP: The Association is supported by voluntary contributions and membership dues from some 3,000 members. Any individual contributing more than one dollar is a member.

PUBLICATIONS:

Briefs, 6 issues annually, \$1.00 a year.

Maternity Handbook, \$1.00.

Getting Ready to be a Father, Hazel Corbin, \$1.25

Getting Ready to be a Mother, C. Van Blarcom revised by Hazel Corbin, \$2.50.

Birth Atlas (16 life-size charts showing fertilization, implantation, fetal development and the birth sequence), \$5.00.

Public Health Nursing in Obstetrics, Part I, Part I presents a comprehensive picture of obstetric care today and is designed to help nurses in planning an adequate program in a local community. 50¢

Public Health Nursing in Obstetrics, Part IV, Part IV contains outlines for the group instruction of mothers and fathers. There are units on anatomy and physiology of reproduction, hygiene of pregnancy, nutrition, labor and the baby's birthday, the new mother and her needs, the new baby and his needs and demonstration and practice periods. \$1.00

MEDICAL ADMINISTRATION SERVICE, INC.

Devoted to the improvement of medical care.

1790 Broadway
New York 19, N. Y.

Telephone: Circle 5-7796

Dr. Kingsley Roberts, Director
Ruth L. Cameron, Assistant Director

PURPOSE: The Medical Administrative Service is "essentially interested in studying and passing along information concerning methods for distribution of more and better medical care to more people under sound professional and economic circumstances."
(Statement of Dr. Kingsley Roberts)

ORGANIZATION: The organization was established by Dr. Kingsley Roberts in 1937, under the name of the Bureau of Cooperative Medicine. In 1941 it moved beyond an exclusive interest in cooperatives into a broader program of research in medical-social economics, and became the Medical Administration Service, Inc. It is a nonprofit organization, principally supported by grants from funds and foundations, as well as by fees for consultations and surveys.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The Service has no foreign affiliations. It maintains contact with individuals in Canada who are interested in the Dominion health program. It is also much interested in South America, which it regards as a region much in need of improved medical care, but has no definite contacts at present.

WARTIME OPERATIONS: The function of the Medical Administration Service is to distribute the findings of its studies and research to groups to whom these findings are most important, and to help them to use this knowledge to the best advantage. Its chief activities are of an advisory and educational nature. Its work in medical-social economics is largely concerned with: (1) making recommendations based on surveys which it originates or has been asked to make; (2) educational programs on coordinated medical practice, prepayment plans, and methods for distributing medical care now and after the war; (3) publishing informational material on these subjects.

PUBLICATIONS: The Service has published a number of books and pamphlets on the results of its researches. Among these are:

Cooperative Health Associations. 1937. 28pp.

Medical Care in Selected Areas of the Appalachian Bituminous Coal Fields. 1939. 55pp.

New Plans of Medical Service. 1940. 72pp.

Organization and Administration of Group Medical Practice,
by Dean A. Clark, M.D., and Katharine G. Clark. 1941, 109pp.

Business Procedures, by Perry R. Taylor. 1941. 109pp.

How to Organize Group Health Plans, by Martin W. Brown, LL.B.,
Katharine G. Clark, and Perry R. Taylor. 1942, 72pp.

Prepayment Plans for Medical Care, by Franz Goldmann, M.D.
1942. 60pp.

"...On the Move...", Interim General Report of Medical Planning
Research, reprinted from the London Lancet. 1943. 32pp.

A Solution: Coordinate Medical Manpower. 1943. 15pp.

A Blueprint: the V Plan. 1943. 24pp.

Voluntary Medical Insurance in the United States: Major Trends
and Current Problems, by Helen Hershfield Avnet. 1944. 107pp.

These publications are available at prices ranging from 15¢ to \$1.00.
One or two are free.

MELLON INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

An endowed nonprofit institution for research in the sciences related to industry and public health.

4400 Fifth Avenue
Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

Telephone: Mayflower 1100

Edward R. Weidlein, Director

PURPOSE: "A corporate body for research in the pure and applied natural sciences, for training research workers, affording them facilities for specialized development, and for providing technical information adaptable to public advantage." (From Official Statement)

ORGANIZATION: Mellon Institute grew out of a plan conceived by Dr. Robert Kennedy Duncan in 1906 to make scientific research more available to the public and applicable more effectively to industry. A procedure referred to as the Industrial Fellowship System was evolved which gave a manufacturer the privilege of establishing a temporary fellowship in a university for the investigation of a particular problem the solution of which would mutually benefit both the manufacturer and the public. Dr. Duncan initiated this system at the University of Kansas, and in 1910 Andrew W. Mellon and Richard B. Mellon called him to put it into practice at the University of Pittsburgh.

The idea was accepted with interest by industry and in 1913 it was thought to have advanced far enough to deserve a permanent organization and name. The Institute remained a part of the University of Pittsburgh until 1927, when it was separately incorporated. Since then its affairs have been managed by an executive staff responsible to its own board of trustees whose president is John G. Bowman, president of the University. The Institute cooperates with the University and the junior members of its research staff may enjoy the opportunities of graduate students there. However, the researches of fellowships are of postdoctoral character, with the fellows and their aids having the status of salaried workers.

The arrangement is as follows: a manufacturer seeking to investigate a problem, or hoping for general benefit from a research program, donates money for a temporary fellowship at the Institute. A fellowship agreement is drawn up between the Institute and the donor setting forth the purpose and the terms. The fellow selected must be acceptable both to the donor and the Institute. Ninety fellowships are now in operation, some of which have been renewed over a period of 30 years.

The donor has control over the research findings of the fellowship it supports and over their patenting and publication. The fellows often find later employment with their donors. The Institute defrays the overhead

expenses not chargeable to a particular donor and the cost of equipment of general long-term use. Thus the Institute provides facilities for researches which if conducted individually would be much more costly. In addition, the physical separation of the Institute and its laboratories from production plants is regarded as a great advantage to company research. Industrial Hygiene Foundation, a nonprofit national association of industries for advancing health in technology, operates under the Institute's auspices.

Because it recognizes the need of fundamental scientific research as a background and source of stimulus for industrial research, the Institute also supports disinterested investigations not suggested by industry but planned within the organization. The Institute's Department of Research in Pure Chemistry studies chemotherapeutic problems, such as the synthesis of new antimalarials and other drugs. The results of these investigations are made available to the public and the professions.

WARTIME OPERATIONS: During the war Mellon Institute has collaborated with the War and Navy Departments, the War Production Board, the Rubber Reserve Company, the National Defense Research Committee, the War Metallurgy Committee of the National Academy of Sciences, and others. Many new research programs were begun for necessary war purposes, and, through the office of the Director, many scientists trained at the Institute were recruited for valuable war service.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: Mellon Institute is in close contact with British research organizations with which it exchanges material. Eight hundred and ninety-five patents in 35 countries have been granted as a result of its researches.

PUBLICATIONS: A bibliography, A List of Books, Bulletins, Journal Contributions and Patents by Members of Mellon Institute, 1911-38.

Annual Report series, and other pamphlet material on Mellon Institute activities.

THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART

The museum containing the most comprehensive over-all collection of art in the United States.

Fifth Ave. and 82nd Street
New York 28, N. Y.

Telephone: Rhinelander 4-7690

William Church Osborn, President
Francis Henry Taylor, Director
Horace H. F. Jayne, Vice Director

PURPOSE: "For encouraging and developing the study of the Fine Arts and the application of arts to manufacture and practical life, for advancing the knowledge of kindred subjects, and to that end furnishing popular instruction and recreation."
(Official Statement)

ORGANIZATION: The Museum was established in 1870, and its first exhibition held in 1872. Since its inception, the Museum has grown into one of the largest in the world, covering nearly fourteen acres of floor space and containing about a million objects.

The Museum is principally supported by gifts, bequests, endowments and membership dues. Approximately one-third of its funds comes from an appropriation from the city of New York, which is applied toward salaries for the guards. Admission to the Museum is free at all times. The Cloisters, a museum of mediaeval and gothic art, is free every day except Friday, when a fee of 25¢ is charged.

In the main building are collections which number several hundred thousand works of art, gathered from all corners of the world, and ranging over 5000 years.

On the first floor is the large Egyptian collection which contains, among other things, the gigantic statues of Queen Hatshepsut recovered from her mortuary temple by the Museum's Egyptian Expedition. The Greek and Roman collections represent virtually every aspect of those civilizations. There are also collections of mediaeval art, arms and armor, European decorative arts, American arts, furniture and period rooms, modern sculpture, and a collection of musical instruments, in which the history of European music can be traced.

On the second floor are the collections of Far and Near Eastern art, the textile and costume collection, the European and American furniture, the decorative arts, and the picture galleries. In the galleries, the paintings are arranged according to schools

and periods.

Many of the Museum's finest works of the Romanesque and Gothic period are shown at the Cloisters, which was given to the Museum by John D. Rockefeller, Jr. This beautiful building, a recreation of a mediaeval abbey composed of original elements of Romanesque and Gothic architecture principally from France and Spain, is situated high above the Hudson River in Fort Tryon Park.

A Junior Museum is maintained, which has its own exhibitions, library and lunch room. Appointments may be made for free guidance of classes.

ACTIVITIES: The Museum offers a broad educational program. Its Reference Library contains some 100,000 volumes on art and archaeology, and 200,000 photographs which are open to the public for reference purposes. Special assistance is available to visitors. Lantern slides, color prints, photographs and other teaching aids are loaned free to tax-exempt educational institutions in New York City, and at nominal fees to others in New York and outside.

Lecture tours of the Museum are given daily, and a special lecture is given almost every afternoon. Guidance by the educational staff is free to all members of the Museum and to teachers, classes and other groups from tax-exempt educational institutions. To others, the fee is 25¢ an hour per person, with a minimum of \$1.00. The Museum cooperates in offering its many facilities to art schools, colleges and universities in the city of New York.

Movies are presented every Saturday afternoon in the Lecture Hall.

The Museum also maintains several programs of music. Throughout the year, regular Sunday Victory concerts are given, with programs by distinguished soloists and small ensembles. Many special concerts of chamber music are also organized, based on the Museum's fine collections of musical instruments. These concerts afford members an opportunity for hearing unusual music and for an understanding of the history and use of musical instruments which cannot be obtained elsewhere. On Sunday afternoons, there are also recorded programs of mediaeval music at the Cloisters.

The Museum holds a number of special exhibitions during the year. Twenty-one were held in 1944.

RELATIONS WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS: The Museum is affiliated with such organizations as the American Association of Museums, Association of Art Museum Directors, American Federation of Arts, and the College Art Association, among others.

The Museum has made a new alliance with the Costume Institute, Inc., better known as the Museum of Costume Art. To serve adequately the immense dress and fashion industry of New York has been one of the chief concerns of the Museum. This spring, the Museum and the Institute sponsored an exhibition entitled "American Fashions and Fabrics" which presented the efforts of nine leading textile houses and designers. It is the result of a project started a year ago when the creators of fashion in the textile and costume fields were invited to study the rich treasures of the Museum, and to select from them such objects as might inspire them with motifs for textile designs and provide inspiration for costumes.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: Before the war, the Museum was in touch with museums all over the world. It was a member of the International Museum Council at Geneva, and was affiliated with the British Museum Association.

In the past the Museum has offered its facilities and assistance to foreign scholars, and they would be interested in hearing about foreign scholars who wish to pursue their research in this country.

WAR ACTIVITIES: In spite of the fact that the Museum's principal collections had been removed for safety, the attendance in war years has steadily grown. The paintings have now been reinstalled in newly decorated galleries, and the event celebrated by a reception for Princess Juliana of the Netherlands.

Contrary to the usual opinion that an art museum does not add much to the war effort, the Metropolitan has made some definite contributions. The Museum Department of Arms and Armor cooperated with the U.S. Army Ordnance Department in developing helmets and body armor which are widely used by the air and ground forces. The Museum has equipped Halloran Hospital with over 5000 framed color prints; it has sent out many thousand color prints to embellish the walls of barracks, U.S.O. and recreation quarters. Since 1941, a Red Cross Operation Unit has been maintained, where, in 1944 alone, over 600,000 dressings were prepared. Also, free lunches have been served to several thousand service people in the museum restaurant.

POSTWAR PLANS: The Museum plans to reorganize the interior of its present building, and develop additional space for expanded activities. The principle of these plans has been to unite the present disparate and far-flung collections into an organic whole. The Museum, which has now reached such proportions that no normal human being can be expected to digest the whole in a single visit, will become a complex of several museums united under a single administration. The separate museums will be: Museum of Oriental Art; Picture Gallery; Museum of Decorative Arts; Museum of Ancient Art; and the American Wing. In this last, the Early American Wing of the Museum and the Whitney Museum of American Art will be joined. By the inclusion of separate entrances and a redistribution of the existing approaches each of these separate museums will be complete in itself.

These new plans will make it possible for the Museum to carry on an expanded program of education for which there is a growing demand locally and throughout the country. The entire first floor will be devoted to junior and adult education, and will serve educational and art institutions all over the country.

MEMBERSHIP: Annual membership dues are \$10. There has been a constant increase in membership during the war years, and in 1942 the Museum had 4372 contributing members. Privileges extended to members include: invitations to all opening receptions and previews of special exhibitions; membership lectures and study courses; invitations to private musical events arranged for members; special activities in the Junior Museum for children of members; free services of Museum instructors and consultation with the curatorial staff; subscriptions to three Museum publications, Museum Bulletin, Annual Report of the Trustees, and a monthly Calendar of Events; a discount on all Museum publications; free tickets to the Cloisters for members and friends.

PUBLICATIONS:

Bulletin.

Numerous publications, books and periodicals, covering the following fields: museum economy, art - general works and special fields, Coptic archaeology, Egyptian archaeology - excavations and special fields, European and American art - general works and special fields, Far Eastern art, Near Eastern art - excavations and general works and special fields

Series of publications for school use, books and pictures.

THE METROPOLITAN OPERA GUILD, INC.

A membership organization cooperating with the Metropolitan Opera Association.

654 Madison Avenue
New York 21, N. Y.

Telephone: Regent 4-2410

Evelyn Ploger, Executive Secretary

PURPOSE: To promote interest in opera throughout the United States; to broaden the base of support for the Metropolitan Opera Association.

ORGANIZATION: The Guild was created in 1935 by Mrs. August Belmont, leader in social and philanthropic work. In ten years it has grown from an idea and a small group of sponsors to an organization of national scope with a membership of more than 20,000. Miss Lucrezia Bori, former Metropolitan star, is the chairman.

Its program is guided by a board of 46 directors with Mrs. Belmont as president, by officers and by a small paid staff. It is financed by memberships and by special gifts.

The Guild has assisted in public campaigns to raise money for the Metropolitan Opera Association and has obtained one-third of the total sums raised. In addition, the Guild has contributed substantial reserve and endowment funds to the Association, and from its membership dues has made possible new productions of operas.

The educational program of the Guild is one of its most impressive activities. In 1937 the Guild sponsored and financed its first junior performance of grand opera at the Metropolitan, bringing 3,400 students to the opera house. Since that date over 90,000 students have attended the Guild's junior performances, with 18,000 more expected at the five performances during 1944-45. The Guild makes tickets available at reduced rates to the public, private and parochial schools associated with the Guild; Guild membership dues underwrite the venture. School music supervisors train the children ahead of time in a variety of ways, interesting among them being the use of puppet shows to explain the action and staging of the operas. The Guild has also sponsored the publication of a variety of books for children (listed under PUBLICATIONS).

Another form of education sponsored by the Guild is its radio work. Besides its regularly-broadcast Opera Victory Rally

THE METROPOLITAN OPERA GUILD, INC. -2-

(briefly described under INTERNATIONAL INTERESTS), the organization broadcasts each week a program called "Metropolitan Opera USA", during which young American singers are given opportunity to perform. Another regular program, "Opera Previews", presents analyses of coming operas.

The Guild arranges various types of lectures on opera, exhibitions and forums at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

During the season of 1943-44 the Guild sold 1,154 tickets to music students and young industrial workers at a substantial discount. This arrangement is made possible through the use of a student fund, money obtained through the New York Community Trust.

In addition, the Guild has provided many scholarships for young artists of the Metropolitan Opera Company. Guild members from all over the country contributed to the scholarship fund by buying small pieces of the gold curtains that hung from the Metropolitan Opera House proscenium for a generation.

INTERNATIONAL INTERESTS: During the intermissions of the operas broadcast each Saturday afternoon during the opera season, the Guild has sponsored, in cooperation with the Metropolitan Opera Association and the Texas Company, the Opera Victory Rally, presenting a series of international figures, such as Carl Hambro of Norway and Jan Masaryk of Czechoslovakia. Last year the rally theme was "The Road to Lasting Peace"; this year it is "The Fight for Peace".

The Guild has stressed the idea that the Metropolitan Opera Company is itself a demonstration of international amity, for at least half of its artists and staff are of foreign birth.

WARTIME OPERATIONS: The Guild has distributed more than 5,000 opera tickets to service men and women on leave. Guild hostesses donate the 56 seats of the Guild box in the Opera House and provide special hospitality in the Guild clubroom.

The organization has collected, repaired and distributed in excellent condition more than 1,500 musical instruments to Army and Navy hospitals in the North Atlantic area. While the service will be continued at the urgent request of the American Red Cross, through which distribution is made, the work has been extended to include specific requests from the overseas theatres of war.

Recordings, contributed by Guild members, have gone to 11 hospitals, ships and Army and Navy posts, and the Guild has bought two operatic

record libraries for American and British aircraft carriers, distributing them through Armed Forces Master Records, Inc.

MEMBERSHIP: Among Opera Guild memberships are three classifications, for (a) individuals -- sustaining, contributing and donor -- each with definite privileges, and (b) a special membership plan for educational groups. (Membership privileges for the several classes include attendance at events of special interest at the Opera House and at working rehearsals, lectures, luncheons and other functions scheduled during the year with opportunity to meet some of the singers of the Company, as well as a subscription to Opera News. A ticket service assists members to purchase opera tickets). (c) National membership is designed for radio listeners; it costs \$3.00 a year and includes a subscription to Opera News.

PUBLICATIONS:

Opera News -- published weekly during the opera season; free to all classes of members; only American magazine devoted exclusively to opera.

Metropolitan Opera Milestones -- by Mary Ellis Peltz.

Your Metropolitan Opera -- by Mary Ellis Peltz.

Children's books of the following operas: The Bartered Bride, Rhinegold, The Valkyrie, The Twilight of the Gods, Faust, Boris Godunoff and The Magic Flute -- all edited by Robert Lawrence.

MILBANK MEMORIAL FUND

An endowed foundation for the promotion of public health and social welfare.

40 Wall Street
New York, N. Y.

Telephone: Whitehall 4-4989

Miss Catherine A. Doran, Secretary

PURPOSE: "To improve the physical, mental and moral condition of humanity and generally to advance charitable and benevolent objects." (From the Charter)

ORGANIZATION: The Milbank Memorial Fund was established and endowed by the late Mrs. Elizabeth Milbank Anderson as a memorial to her father and mother, Jeremiah and Elizabeth Lake Milbank. It was incorporated in 1905 as a membership corporation. The Fund's program is administered by an executive director who is directly responsible to an unsalaried board of directors. Advisory functions are carried out by a technical board appointed by the board of directors.

The scope of the Fund, while widely diversified, has been principally in the field of public health. At present its special interests in this field are nutrition, housing, population trends, and the appraisal of public health methods and procedures. It has had a part in the development of new enterprises in these fields; it has assisted a number of health agencies through critical years; and it has cooperated in furthering the programs of well-established organizations. It maintains a Division of Research to develop and apply scientific procedures in the study of factors affecting the health of human populations and in testing the efficiency of various administrative health measures, and a Division of Publications which utilizes various media in extending the usefulness of its program.

It is the Fund's policy to give precedence to measures intended to benefit society as a whole. For this reason it neither gives nor lends money to individuals, nor does it contribute to the support of schools, colleges, hospitals, or churches.

The officers are Albert G. Milbank, president; Frank G. Boudreau, executive director; Catherine A. Doran, secretary; United States Trust Company of New York, treasurer.

INTERNATIONAL INTERESTS: The Fund has no formal international affiliations, but its work is known abroad through its scientific publications.

The technical work of the Fund is not restricted to the United States, and its studies relate to public health abroad as well as at home. In the field of population, for example, it has cooperated with the Office of Population Research (which it helps to support) at Princeton University in studies of world population.

In the past it has assisted in the establishment of sanitary cooperatives in Yugoslavia, and it has contributed to the support of the Health Section of the League of Nations. Members of its staff have participated in the preparation and conduct of international technical conferences, such as the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture at Hot Springs in 1943.

PUBLICATIONS:

Annual Report.

Bulletin. Quarterly, \$1.00 a year. This discusses special phases of the Fund's work in article form.

New Steps in Public Health. 1945. (One of a series of reports on international conferences.)

Nutrition: The Newer Diagnostic Methods. 1938. \$1.00

Demographic Studies of Selected Areas of Rapid Growth. 1944. \$1.00.

Housing for Health. 1941. \$1.00.

Also, other books and reports, and numerous pamphlets and reprints.

THE PIERPONT MORGAN LIBRARY

A scholarly collection of rare books, manuscripts and paintings.

29-33 East 36th Street
New York 16, N. Y.

Telephone: Caledonia 5-0008

Miss Belle da Costa Green, Director

PURPOSE: The collection of rare books, manuscripts and other material, their preservation and supervision of their use by students.

ORGANIZATION: The Pierpont Morgan Library, which has one of the finest collections of its kind in the United States, was incorporated in 1924. It is for reference only; no material may be circulated. It is governed by a self-perpetuating board of trustees, whose present members are John W. Davis, Junius Spencer Morgan, Henry Sturgis Morgan, Roland L. Redmond, Mrs. George Nichols and Albert G. Milbank. It is financed entirely through endowments made by the Morgan family.

The principal collections of the Library are those of Assyrian and Babylonian seals, cylinders, and cuneiform tablets; Egyptian, Greek, and other papyri; mediaeval and Renaissance manuscripts from the sixth to the sixteenth century; authors' autograph manuscripts, principally English, American, French, and Italian; autograph letters and documents of Western European and American historical and literary personages, artists, and others, dating from the eleventh to the twentieth century; printed books dating from the inception of printing in Europe, including strong collections of first and early editions of classical, mediaeval, and Renaissance texts, French dramatists and other French writers of the sixteenth to eighteenth century, and English history, liturgy, and literature; books and prints reproducing and detailing costumes of all ages; book bindings; drawings by artists from the fourteenth to the nineteenth century; etchings by Rembrandt; English and other mezzotints.

A large collection of reference material including many volumes now rare or out of print, is also available.

The facilities of the Library are freely available to all students pursuing study or research in the fields covered by its collections. Upon reasonable advance notice, special exhibitions are arranged for classes studying a particular field. The Library also has lecture series, which are of a scholarly nature.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The Library has traditional connections with most of the large libraries and art groups in Europe. Before the war, it brought a number of foreign scholars to this country on lecture tours. It sends its publications to European institutions and during the war it has saved some copies for future distribution.

PUBLICATIONS:

Among recent publications still in print are:

Check List of Fifteenth Century Printing in the Pierpont Morgan Library, compiled by A. Thurston and C. F. Buhler.

Cursus Sanctae Mariae: A Thirteenth Century Illuminated Manuscript (M. 739).

The Fifteenth Century Book. Exhibition arranged for the 500th anniversary of the invention of printing; introduction by Lawrence C. Wroth.

The Animal Kingdom. Illustrated catalogue of an exhibition of manuscript illuminations, book illustrations, and drawings.

THE MUSEUM OF MODERN ART

An educational institution devoted to advancing the study of modern arts and the application of such arts to practical life.

11 West 53rd Street
New York 19, N. Y.

Telephone: Circle 5-8900

Monroe Wheeler, Director of Exhibitions and Publications
James Johnson Sweeney, Director of Painting and Sculpture
Rene d'Harnoncourt, Vice-President in Charge of Foreign Affairs

PURPOSE: "To the best of its collective ability and the extent of its resources, by means of its collections, its exhibitions and its publications, the Museum of Modern Art endeavors to minister to the enjoyment of contemporary painting, sculpture, graphic arts, architecture, industrial design, theatre and dance design, photography and the films, and to be helpful to those whose task or pleasure it may be to study them. It does not propose to be the final arbiter of the relative importance and accomplishment of the various schools of thought about art, or of the different conceptions of modern beauty. Neither is it a complacent repository of established values. It is rather a center of artistic life, to indicate the inspiration of the vigorous protagonists of the living arts and to clarify the beliefs and sensibilities which animate them." (From "Art in Progress," 15th Anniversary Exhibition catalogue.)

ORGANIZATION: The Museum was founded in October 1929. Ten years later it was housed in a new building of contemporary design with outer walls of glass and brilliant blue tile. By March 1, 1945 its membership was 8427. The Museum is financed by membership fees, individual contributions, invested capital funds, admission charges, sale of publications and fees for circulating exhibitions and film programs.

Responsibility for the functioning of the Museum of Modern Art rests with the officers, a board of trustees and a paid administrative and professional staff. Stephen C. Clark serves as Chairman of the Board, John Hay Whitney as President. Among the trustees are Alfred H. Barr, Jr., Mrs. Robert Woods Bliss, Mrs. W. Murray Crane, Philip L. Goodwin, A. Conger Goodyear, Sam A. Lewisohn, Henry R. Luce, Archibald McLeish, Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Beardsley Ruml, James Thrall Sobey and Edward M.M. Warburg.

A member of the American Federation of Arts, the Museum is in contact with museums and groups interested in art throughout the country. Its connections with the government, both official and unofficial, have been numerous, especially since the war. The Museum of Modern Art is the principal museum in New York concerned with international modern art. It depends on foreign countries as well as the United States for new art. After the war it plans to reassume its position

as interpreter in the United States for modern art of all countries.

The activities and exhibitions of the Department of Painting and Sculpture comprise the largest portion of the Museum's work. Other important functions are:

1. Photography: "In 1932, when the Museum of Modern Art first exhibited photography it was as a peer of painting... The highest possible artistic and technical standards of fine photography have been the primary concern of the Department of Photography, founded in 1940." (Official statement.) In exhibitions such as "Murals by American Painters and Photographers" and "Photography 1839-1937," photography was carefully treated as an art.

2. Dance and Theatre Design: "The recent creation of a Department of Dance and Theatre Design indicates the Museum's natural extension into new fields of contemporary art. No public agency has yet made consistent efforts toward a specific definition of the artistic iconography of dance and theatre; and none has ever conceived an adequate and methodical presentation of applied theatre aesthetics." (Official statement.) This department proposes to serve as a center to coordinate all significant efforts in this special field, and the objectives may be identified with the Museum's triple activities: collection, exhibition and education.

3. Film Library: Since its establishment in 1935, the Film Library has been collecting significant motion pictures of the past and making them available for re-examination and study. Previously "knowledge of the esthetic and technical development of this new medium of expression had become largely a matter of recollection and conjecture. Now the Film Library is drawing upon its archives to repeat a retrospective of motion picture history.... Already colleges and universities are increasingly aware of the importance of the motion picture, no longer merely as an aid to education, but as a subject of profound interest in itself." (Official statement.) Museum films have been rented by 819 outside organizations or groups, including 58 universities, 83 colleges, army camps, USO clubs, etc.

4. Architecture: This department was formed in 1932. It has organized a number of influential architectural exhibitions, such as International Architecture in 1932, and has recently surveyed the field of American building, results of which have been published in "Built in USA, 1932-1944."

5. Industrial Design: "Furniture, utensils, motorcars, fountain pens, all come within this important field which has, on the whole, been dominated by commercial expediency with results which have too often been chaotic and disappointing to designer, manu-

facturer, wholesaler, retailer and consumer. Beginning with its Machine Art show of 1934, the Museum has tried to bring some reasonable order and recognizable standards into this confusion." (Official statement.) The department originated early in 1940. Four major exhibitions have been held since that time dealing with product design and related subjects.

6. Modern Posters: "Although the Museum has not yet found the means to establish a department of commercial art, it has been able to acquire an admirable collection of 500 modern posters." (Official statement.)

7. Circulating Exhibitions: The Museum of Modern Art strives to extend its services and influence throughout the nation by promoting out-of-town membership and circulating exhibitions. When it opened in 1929, it began to circulate material, and in 1933 a Department of Circulating Exhibitions was organized. As of June 1944, the Museum has arranged 2655 showings of its exhibitions in the United States and abroad. At present, a program of about 130 circulating exhibitions is maintained with 550 bookings annually.

8. Educational Program: The educational program, set up in 1937, undertook to develop among children and young people an appreciation of the arts of their time. "The museum can render its greatest aid to education by serving as an educational laboratory trying out new methods and techniques of teaching." (Official statement.) Introductory courses on modern art are also offered to teachers because it was found that many teachers' colleges slighted the modern period in the development of art education of prospective teachers.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: In the international field the Museum of Modern Art has brought the American public information about the country's allies through exhibitions and films. An exhibition, "Britain at War" was arranged in collaboration with Sir Kenneth Clark, the Director of the National Gallery in London and of the British Ministry of Information. In conjunction with this exhibit, 15 British war films were shown. Again, in 1942, a photography show opened, depicting "Two Years of War in England."

An exhibition reviewing the art of Australia was sent on tour by the Museum under the auspices of the Carnegie Foundation. Traveling exhibitions available for museums, colleges or universities include 1) "War Posters," in which Russia, England, France, the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, Canada and China are represented; 2) "Chinese Children Picture the War;" 3) "Soviet Children's Art;" 4) "Cuban Painting Today."

In addition to the circulating exhibitions that have reached audienc-

es in the United States, Canada and Hawaii; contracts have been executed since 1943 for various government agencies, involving the preparation of exhibitions for shipment overseas. Duplicate editions of the Museum's exhibition of the United States at war, "Road to Victory," were prepared for circulation in England, and two others were produced for Uruguay and Colombia with Carl Sandburg's text in Spanish. A duplicate of "Brazil Builds" with Portuguese text was sent to Rio, and to London to be shown at the Brazilian Embassy. Two architectural exhibitions were made up for OWI, one for England and Australia, and the other for Stockholm.

"Plans are under way for exchange exhibitions with Canada, England, Brazil, Cuba and Mexico.... The planned extension of these activities to meet the needs of the smallest and poorest institution will mean that the citizen of the next decade will be more adequately informed of contemporary events in terms of the arts of various countries. Other Countries are already establishing similar visual educational programs and it is hoped that in the future the exchange of cultural material will promote both national and international understanding of the world we live in." (Official statement.)

The Film Library of the Museum of Modern Art has performed extensive service for the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. Films about Central and South America have been distributed in the United States. The Museum has also prepared Spanish and Portuguese versions of short informational films concerning the United States for release in Latin-American countries.

WARTIME OPERATIONS: During the war, the Museum of Modern Art has helped the government in the preparation, showing and circulation of exhibitions and films. It has acted in an administrative and advisory capacity. Government agencies for which contracts have been executed, services performed or advice given include: War, Navy, Treasury, Agriculture, Justice, and State Departments, Library of Congress, Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, OWI, Federal Communications Commission, etc.

John E. Abbot, Executive Vice-President of the Museum, has worked with the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, the Advisory Committee of the Civilian Defense Volunteer Office of Greater New York and the OWI. Monroe Wheeler, Director of the Museum's Exhibitions Department and the Department of Publications has worked with the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and with the Civil Aeronautics Administration. Nelson Rockefeller, former President of the Museum, is now with the State Department.

Government agencies have called upon the Film Library Archives many times. "Throughout 1942 and 1943, as one example, this department voluntarily maintained an active dual service in the War Department: first through giving innumerable showings of motion pictures of an informational or propagandic nature to Army personnel and, second, through providing film for actual use in production of training, morale, orientation and other films. The Navy Department, the Office of Strategic Services, the Office of War Information have been similarly though not so extensively served." (Official Statement.)

With the cooperation of the National Committee on Housing the Department of Architectural Design sponsored an exhibition in 1942 called "Wartime Housing." The same year it held an exhibition of camouflage, a field in which there was a need for information. It promoted the design, production and critical study of war posters by means of three large competitions, ten exhibitions and one publication. Propaganda for freedom was the object of the Museum exhibition "Road to Victory."

"The war expanded the work of the Educational Program in two unexpected directions. Last year, a group of alert teachers appealed to the Museum for direction and leadership in promoting the future of art education threatened during the crisis. The result was a committee called the "Committee on Art in American Education and Society" which was sponsored by the Museum." (Official statement.) This committee holds meetings and forums at the Museum and constitutes a working group which produces publications, makes exhibitions on art education and creates new courses.

Coincident with the formation of the Committee were requests from organizations in the Armed Services and voluntary groups for assistance in producing art materials to be used among service men and in new defense centers. In cooperation with the Committee, the Museum organized twelve exhibitions, three slide talks and eight art sets (such as sculpture kits) for service men. Recently the Museum has sponsored a War Veterans' Art Center, at 681 Fifth Avenue, where veterans can learn and practice the arts of painting, sculpture, ceramics, design, silk screen painting, etc., all free of charge.

The Armed Services Program has a threefold aim: to provide facilities and materials for soldier artists in camps throughout the country; to make use of the talent of American artists for therapeutic work among disabled soldiers and sailors; and to make the Museum's facilities available for the entertainment of men in the armed services and merchant navies of the allied nations.

MEMBERSHIP: Resident: \$10
 Non-Resident: \$10
 Foreign: \$15
 Participating Resident: \$15
 Associate: \$25
 Fellow: \$100
 Life: \$1000

A new group membership available to educational institutions at \$15 a year allows discounts on purchases or rental fees for exhibitions, slide talks, publications, films and other services. Non-resident and foreign members receive four major publications each year as well as the Bulletin.

PUBLICATIONS: The Museum publishes for its members the Museum Bulletin, scheduled to appear six times a year. The active publications department publishes about six books a year, usually in connection with exhibitions. Books on painting and sculpture, individual artists, architecture and miscellaneous related subjects include:

Art in Progress, a survey of all the Museum's activities, nation-wide as well as metropolitan - \$3.75.

Britain at War - \$1.25

The Latin-American Collection of the Museum of Modern Art - \$2.00.

Modern Masters from European and American Collections - \$.35.

La Pintura Contemporanea Norteamericana with text in Spanish - \$1.50.

Twenty Centuries of Mexican Art - \$1.50.

What is Modern Painting? - \$.75.

Feininger-Hartley - \$2.50.

Picasso: Fifty Years of His Art - \$3.75.

Georges Roualt - \$3.00.

Tchelitchew - \$2.25.

Brazil Builds: Architecture New and Old - \$6.00.

Built in U.S.A. - \$3.00.

What is Modern Architecture? - \$.50.

Photography: A Short Critical History - \$3.00.

THE MUSEUM OF MODERN ART

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The Museum puts out a series of color reproductions which sell for \$.25 each, some large reproductions priced from \$3 to \$20 each and a variety of postcards.

MUSIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

An organization devoted to the collection, preservation and administration of all materials related to the art of music.

Catherine V. Nimitz, Secretary
The Public Library
Washington 1, D. C.

Telephone: National 6776

Edward N. Waters, Library of Congress, President

PURPOSE: "To promote the establishment, growth and use of music libraries and collections of music and musical literature in the United States and Canada", and "to initiate and encourage studies aiming to improve the organization, administration and contents of such libraries, and in pursuance of these aims to cooperate with other organizations in related fields." (Official statement)

ORGANIZATION: The MLA had its origins in 1931. By 1942 its activities had so broadened that the Arts Reference Round Table of the American Library Association formally relinquished into MLA hands all its music activities. MLA now has about 450 members, both individual and institutional, including a majority of the music collections and interests of the United States and Canada.

The organization is divided into 8 regional chapters and works through approximately twenty committees each with its own chairman. National officers of the Association are Edward N. Waters, Library of Congress, president; Otto E. Albrecht, University of Pennsylvania, vice-president; Catherine V. Nimitz, Public Library of Washington, D. C., secretary-treasurer; and two members-at-large, Helen E. Bush of the Library of Congress and Richard S. Angell of Columbia University.

MLA attempts to service all music consumers "from the juvenile music student to the candidate for a doctoral degree, from the private music teacher to the learned musicologist, from the rabid jitterbug to the lover of string quartet and symphony." The Association affords an opportunity for music and general librarians, for civic groups, choral and orchestral societies, for educational institutions, radio, film and commercial companies to obtain and exchange advice in solving music library problems. It has contributed substantially to the solution of the technical and administrative problems of music collections.

Working committees of the Association: committee on subject headings (to devise subject headings applicable to music and acceptable to a majority of libraries); committee on periodical indexing (to devise ways and means of analyzing music periodicals and to index carefully selected journals); periodical committee (to compile an annotated list of music periodicals, first in English, then in foreign languages, and to secure better representation for music in standard periodical

indexes); committee on information (to supply data on music library practice, technique and administration); and other administrative committees concerned with Regional Organization, Inter-Library Relations and Program.

Specific projects include the preparation of an Index to Music Periodicals, consisting at present of 400,000 cards based on 99 music periodicals, a bibliography of music periodicals and a check-list of thematic indexes. MLA also maintains a microfilm archive of MSS and other rare materials in the United States and other countries. (Copies by subscription)

The Music Library Association is a member of the Council of National Library Associations and the National Music Council and is affiliated with the American Library Association.

WARTIME OPERATIONS: The MLA has encouraged librarians "to make musical materials available to service men, to acquire, whenever possible, music which shall be only intended for service men, to provide phonograph records and phonograph concerts for service men, to give preferential treatment to service men so far as each member's administration allows." In 1942 the Army Library Service issued a classified bibliography entitled Books on Music; a List of Recent Titles Suggested for Consideration for Army Libraries which was prepared by the Association.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The MLA has members in Canada, Great Britain and South Africa and maintains contact with the Library Association in England. It has a Committee on Inter-American Library Relations making contacts with music libraries and collectors in Latin America.

The President of the MLA feels that it is important for various foreign library associations to be informed about the association here. OWI is facilitating the distribution of MLA material overseas.

POSTWAR PROJECTS: Preliminary investigation has started which, it is hoped, will lead to highly important publications. They will be announced when planning is further advanced.

MEMBERSHIP: Membership is open to all persons actively engaged in music library work or having a serious interest in the stated purposes of the Association. Operating expenses are covered by membership dues (\$3.00 annually) and income from the sale of publications. Members receive all issues of Notes, official quarterly journal of the MLA, and may attend meetings and vote upon the business of the Association. An annual meeting plus additional meetings are held during the year, at least one being in conjunction with the annual summer conference of the American Library Association, with which the MLA is affiliated. For the duration of the war these meetings have

been suspended.

PUBLICATIONS: Notes, a journal published four times a year, contains minutes, reports, papers and articles as well as advertisements by members of duplicate and rare items for exchange. The Journal is free to members and \$.50 per copy to non members.

Code for Cataloging Music in five chapters:

Chapter 1 (Entry and Heading).....	40¢
Chapter 2 (Title).....	40¢
Chapter 3 (Imprint).....	20¢
Chapter 4 (Collation).....	50¢
Chapter 5 (Notes).....	50¢
Supplementary chapter on cataloging phonograph records.....	60¢

Music and Libraries (Collection of essays)..... \$1.00

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR AMERICAN COMPOSERS AND CONDUCTORS, INC.

An organization furthering the music of America.

15 West 67th Street
New York, N. Y.

Telephone: Susquehanna 7-0100

Leon Barzin, President

PURPOSE: "To develop and encourage American musical talent and also to provide opportunities whenever possible for the presentation of American music." (Official Statement)

ORGANIZATION: The NAACC was founded in 1933 by the late Henry Hadley, American composer. Its membership now numbers more than 400 cooperating composers and conductors with approximately 200 professional, associate, cooperating and sustaining members.

The Association is governed by a board of some 40 directors and by officers and carries on its work through nine committees: programs, membership, social activities, library, finance, publications, conductors, printing and awards. Leon Barzin, musical director of the National Orchestral Association, is president of the Association.

The organization presents a series of concerts in New York and Philadelphia each year and is active in obtaining the presentation of American compositions by orchestras and performers, in concert and on the radio. It also makes awards and citations to those performing outstanding services to American music.

During the last year, with the cooperation of New York's Museum of Modern Art, the Association gave five evening programs of musical films, showing the development of American music in scores for motion pictures. An experiment of the last season was a series of three conferences of American composers with executives of the recording companies, conductors and music publishers held at the headquarters of the Association.

The Association sponsors the Henry Hadley Memorial Library, which was formally opened February 12, 1944, in its permanent quarters at the music division of the New York Public Library. With few exceptions, all opera, orchestra and chamber music scores by American composers which had belonged to the Public Library prior to the acquisition of the Hadley collection were taken from their former places in the library stacks and added to the Hadley scores on the open shelves in the American room. This merger has tripled the number of works in the

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR AMERICAN COMPOSERS AND CONDUCTORS -2-

collection and has made readily available to conductors and program makers, as well as to students, a most comprehensive collection of major works of American composers. Publishers and composers are continuing to deposit new scores in the library, so that its growth is continuous.

MEMBERSHIP: Open to American composers and conductors, to artists, amateurs and laymen who are interested in furthering the music of America. Classes of membership: professional at \$5 annually; associate, \$5 annually; cooperating, \$10 annually; sustaining, \$25 annually; and life, \$100.

PUBLICATION:

Annual Bulletin.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

A national organization to safeguard the full political, civil and legal rights of colored citizens and secure for them equality of opportunity.

69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, N. Y.

Telephone: Algonquin 4-3550

Miss Julia Baxter, Director of Division of
Research and Information

PURPOSE: 1) To end lynching; 2) To end peonage and the debt slavery of southern sharecroppers and tenant farmers; 3) To secure the vote for Negroes everywhere in the U. S.; 4) To abolish injustices in legal procedure, particularly criminal procedure, based solely on color or race; 5) To secure equitable distribution of funds for education; 6) To abolish segregation, discrimination, insult and humiliation based on race or color; 7) To equalize the opportunity to work in all fields with equal pay for equal work; 8) To abolish discrimination against Negroes in the exercise of labor's right of collective bargaining through membership in organized labor unions; 9) To hasten the winning of the war and the peace by halting the dissipation of manpower brought about by discrimination in war industries and in the Armed Forces of the United States.

ORGANIZATION: At the time of the establishing of the Association in 1909, among the many public-spirited individuals who gave support and encouragement, Oswald Garrison Villard, then president of the New York Evening Post Company, played an outstanding part.

The Association now has between 350,000 and 400,000 members in approximately 900 branches. These include youth branches, of which there are 24 college chapters and 123 non-college youth councils in 42 states and the District of Columbia. If the group meets national requirements, a branch charter is granted when 50 or more people request it. The largest branch, which is in Detroit, has a membership of 20,697. The states are grouped into five "regions". State, regional, and youth conferences are held.

NAACP's income is derived primarily from memberships and contributions, chiefly from the former. Part of the membership fee is retained by national headquarters, part goes to the individual branch treasury. Present officers include: president, Arthur B. Spingarn, New York lawyer; chairman, board of directors, Dr. Louis T. Wright, chief surgeon, Harlem Hospital, New York; chairman, legal committee, Dr. William H. Hastie, dean of School of Law, Howard University; director, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, department of special research, former head of the Department of Sociology, Atlanta University.

OPERATIONS: The principal divisions and committees of the national body are those dealing with legislation, legal affairs, labor matters, propaganda analysis, field and branch organization work, youth work, postwar international problems, publicity, and the Association's offi-

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE -2-

cial organ, The Crisis. In addition to these, a Veterans Division was organized in January, 1945.

The legal work, one of the Association's most important activities, is of two general types: (1) cases in which there is injustice solely because of race or color, and (2) cases involving the establishing of a precedent which will benefit Negroes in general. (It is emphasized that NAACP is not a "legal aid society", that it does not take up "every case of every person who gets in trouble".) This work is under the direction of the organization's national legal committee, which consists of 27 lawyers, white and Negro, in 17 cities.

The Association maintains a Washington Bureau to study, in the interest of Negroes, Congressional bills and resolutions and policies of Federal departments and agencies having to do with the Armed Forces, employment, housing, etc.; and to cooperate with other organizations whose objectives are similar to its own.

Among the achievements of the Association, it numbers the following: (1) the first organized nation-wide campaign against lynching resulting in sharp reduction of this shame of America; (2) 21 victories before the U. S. Supreme Court affirming principles vital to all American citizens; (3) establishing the right of Negroes to attend universities or receive equal educational facilities in the South; (4) initiating a successfully campaign to equalize the salaries of Negro and white teachers in the South; (5) drafting a model Civil Rights Act in New York State which has served as a model in other states; (6) international education campaign conducted through lectures, press service, mass meetings, millions of pieces of literature, Crisis magazine, monthly newspaper The Bulletin, books and magazine articles; (7) annual award of Spingarn Medal calling the world's attention to Negro achievement; (8) defense of the Negro from court injustice on the grounds of race in hundreds of cases; (9) rallying of Negro voters to independent political action on the basis of men and issues instead of party affiliation.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The Association has no branches, as such, outside the United States. It has, however, some foreign members, mainly in Canada, Hawaii and the Virgin Islands, also many members in the U. S. Armed Forces. Membership is open to anyone in any country.

The organization is interested in the political and economic welfare of depressed classes in all countries. It is interested at the moment in the intentions of United Nations governments with respect to the future of the native races in the nations' colonies.

MEMBERSHIP:

Minimum membership

\$1.00

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE -3-

Minimum membership and <u>The Crisis</u>	\$2.50
Blue certificate membership	\$5.00
Gold certificate membership	\$10.00
Contributing members	\$25.00
Donors	\$100.00
Life Members	\$500.00

Members paying \$5 or more are entitled to The Crisis, Annual Report, and pamphlets published during the year.

PUBLICATIONS: The Crisis - monthly - \$1.50 a year, 15¢ a copy; foreign subscription, \$1.75.

NAACP Bulletin - monthly, October--July; bi-monthly, August--September, 5¢ a copy. Sent to all members. Most widely circulated Negro paper in the United States; circulation more than 350,000.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HOUSING OFFICIALS

A membership organization interested in public and private housing administration.

1313 East 60th Street
Chicago 37, Illinois

Telephone: Fairfax 3400

Hugh R. Pomeroy, Executive Director

PURPOSE: To improve administrative standards and practices in all public activity in housing, particularly for families of low and moderate income, by assisting housing officials and other interested persons.

ORGANIZATIONS: The National Association of Housing Officials, which was founded in 1933, is the recognized professional organization for collecting, sifting and circulating the growing body of facts, experience and opinions on housing methods and practices. It has regional councils throughout the United States, which sponsor the formation of local chapters. It participates in the activities and services of the Public Administration Clearing House.

The Association assists educational institutions in giving professional training for housing management, sponsors special conferences on subjects of particular interest, and holds annual national meetings for discussion of major points of housing policy and administration. In addition there are about eight annual regional meetings for discussion of relatively detailed administrative problems.

All committees of the Association, other than those dealing with its own internal affairs, are grouped under four major headings: housing policy, planning design and construction, management, and intergovernmental relationships.

Its policies are determined by the Board of Governors, which is made up of active officials in federal, state, and local housing agencies. It is financed by membership dues, sale of publications, conference fees, and grants from foundations interested in the advancement of public administration.

Among the officers and staff are Howard L. Holtzendorff, president; James L. Stephenson, vice-president; Alfred H. Fletcher, vice-president; Elizabeth Wood, treasurer; Hugh R. Pomeroy, executive director.

INTERNATIONAL INTERESTS: The Association is a member of the International Federation for Housing and Town Planning, which has headquarters at 13 Suffolk St., Haymarket, London, S.W.1. The Executive Director of the Association is a member of the American Committee for the International Union of Local Authorities and is also a Vice-Chairman of the Architects'

Committee of the National Council of Soviet-American Friendship. In addition, the Association maintains a number of exchange memberships with (and complimentary memberships for) housing agencies and libraries in various parts of the world.

MEMBERSHIP: Individual membership is open to board and staff members of public housing agencies and to all other interested persons. Agency and management division memberships are also available. Dues for individuals are \$5.00 and \$10.00 a year (with sustaining memberships at \$25.00 and upward per year); for agencies, dues are based on the number of dwelling units owned by a public housing agency, starting at \$20.00 as a minimum. At present, the Association has 2100 individual and 208 agency members.

PUBLICATIONS: Journal of Housing, monthly.

Washington Housing Letter, weekly.

Selected Bibliography on Housing Management, 1941. 50¢.

Community Relations in Urban Low-Rent Housing, 1940. 50¢.

Public Relations of Local Housing Authorities, 1941. \$1.00.

Housing for the United States after the War, 1944. 50¢.

Directory of Housing Agencies (and Summary of the Housing Year), 1945, \$1.50.

Numerous other publications in the field.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN ARTISTS, INC.

National organization of women painters and sculptors.

42 West 57th Street
New York 19, N. Y.

Telephone: Circle 7-6290

Miss Josephine Droege, Executive Secretary

PURPOSE: "To give women throughout the country an opportunity to show and market their work, and to further the general interest in art in America." (Official statement)

ORGANIZATION: The Association is one of the oldest art organizations in America. It is the outgrowth of a pioneer organization known as the Woman's Art Club, founded by five young women who met in a Washington Square studio on January 31, 1889. The organization now has a membership of about 800 and is represented in 44 states.

Since 1930, the Association has occupied its present headquarters, the Argent Galleries, in the heart of New York's art center. The administrative offices are housed here and the attractive galleries, reserved for three or four general exhibitions of the members' work during the year, are devoted to one-man or small group shows by both men and women artists. The present president of the Association is Beth Creevey Hemm.

Among the activities of the Association are: (1) the annual exhibition of current art by women artists at which large money prizes are given; (2) three general exhibitions of members' work held at the Argent Galleries; (3) rotary shows sent throughout the country to museums and galleries; (4) sketch classes for members, lectures, art demonstrations, member teas held at the Argent Galleries.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: Exhibitions have been sent to Hawaii, South America and England. The Association is interested in expanding this activity to cover other foreign countries.

MEMBERSHIP: There are two classes of members:

- (1) Exhibiting: members whose work is passed by admissions jury which meets in October and March. Initiation fee: \$20.00. Yearly dues: \$10.00.
- (2) Associates: members who have all the privileges except exhibiting. Yearly dues: \$10.00 or \$25.00.

PUBLICATIONS: Annual Catalogue

Formerly published a news bulletin, which has been discontinued for the duration.

NATIONAL BRAILLE PRESS, INC.

A charitable, non-profit printing house for the blind.

50 Congress Street
Boston 9, Massachusetts

Telephone: Capitol 0481

Francis B. Ierardi, Managing Director

PURPOSE: "The educational and charitable purposes of embossing, printing and circulating in the United States and Canada, reading matter for the blind, or promoting finger reading, and of assisting the blind to become happier and better informed citizens of their communities."

ORGANIZATION: The National Braille Press was organized in 1927 and incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in 1929. It is wholly dependent upon voluntary contributions from friends of the blind throughout the United States and Canada. Money raised to support the organization serves a double purpose. Of the twenty-seven employees on the staff, fourteen are without sight, thereby making it possible for these handicapped people to become self-supporting and independent, and at the same time providing literature which is not available from any other printing house for the blind. The officers of the organization include: Charles Boyden, president and treasurer; Mrs. Homer Gage, vice president; William Bayne, second vice-president; Mrs. Richard D. Fay, secretary; Francis B. Ierardi, managing director.

OPERATIONS: The National Braille Press, Inc. publishes for free distribution, the Weekly News (Braille Grade 2), a current events magazine to keep the blind informed on current topics of interest, political and scientific matters, and other subjects of world-wide interest; the Our Special (Braille Grade 1½), a monthly magazine containing matters of interest for blind women, the contents of which include short stories, editorials, styles, health hints, cooking recipes, handicraft, and various other topics; the Home Teacher (Braille Grade 2), a professional magazine for the blind teachers who teach the blind in their homes and social workers who are working with and for the blind.

The Press publishes at cost for other private charitable organizations the following periodicals: The Jewish Braille Review (Braille Grade 2), monthly except July. This magazine is devoted primarily to matters of cultural interest for the benefit of the Jewish blind; the Braille Musician (Braille Grade 2), a bimonthly published and printed for the benefit of blind musicians and others who are interested in music; the Catholic Review, quarterly; the Catholic Readers' Digest, three volumes, published monthly and the Catholic Messenger, monthly, a children's magazine. (The latter three are printed in Braille Grade 1½).

Prior to the war many of these publications were sent to English speaking or reading individuals and schools for the blind in Canada, Mexico, all the South American countries, England, Ireland, France, Italy, Portugal, Egypt, Palestine, Germany, Austria, Hungary, India, China, Japan, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand.

Since the magazines are sent free to readers, there is no subscription charge and as these publications carry no advertisements, they are allowed through the mails within the United States free of charge.

The Press will be glad to send any of these magazines free to readers of Braille, who are desirous of receiving them. Requests should be addressed to 50 Congress Street, Boston 9, Mass.

Recently "Seeing Fingers", a descriptive twenty-five minute talking film, describing the mechanics, the historical growth and development, and the standardization of Braille as the "tool of the blind," has been produced by the Press; 20 prints have been distributed throughout the country, especially in colleges and schools as an educational feature. The Y.M.C.A. in New York distributes it through factories, clubs, etc. Its object is to acquaint seeing people with the problem of communication of the blind, and the tools and equipment in the form of Braille and methods of writing Braille used by the blind to overcome their handicap and adjust more readily into the world of the seeing. This film will be loaned upon request, the only cost is the express charges to and from the office of the National Braille Press.

The Hand Braille Transcribing Division was opened in 1943. For many years this work was done by the American Red Cross. The purpose of this Department is to teach seeing volunteers to transcribe ink print text into Braille. This service is used by high school and college students when text books are not available in Braille. During this period more than 400 volunteers have taken this course but not all have graduated. The courses are free and the only expense incurred by the volunteer is the cost of equipment, registration, and the paper. Transcriptions have been made from French, German, Italian, Greek, Latin and other languages.

NATIONAL CATHOLIC EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

A voluntary organization of Catholic educators.

1312 Massachusetts Ave., N. W.
Washington 5, D. C.

Telephone: Republic 3553

Very Rev. Msgr. Frederick G. Hochwalt
General Secretary

PURPOSE: "To keep in the minds of the people the necessity of religious instruction and training as a basis of morality and sound education; and to promote the principles and safeguard the interests of Catholic education." (Official Statement)

ORGANIZATION: Established in 1904, the National Catholic Educational Association has an individual and institutional membership of 3,384. It is supported by membership fees and contributions. Its headquarters are located in the National Catholic Welfare Conference with whom it cooperates in its activities. The Association is also affiliated with the American Council on Education, the National Committee on Education by Radio, Liaison Committee for International Education and the Advisory Committee to the Office of American Republic Affairs.

The activities of the Association are conducted by the following autonomous Departments: Seminary (for advanced training); Minor Seminary, College and University (5 regional units: New England, Eastern, Mid-West, Southern, Western); Secondary School (4 regional units: Mid-Atlantic, South, Central, California); Elementary School; Catholic Deaf Education; and Blind Education. Each Department elects its own officers from whom are chosen the officers of the general Executive Board. The Board appoints a general secretary; the president general, who is usually a Bishop, is elected annually by ballot in a general meeting of the Association.

OPERATIONS: The Association promotes study, research and cooperative activities among Catholic educators. Regional and national conferences provide an open forum for discussion of problems in education. Committees are appointed to study particular phases of Catholic educational work. The Association seeks to promote the teaching of religion in every branch of education, and, in this connection, conducts special teacher-training projects in methodology.

In advancing the general interests of Catholic education, the Association acquaints itself with current educational trends and represents its members in discussion and action on questions of national importance, such as federal aid to education, peacetime conscription, etc.

A Committee on Educational Reorganization is studying possible changes in the Catholic educational system, taking into consideration the effect of the war acceleration and current trends in secular systems.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: In international exchanges, the Association works with the American Council on Education. It publishes a Quarterly Bulletin which it will exchange with foreign periodicals or send to interested groups abroad.

MEMBERSHIP: General membership - \$2.00
School superintendents and elementary school departments - \$5.00
Academies of less than 250 enrollment - \$5.00
Academies of over 250 enrollment - \$10.00
Institutional membership - \$25.00
Sustaining membership - \$10.00

PUBLICATIONS: Quarterly Bulletin, \$1.00 per year.
NCEA News Letter
College and High School Quarterlies, provided only for members of these two Departments.
Additional pamphlets, research data, etc.

NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE CONFERENCE

An official agency of the hierarchy whose operating staff functions as a "secretariat for the bishops of the United States."

1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington 5, D. C.

Telephone: Republic 3553

Rev. Paul F. Tanner, Assistant General Secretary

PURPOSE: "Unifying, coordinating and organizing the Catholic people of the United States in works of education, social welfare, immigrant aid and other activities." (Official Statement)

ORGANIZATION: The Bishops in General Meeting in 1919 authorized the formation of the National Catholic Welfare Conference as an 'extra-canonical' organization coordinating specific activities in the United States.

The Conference is directed by an Administrative Board of ten archbishops and bishops elected at the general meeting. The members of the Administrative Board serve as chairman, secretary and treasurer of the Executive Department, and as episcopal chairmen of the several operating departments. These operating departments serve the affiliated lay groups--the National Council of Catholic Women, the National Council of Catholic Men and the National Catholic Youth Council. The headquarters of these groups are permanently established at the Conference. The Conference thus serves as a channel for the interchange of information and service between the clergy and the laity in their common work for the Church and for the welfare of the nation.

The activities of the Conference, conducted through the Departments, are coordinated by the office of the General Secretary, the Very Rev. Msgr. Howard J. Carroll, S. T. D., who is responsible to the chairman of the Administrative Board, the Most Rev. Edward Mooney, Archbishop of Detroit. The Conference is financed through the bishops, except the lay and youth organizations which are financed by their lay members.

OPERATIONS: The Executive Department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference is directed by the General Secretary, and performs operating services for the other Departments. The Executive Department publishes the official magazine of NCWC, Catholic Action, and, through the Information Bureau, provides releases to the American press.

The Bureau of Immigration, under the Executive Department, offers

aid to Catholic immigrants in problems of naturalization, citizenship, etc. and has a follow-up service with agents in most of the dioceses to help immigrants in their religious and social adjustment to the United States. The Bureau provides services for the Catholic Committee for Refugees and War Relief Services, an affiliate of the Conference. The Bureau has representatives at the Mexican border, in New York, and several corresponding branches abroad. The National Center of the Confraternity of Christian Doctrine has prepared outlines and texts for individual study as well as for discussion groups, covering the Bible, the liturgy, Church doctrine and history, the Mass, and the teaching of religion in the home. The Family Life Bureau prepares material and arranges for the National Conferences on Family Life.

The Department of Education acts as a clearing house for Catholic educational agencies. Its Library Service answers requests for information on Catholic education. It conducts research, advises Catholic Schools and maintains a Teacher Placement Service. The Inter-American Collaboration Section, working closely with the Department of State and the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, secures scholarships for Latin-American students in Catholic colleges and universities; 181 such scholarships were provided in 1944-1945.

The Press Department provides the weekly Catholic press in the United States and abroad with news and features, editorial and pictorial services gathered and prepared by a staff of news writers, editors and correspondents maintained in most countries. The NCWC News Service in English, or Noticias Catolicas in Spanish, is a service of 50,000 words weekly. It is also furnished to American periodicals by subscription and to OWI as the basis for its weekly Catholic News Letter.

The Social Action Department, through published materials, conferences, labor schools, special meetings and programs organized throughout the country, has made available materials and facilities to help lay organizations to a better understanding of the problems of social welfare and the fundamentals of international relations and a just peace. The Department cooperates with the Catholic Association for International Peace and the Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems (described elsewhere in the Directory). It also works with the Catholic Rural Life Conference, and carries on activities in civic education and with minority groups. The Department conducted an Inter-American Seminar on Social Studies in 1942 and is planning another meeting to be held in 1945 in Latin America.

The Legal Department maintains a record of federal legislation, enacted and proposed, exchanges legislative information with other

NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE CONFERENCE -3-

Departments of the Conference and with interested organizations and individuals in the United States and abroad. The Legal Department also works in conjunction with many federal agencies in solving war-time problems, and represents the interests of Catholic institutions throughout the country.

The Youth Department of the Conference promotes the National Catholic Youth Council, the federating agency for all existing approved Catholic youth groups. The Diocesan Youth Councils, the National Federation of Catholic College Students and the Newman Club Federations are the Council's principal constituents. The Department offers guidance for the establishment of Diocesan and Parish Youth Councils and for the training of leaders. It also contacts and evaluates all national governmental and non-governmental youth organizations and youth serving agencies, and publishes the Catholic Youth Directory, a comprehensive listing of national, regional and diocesan youth organizations.

The Lay Organizations Department, composed of the National Council of Catholic Men and the National Council of Catholic Women, is the channel through which the laity participates in the program of the Conference. The National Council of Catholic Men consists of the representatives of various Catholic men's organizations, primarily the diocesan councils, Holy Name Societies, Catholic Order of Foresters, etc. A notable activity of NCCM is its Radio Bureau which produces two programs: "The Catholic Hour", broadcast over the NBC network, and the "Hour of Faith", a program of the American Broadcasting Company. The National Council of Catholic Women is a federation of Catholic women's organizations. The National Council of Catholic Women is affiliated with the International Union of Catholic Women's Leagues. A most important operating activity is the National Catholic School of Social Service which is sponsored by the Council in Washington, D. C.

PUBLICATIONS: Catholic Action, official magazine. Monthly. \$2.00 per year, \$2.25 abroad.

Set of Encyclicals of Pope Pius XI and XII (1926-1944). \$3.25.

The Family Today. \$1.00.

Principles for Peace - 1878-1943, excerpts from peace pronouncements of the last five Popes. \$7.50.

Bishops Statement on International Order, with study outlines. 10¢ a copy, available in bulk.

The Conference publishes extensive material in the fields of: Catholic action, family life, education, industrial life, inter-American relations, rural life, Christian democracy, youth, etc. Its publications are listed in a printed bibliography available on request.

NATIONAL CIO WAR RELIEF COMMITTEE

A special fund raising committee of the CIO.

1776 Broadway
New York 19, N. Y.

Telephone: Columbus 5-2372

Irving Abramson, Chairman
Leo Perlis, National Director

PURPOSE: To raise funds from CIO members for domestic and foreign war relief purposes and, in the process, to integrate the workers into their community through representation, participation and community services.

ORGANIZATION: The fourth convention of the CIO in Detroit in November, 1941, authorized the establishment of the Committee to coordinate its war relief activities. The program is supervised by an Executive Committee headed by Irving Abramson, President of the New Jersey CIO council, and a staff in New York who organize and coordinate the field activities. There are 24 area directors working through two regional offices in Washington and Chicago. The National Director is Leo Perlis who sits as a board member on many relief groups with which the CIO Committee works.

The Committee is registered with the President's War Relief Control Board and is a member of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service. Together with the AFL, the CIO Committee is considered a cooperating agency of the National War Fund and of the American Red Cross and works in constant liaison with both groups. The Committee directs special drives to raise contributions from CIO members for the American Red Cross and National War Fund who receive the money and repay the Committee for its administrative expenses.

Through this liaison, CIO representatives are placed on the boards and on the executive and budget committees of national state and local welfare agencies, giving labor a voice in the determination of their policies and programs. (Labor participation in the leadership of community welfare activities has increased from 90 to an estimated 4000 individuals.) Unions are able to carry fund raising activities to the workers into mines, mills and factories in plant-wide campaigns.

In 1944, CIO's contributions through the Committee's programs reached \$35,000,000. The contribution is divided on the same basis as the total sums raised by the Community Chest and Red Cross War Fund campaigns. More than half of the sums raised by both groups remain in the communities where they were raised.

Funds which remain in the community aid servicemen's families, provide health services, help social and welfare agencies and make CIO members better acquainted with the programs and facilities of their local community groups. The balance of the contributions is sent to the Red Cross and to the National War Fund where, in the latter case, 61% goes to American relief agencies - the United Seamen's Service, USO and War Prisoner's Aid - and 38% is distributed to foreign relief agencies.

The foreign activities of the Committee are conducted together with the AFL under a special label, Labor's War Relief Program. All overseas projects are carried out under this joint AFL-CIO arrangement and are administered by labor trustees in the country to be aided. These trustees have been approved by the labor groups, the War Relief Control Board, the National War Fund and in special cases by the War Refugee Board. The projects are submitted before being executed, to labor representatives of the foreign countries who are now in the United States. After the projects have been carefully worked out in consultation, they are submitted to the member-agency for that country of the National War Fund, to the President's War Relief Control Board and frequently also to the War Refugee Board. Since much of the foreign relief program has involved the underground organizations, this part of the program remains confidential.

The Committee maintains no special offices abroad, but the CIO has two representatives in London who make the necessary contacts.

Overseas operations in England provide "rest-break" homes, canteens and camps for war workers and clubs for the merchant seamen of the United States and Allied countries. On continental Europe aid is given to families of executed anti-fascists and prisoners, men, women and children who have been in concentration camps and slave labor battalions and refugee women and children. Money goes to China for underground railroads bringing workers from occupied to free China, for welfare centers, hostels and better food and equipment for hospitals. Money goes to India (administered by the Quakers) for milk, medicines and drugs to rebuild famine victims; to Palestine, for subsidies for existing hospitals and medical aid for families of workers, servicemen and refugees; to Russia, for vitally needed clothing for civilians, especially orphans.

The Committee, through its Servicemen and Veteran's division, contributes to military camp recreation facilities and educational programs, gives aid to families of servicemen, and has helped

to establish special labor canteens. It publishes educational literature dealing with the problems of servicemen and veterans among which are the Serviceman's Manual, a Public Affairs pamphlet which it distributed; The New Veteran, an information bulletin explaining the veteran program and services; and "48," a monthly news review of the Committee's activities. These publications are distributed and mailed to servicemen and to groups working with them. The Committee is distributing also a Veteran's Guide dealing with the G. I. Bill of Rights and other benefits.

PUBLICATIONS: Educational material, promotional literature for the fund drives and four periodicals all distributed without charge to interested individuals and groups - CIO War Relief News, Community Services News Letter, The New Veteran, and "48."

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR MENTAL HYGIENE, INC.

A representative organization of the mental hygiene movement in the United States.

1790 Broadway
New York 19, N. Y.

Telephone: Circle 5-8000

George S. Stevenson, M.D., Medical Director

PURPOSE: "To promote interest and action throughout the United States in the control and prevention of mental disease and the conservation of mental health by improving hospitalization for the mentally ill and defective, by improving and extending clinic services for early diagnosis and treatment, by stimulating psychiatric research, by professional training, and by public education." (Official Statement)

ORGANIZATION: The NCMH was founded in 1909 by Clifford Beers as a result of his own experiences in institutions for the mentally ill. After recovering from the mental breakdown which overtook him soon after his graduation from college, he decided to devote his life to the improvement of the harsh conditions then surrounding mental patients. He wrote up his experiences and his proposals for reform in A Mind That Found Itself, "the book that started a movement."

The NCMH consists of about 800 elected members, mostly professional (physicians, psychiatrists and others) persons with special interest in mental health work; some 900 associate members from the general public; and some 63 associated state and local mental hygiene societies. It is a member of the national Health Council.

The NCMH is concerned with the care and treatment of the mentally ill and mentally defective within institutions, and also with the prevention of these disorders through improved practice in school, family, clinic, court, correctional institutions, and social agencies. It sponsors research, promotes the development of psychiatric clinics, assists in the training and placement of professional personnel.

On the initiative of Mr. Beers the American Foundation for Mental Hygiene, Inc. was established, which has its office in the same place as the NCMH and serves as custodian and administrator of gifts and bequests for mental hygiene work.

One committee of the NCMH makes grants each year for research projects in dementia praecox, a large undertaking financed by the Scottish Rite Masons at \$50,000 a year. Another fund is devoted to the study of the psychological sources of the major causes of disability and death.

The NCMH has divisions of psychiatric education, community clinics, rehabilitation vocational adjustment, mental hospitals, and psychiatric research.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: On the initiative of Clifford Beers, the First International Congress on Mental Hygiene was held in Washington in 1930, and it established a permanent body, the International Committee for Mental Hygiene which has its offices with the NCMH. As an organization this body is now temporarily inactive because of wartime interruptions. A second International Congress was held in Paris in 1936, and several "reunions" on mental hygiene and prevention have been held. There is a movement on foot, particularly in Brazil, to hold a postwar International Congress in some Latin American country. Mental hygiene societies in some 30 countries were affiliated with the International Committee.

There has been constant close affiliation between American and Canadian mental hygiene societies; Dr. Clarence Hincks was once director of both societies. With the cooperation of the NCMH several American leaders in mental hygiene have gone to lecture in other countries, and several workers from abroad have been brought to America to study on Commonwealth Fund or State Department fellowships or otherwise. The Thomas W. Salmon Memorial Fund brings each year a foreign lecturer on mental hygiene to the United States. This fund is administered by the Academy of Medicine.

There have been many requests for exchange and complimentary subscriptions to Mental Hygiene and Understanding the Child from abroad. 15 war-years sets are being held for foreign outlets by the American Library Association. Otherwise back numbers are limited and there is no stockpiling.

NCMH was consulted by Columbia University on training of UNRRA personnel.

NCMH, apart from official ties, represents a broad social movement to which many scientific men from abroad have contributed. Among these should be mentioned the many psychiatrists, psychologists, and others in Austria and other German-speaking countries, many of whom have transferred their citizenship and professional activities to the United States. In this broad field the United States now harbors much that was originally European and has added to it certain American modifications.

WARTIME ACTIVITIES: The NCMH in cooperation with the Josiah Macy, Jr. Foundation is sending photo-offset reprints of selected scientific articles to some 8000 physicians and other professional persons in the mental hygiene field, who are in the Armed Forces, to help them

keep in touch with scientific developments during their absence. Many of the recipients of this service are members of the armed forces of the Allied Nations; and many of the reprints are from British or other non-American scientific journals.

The NCMH cooperated with Selective Service in a project to improve the selection of men for the army through study of the record of the draft registrant in his community and state.

MEMBERSHIP:

Contributing member: \$5	<u>Mental Hygiene</u> , official organ or <u>Understanding the Child</u> , a mental health periodical especially for those interested in the education of children.
Subscribing member: \$10	Subscriptions to both of the above periodicals.
Service member: \$10 to \$25	Subscriptions to both of the above periodicals, plus reference and loan privileges of the National Health Library.
Supporting member: \$25 to \$50	Subscriptions to both of the above periodicals. Choice of pamphlets issued by the National Committee. Reference and loan privileges of the National Health Library
Patrons: \$50 to \$100 and Sustaining member: \$1000 and over	To patrons and sustaining members any and all of the above privileges.

PUBLICATIONS:

Mental Hygiene, quarterly journal for professional and lay people; \$3 a year; Dr. George S. Stevenson, editor.

Understanding the Child, quarterly magazine for teachers; 50¢ a year; W. Carson Ryan, Ph.D., Editor

Directory of Psychiatric Clinics and Related Facilities in the United States; 25¢

Bibliography: Psychiatric and Mental Hygiene Aspects of Civilian Rehabilitation; 20¢

When He Comes Back if He Comes Back Nervous, by Thomas A. C. Rennie, M. D., and Luther E. Woodward. 15¢

Occasional newsletter reporting on developments in organized mental hygiene work in general and on the committee's activities in particular. Series of pamphlet publications on mental disease and defect, hospitals and clinics, mental hygiene in education and child training, and the mental health aspects of crime, delinquency, and other social problems. Also a number of pamphlets dealing especially with mental hygiene in the schools and colleges.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON HOUSING, INC.

An educational and research organization in the field of housing and community planning.

512 Fifth Avenue
New York 18, N. Y.

Telephone: Pennsylvania 6-6916

Mrs. Samuel I. Rosenman, Chairman
Henry M. Propper, Executive Vice Chairman
John F. Toedtman, Director

PURPOSE: "To be a constructive force for the solution of the Nation's housing and community planning problems during the Nation's war emergency and the postwar period through the cooperative activity of all interests concerned . . .; to appraise new methods and new approaches in planning, financing, land assembly and construction; to initiate pilot studies and evaluate and report current progress in housing and community development; and to create a public awareness, understanding and interest in this field." (Official statement).

ORGANIZATION: The Committee is an independent organization, established in 1941 by business, trade, professional and civic leaders. It belongs to no master group, but maintains extensive relations with all government agencies dealing with real estate, housing and housing finance. It is financed through membership dues and through grants and contributions.

The Committee has published a number of surveys on various aspects of housing and community planning. It has held one National Conference on Postwar Housing in Chicago in March, 1944. Representatives from several foreign countries attended the conference. Another meeting was held in New York in December, 1944, to discuss "Financing the Postwar Building Boom on a Sound Basis". The Committee was responsible for one exhibition, "Wartime Housing", which was presented at the Museum of Modern Art, New York, April-June, 1942.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The Committee has had extensive contacts with foreign and international groups. Its reports and publications have been supplied to embassies and legations of many nations and have been exchanged, through the British Information Service, with the Town and Country Planning Association (28 King Street, Covent Gardens, London) and other overseas organizations.

WAR OPERATIONS: The Committee's initial program centered on organizing cooperative action by private industry, citizens and

public officials in providing adequate shelter for war workers; in enlisting and encouraging communities to study local housing needs and the proper location of war housing so that home construction in war production centers could also serve the postwar needs of the communities; in studying and evaluating war housing programs, administrative and financial proposals, and in interpreting to the public the vital role of housing in the prosecution of the war by preparing and distributing authoritative data and information.

In 1941 the Committee held a National Housing Inventory Conference in Washington to highlight the need for homes for war workers and to correlate the housing activities of the country into a wartime program.

MEMBERSHIP: Regular: annual dues \$5 or more
Contributing: annual dues \$15 or more
Sustaining: annual dues \$50 or more

PUBLICATIONS:

Tomorrow's Town, a monthly publication sent to all members.

Numerous publications, such as Recommendations for a Housing Program and Policy - 1944.

Your Stake in Community Planning - 1944.

Neighborhood Design and Control - 1944.

Proceedings of the National Conference on Postwar Housing - 1944.

The Niagara Frontier Plans for Peace - 1943.

Recommendations for the Disposition of Federal War Housing - 1943.

Recommendations: A Program for Housing Workers in War Industries - 1942.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS, INC.

A voluntary educational organization concerned with intercultural relations.

381 Fourth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Telephone: Murray Hill 3-8246

Everett R. Clinchy, President

PURPOSE: "To promote justice, amity, understanding and cooperation between Protestants, Catholics and Jews in the United States and to analyse, moderate and finally eliminate the inter-group prejudices, which disfigure and distort religious, business, social and political relations with a view to the establishment of a social order in which the religious ideals of brotherhood and justice shall become the standards of human relationships."
(From a statement by Newton D. Baker)

ORGANIZATION: The Conference dates back to the Committee on Goodwill Between Christians and Jews established in 1923-1924 by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. This remained a small Protestant-Jewish committee until 1928, when, as a result of the anti-Catholic bigotry which swept the country on the occasion of the candidacy of Alfred E. Smith for President, the Conference was given its present broader foundations. At that time the underlying philosophy was worked out by Charles Evans Hughes and Newton D. Baker in collaboration with the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman. Everett R. Clinchy, then a young clergyman, was appointed general secretary and he now serves the Conference as its president. The over-all guidance and advice on policy furnished by the three original founders is now carried on by co-chairmen representing each of the three faiths: Arthur H. Compton, Carlton J. H. Hayes and Roger W. Straus.

National and local leaders and organization officials in education, religion, business, labor, civic and other walks of life assist, through volunteer service, the staff of 175 men and women in the home office and in 40 city and 16 regional offices situated in strategic centers across the country.

Operational units of the Conference are the 250 or more "round tables" which maintain a regular program of inter-group discussion and collaboration in a three-fold process for democratic education: 1) acquaint members of each culture with the aims of other cultures; 2) make all aware of the mutual aims of all as Americans; 3) multiply the number of aims for which all groups work together. At most meetings, usually arranged for the local civic, educational and religious organizations, a speaker is

presented from each of the three faiths. Believing that many destructive prejudices derive in part from misinformation and warped emotional patterns, the Conference disseminates facts to offset rumors and untruth and emphasizes the reeducation of emotional responses.

Next to the round tables in importance is an extensive and growing program for cooperation with churches and schools. Through its Commission on Religious Organization, the Conference conducts a systematic program with all religious groups at national and local levels. It also sponsors a Religious Book Week bringing wide public attention to books dealing with the spiritual concepts of the Judeo-Christian tradition.

The Conference sponsors the Religious News Service which disseminates religious news from reporters stationed all over the world to daily newspapers and press agencies, periodicals, religious publications, and radio stations. The Bulletins form the source for "Religious News Reporter," a radio program heard in New York over WMCA and WABF (FM), and elsewhere over approximately 90 stations.

The national observance of Brotherhood Week, initiated 12 years ago by the Conference, seemed this year definitely established as an American institution. Service clubs, chambers of commerce, veterans' organizations, colleges, schools, the U.S.O., women's clubs, youth agencies, churches and synagogues arranged programs. Extensive space was allocated in newspapers and on commercial radio stations to its observance. OWI beamed President Roosevelt's Brotherhood Week message to all parts of the world.

The Commission on Educational Organizations of the Conference enlists the nation's leading educators and educational organizations in its program. The Springfield plan for inter-cultural studies was initiated by the Conference. Summer workshops for teachers have been conducted at Harvard and Columbia Universities in cooperation with the Bureau of Inter-cultural Education. Twenty such workshops are planned for the summer of 1945. Twelve other large school systems are emulating the Springfield program.

This year the American Council on Education is working with the Conference on a comprehensive study of textbooks used in American schools and colleges for the purpose of eliminating and rewriting biased passages. A handbook on education in group relations for teachers' colleges and departments of education was begun. The Williamstown Institute of Human Relations, which in 1941 presented a national seminar entitled "The World We Want to Live In," was the first of many postwar planning programs. Other educational activities use the media of film and radio in a growing program to dramatize the message of better human relations. Motion pictures, "The World We Want to Live In" and "The Greater Victory," were produced by the Conference.

WARTIME OPERATIONS: The military program, headed by Dr. Andrew W. Gottschall and organized on the same basis as the Round Tables, involves one-sixth of the Conference's expenditures. Trios of men representing the three faiths have been sent to 7251 Army posts and Navy stations, collaborating with chaplains, Army officials and camp recreation services. The teams usually live in the military camps and stations and often remain with the men for a week or ten days, addressing huge assemblies and holding consultations with individuals, seminars with chaplains and conferences with other officers. The Conference has just sent two such teams to work with the armed forces in Alaska.

To meet the challenge of the demobilization period, the Conference has begun to organize an extension of its camp program. Sixty outstanding religious leaders are planning two and three day seminars in the larger population centers to interpret to civilians the needs, the high hopes and the aspirations of millions of men and women returning from the war. This program hopes to utilize the services of thousands of Army and Navy chaplains who will be able to speak out of their experiences with the men and women in the armed services.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The Conference has proved so successful in developing real friendship and collaboration among the groups represented that it has been emulated by important organizations in the British Commonwealth. They are:

British Council of Christians and Jews (founded 1942)
21 Bloomsbury St., W.C.1. London

Canadian Conference of Christians and Jews (founded 1938)
Box 181, Toronto, Canada.

Society of Jews and Christians
124 Fox St., Johannesburg, Union of South Africa.

A similar organization is now being formed in Australia.

Plans are being made by the Conference to sponsor a World Conference on Human Relations to be held in London at the close of the war in the European theatre.

MEMBERSHIP: The term "subscribers" instead of "members" is used to refer to those who contribute from \$2.00 up. This includes a certain number of grants from various foundations. The subscribers, who are represented by a board of trustees, number 35,000.

PUBLICATIONS: In 1944, 2,770,000 pieces of literature were produced and distributed to the general public and 4,500,000 to men and women in the armed forces. The Conference distributes bulletins to subscribers; publishes annual reports, a series of Human Relations pamphlets and other material for schools, colleges, churches, synagogues, etc.

Speak up for Good Will, 10¢

Christians Protest Persecution, 10¢

Why We Fight, 10¢

Religious Book List, 3¢

Race: What the Scientists Say, by Caroline Singer, 5¢

The World We Want to Live In, 10¢

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK

An organization serving professionals and laymen interested in the problems of human welfare.

82 North High Street
Columbus 15, Ohio

Telephone: Adams 5772

Mr. Howard R. Knight, General Secretary

PURPOSE: "To facilitate discussion of the problems and methods of practical human improvement, thereby increasing the efficiency of agencies and institutions devoted to this cause." (Official Statement)

ORGANIZATION: The National Conference of Social Work is a continuation of the National Conference of Charities and Correction organized in 1873 at a meeting of the American Social Science Association. The present name was adopted in 1917.

The Conference has met annually since its third year. Attendance fluctuates between 3000 and 7600, with a paid membership of over 5000. It is financed mainly by membership dues and attendance fees. The governing board is its Executive Committee. Four other committees have charge of the continuous planning for the Conference.

The Conference limits its function to that of a forum for discussion. It does not formulate platforms, it takes no official position on questions of social policy, and does not engage in social action. The Conference works with all private and government agencies on both the local and national level. Fifty groups representing all fields of social work are associates of the Conference.

OPERATIONS: In the past, the Conference divided into the following five sections: social case work, social group work, community organization, social action and public welfare administration. In 1945, additional categories were provided for child care, delinquency, the aged, health, mental health, industrial and economic problems, and administration.

Conference activities include general sessions addressed by the President and prominent speakers often outside the profession of social work on topics of broad and timely interest. The bulk of the work, however, is conducted in meetings with specialized programs. At sectional meetings, formal papers are read with additional time devoted to questions and free discussion from the floor. Symposia, panels, round tables, and "clinics" for the discussion of problems are held. Meetings on subjects of current interest to the profession are arranged by special committees of the Conference, such as those prepared by the Red Cross, the CDVO, etc. Afternoons of the Conference are usually given over to meetings of associate and special groups, many of which are national organizations holding their an-

nual meetings in connection with the Conference.

Shortage of transportation facilities in 1945 necessitated the holding of local conferences throughout the country.

The Conference serves state conferences of social work by assisting them with special problems and conducting regional round table meetings annually for their secretaries.

The Proceedings of the National Conference, published annually, include the outstanding papers read at the various meetings. This publication contains the most complete information available on trends of social work thought and experience in the United States. A cumulative index to the first sixty volumes was published in 1935.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: Approximately 30 foreign individuals and agencies received the Proceedings of the Conference before the war. Columbia University Press is holding the available stockpile of back numbers for future shipment abroad.

The National Conference of Social Work is the official United States representative at the International Conference of Social Work. International conferences were held in Washington in 1923, Paris in 1928, Frankfurt in 1932 and London in 1936. Rene Sand of Belgium is the present President of the International Conference. Preliminary correspondence has been initiated concerning the holding of the first postwar international conference in 1948.

MEMBERSHIP: Membership is open to public, private, professional and voluntary agencies and individuals. The category of membership depends on the size of the agency: \$10 for a sustaining and \$25 for a full institutional membership. Contributing memberships have been provided for agencies and individuals who wish to give added support to the Conference by paying more than \$25 a year. Individual membership is provided at \$3 and \$5.

PUBLICATIONS: Proceedings, \$5.00, supplied to members free of charge. Quarterly Bulletin, for members.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON FAMILY RELATIONS

A clearing house of knowledge and information for persons working in the field of marriage and family living.

1126 East 59th Street
Chicago 37, Ill.

Telephone: Midway 0800

Mrs. Evelyn Millis Duvall, Executive Secretary

PURPOSE: "To advance the cultural values now principally secured through family relations for personality development and the strength of the nation. It seeks to unite in this common objective persons working in all the different fields of family research, teaching and welfare."

(Official Statement)

ORGANIZATION: The NCFR was organized in 1938 at a national conference called by Paul Sayre. An interprofessional society consisting of about 1000 members, the Conference arose out of the need for common understanding and effort among the several sciences and professions, each working with its own concepts and methods for the welfare of the family.

The coming together of specialists in the various fields concerned with family relations resulted in the standing committees of NCFR which consider problems and make reports on the following subjects: Economic Basis of the Family; Education for Marriage; Marriage and Family Law; Marriage and Family Research; Problems of Youth; Religion and the Family; Family Health; Marriage and Family Counseling.

Five regional and twenty state conferences on family relations are now affiliated with the National Conference. In addition to holding an annual national conference, the NCFR "encourages the holding of regional, state and local conferences: 1) to foster acquaintance of people of diverse professional backgrounds and interest in marriage and the family; 2) to discuss points of view and experience; 3) to present important research findings; 4) to consider proposals for family welfare."

NCFR is financed by membership dues, contributions and subscriptions to its journal, Marriage and Family Living. The officers are: Dr. Sidney E. Goldstein of New York, president; Emily H. Mudd, Katherine W. Taylor and Dr. Edgar Schmiedeler, vice presidents; Max Rheinstein, treasurer; Evelyn Millis Duvall, executive secretary; Ernest W. Burgess, editor, Marriage and Family Living.

INTERNATIONAL INTERESTS: The NCFR is eager to make its experience and publication available to interested persons and groups abroad. In 1940 it entertained Somerset Maugham as guest speaker at its national conference. Mr. Maugham spoke on the effect of the war on the British family. The National

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON FAMILY RELATIONS -2-

Conference has recently published articles on British family welfare and marriage guidance.

WARTIME ACTIVITIES: The Conference has devoted many of its discussions and research articles to the wartime problems of the family and to family rehabilitation after the war.

MEMBERSHIP: \$3.00 per year, joint state and national membership, includes subscription to Marriage and Family Living.

PUBLICATIONS: Marriage and Family Living, quarterly, \$1.50.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP, INC.

Voluntary organization for the promotion of understanding between the USA and the USSR.

232 Madison Avenue
New York 16, N. Y.

Telephone: Murray Hill 3-2082

Edwin S. Smith, Executive Director

PURPOSE: "The National Council is established to provide accurate and timely information on current developments in the Soviet Union in the arts, sciences, government, industry, commerce and agriculture To encourage cultural and technical interchange between groups in the United States and corresponding groups in the Soviet Union." (Official statement)

ORGANIZATION: The Council was incorporated on February 15, 1943. Its headquarters are in New York City and its activities are carried on through this office and through 35 local councils. It is financed by private subscription. The Council's chairman is Corliss Lamont, author, teacher and authority on Soviet Russia; its executive director is Edwin S. Smith, former member of the National Labor Relations Board.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The Council collaborates with the Department of State, OWI and other governmental agencies dealing with information on international relations. It has sent to the USSR an exhibit of American material dealing largely with child care, and it is otherwise furthering interchange in the scientific and cultural fields. It expects to continue this activity after the war.

WARTIME OPERATIONS: The Council seeks "to counteract false or misleading statements calculated to weaken American-Soviet friendship" and to promote such friendship in a positive way. Toward this end, it prepares and distributes photographic exhibits, conducts a speakers' bureau, issues publications and sponsors local meetings and an annual large-scale meeting at Madison Square Garden. At the latest of these annual meetings, held November 16, 1944, in commemoration of the 11th anniversary of diplomatic relations between the USA and the USSR, Edward R. Stettinius, then Acting Secretary of State, was the principal speaker. The Council also endeavors to show the advantages to this country, in terms of postwar employment and business, of trying to achieve the maximum expansion of trade between the USA and the USSR. It is expected that these activities will be continued after the war.

MEMBERSHIP: The Council is not primarily an individual membership organization, its emphasis rather being to stimulate all kinds of organizations, as well as individuals in their professional and other educational groupings, to support the Council's program. Associate memberships, however, are encouraged for the purpose of providing financial support and spreading individual interest in the Council's work. The fee for an associate membership is \$5, that for a contributing associate membership is \$10, and that for a sustaining associate membership is a minimum of \$25. All classes of associates are entitled to receive, without charge, all publications of the Council.

PUBLICATIONS: The Council prepares informational pamphlets on the Soviet Union, which are available at prices ranging from 5¢ to 15¢ a copy, and from \$4 to \$11 a 100.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN

A national federation of 200 senior and 100 junior councils interested in social and educational work.

1819 Broadway
New York 23, N. Y.

Telephone: Circle 6-3175
Cable Address: COUNJEW, N.Y.

Miss Flora R. Rothenberg, Executive Director

PURPOSE: "To improve social standards and maintain a democratic way of life."

ORGANIZATION: The National Council of Jewish Women, established in 1893, is composed of 300 senior and junior Sections throughout the United States. Although the Council seeks to coordinate the work of the member Sections, it exerts little direct control over them.

To give its members an intelligent understanding of Jewish affairs, the Sections conduct study groups and forums on Jewish history, tradition, and current events, and provide religious instruction where facilities are lacking. They seek to promote greater rapport between Jew and Gentile, and, aware that the problem of the Jew is closely linked to that of all minority groups, to help extend democracy to all peoples throughout the world.

Foremost among the Council's activities is its Service to the Foreign Born. This work includes meeting newcomers at the ports of entry, assisting detention cases, providing instruction in English, membership in social and recreation groups, retraining for employment, and scholarships for students. The Council also keeps aliens informed of current regulations affecting them, directs naturalization centers, and maintains an educational program designed to acquaint American citizens with the complex problems of the immigrant.

Through its Social Welfare and War Activities Committee, Council conducts a three-fold program:

1. Maintenance and strengthening of individual projects on the local level. These include all phases of the national war activities program as well as such long term projects as day nurseries and play schools, dormitories and Council Clubs, maternity and health clinics, summer camps, school lunches, recreation and scholarships.
2. Cooperation with governmental and voluntary national organizations such as Office of Price Administration, National Consumer-Retailer Council and Girl Scouts.
3. Consideration of social problems in their broader scope which may in time lead to legislation.

The Council is financed by contributions from the local Sections. The present officers are: Mrs. Joseph M. Welt, president; Mrs. Oscar S. Marx, first vice-president; Mrs. Herman B. Levine, treasurer; Miss Flora R. Rothenberg, executive director.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The Council works with the government in formulating immigration policies and interpreting the regulations, and actively supports the idea of a world organization to prevent further wars. It has contributed financially to foreign relief and is now recruiting a staff of professional social workers for an overseas program of child care in cooperation with the Joint Distribution Committee, major Jewish overseas relief agency. (Described elsewhere in Directory)

MEMBERSHIP: There are approximately 65,000 members.

PUBLICATION: The Council Woman, bimonthly.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF THE UNITED STATES, INC.

A private organization banding together twenty-odd national organizations numbering about five million women.

501 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Telephone: Plaza 5-6513
Plaza 9-4870
Cable Address: none now
(formerly NATCOUNCIL)

Mrs. H. V. Milligan, President

PURPOSE: "The National Council of Women acts as a clearing house, information and service bureau for national, state and local member organizations, and for state and local councils. It compiles and disseminates information and ideas so as to strengthen the work of member organizations. It permits member organizations to pool their resources, to share in each other's work, to avoid duplication of effort and thus achieve maximum results at minimum cost. It is the central machinery by which the constructive thinking and achievement of the women of our country can be transmitted to every section of the nation."
(Official Statement)

ORGANIZATION: Founded at a meeting held in Washington, D.C., in 1888, the National Council of Women is a master organization which joins national, state and local organizations. The Council's function is to serve as a clearing house, information and service bureau for its members.

Officers govern the Council, which operates under the leadership of a paid staff and of volunteer committees on citizenship, domestic economy, economic status of women, education, fine arts, hospitality, housing, human relations, international affairs, letters, membership, music, public health, radio, social hygiene, trades and professions, triennial contributors, and war activities. It supports a library at Northwestern University, "The Biblioteca Femina", to which it is constantly adding books.

The organization holds a biennial meeting.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The National Council of Women is affiliated with and pays membership dues to the International Council of Women, parent group uniting the Councils of Women of some 40 nations, which has been inactive since the outbreak of the war. Dr. Renee Girod, 10 Rue Charles Bonnet, Geneva, Switzerland, is temporary chairman of the International Council.

Areas in which the national organization takes an active interest are all of the countries in which sister councils are (or were before the war) in existence: Canada, Italy, Norway, Finland, Romania, Ireland, Brazil, England, Sweden, France, Belgium, South Africa, Chile, India,

Japan, Abdin-Caire, Great Britain, Argentina, Greece, Portugal, Latvia, China, Lithuania, Denmark, Hungary, Bulgaria, Estonia, Poland, Peru, Burma, Netherlands, Switzerland, New Zealand, South Australia, Jugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Maienzi and Shanva.

In the past, the National Council of Women always has sent representatives to conventions sponsored by the International Council (held in peacetime every three years).

It supplies copies of speeches and written materials to its sister Councils abroad, and recently sent a large folder of literature stressing pro-democratic ideas to the last-named group.

WAR AND POSTWAR OPERATIONS: In its role of clearing house, the National Council circulates all printed materials, requests for cooperation, etc., to its member groups and these, in turn, apply directly to the federal agency concerned for additional material or information for their respective organizations. The Council's general wartime program has been to stress the importance of national unity for an all-out war effort and to build morale.

Its president represents the National Council on the women's advisory committee, women's interests section of the War Department Bureau of Public Relations.

In an effort to help in reestablishing communications with its sister Councils abroad, the National Council recently wrote and offered to supply to UNRRA the names of the officers of the International Council of Women - as well as the names of the presidents and officers of the National Councils in liberated countries.

The National Council plans to hold an International Congress on the Canadian border immediately after V-E Day, in cooperation with the National Council of Women of Canada, with which it works closely. The proposed meeting is contingent upon the National Council's being able to raise money for the transportation and expenses of foreign delegates, whom it hopes to invite as its guests. Findings of the international gathering will determine what practical assistance the American group will be able to offer in each country.

Refugees from nations affected by the war who are now in the United States are in constant touch with the National Council.

The USA Council has stockpiled books, pamphlets, study programs, copies of speeches and articles, in English, for shipment to foreign Councils.

MEMBERSHIP: No groups abroad may become members of the National Council of Women of the United States, Inc. Such groups should be referred to the International Council of Women.

PUBLICATIONS: Although the bulletins of its member organizations are available, the National Council has suspended its own publication during the war.

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES

Voluntary nongovernmental association of the teaching profession.

1201 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Telephone: District 4552

Dr. William G. Carr, Associate Secretary

PURPOSE: The NEA "is dedicated to the upbuilding of democratic civilization and supported by the loyal cooperation of the teachers to advance the interests of the teaching profession, promote the welfare of children, and foster the education of all the people." (Official Statement)

ORGANIZATION: The National Teachers' Association, forerunner of the NEA, was organized in 1857 in Philadelphia by 43 leaders from state teachers associations. In 1870 the School Superintendents and the Normal School Association united with the NTA to form the National Education Association.

The NEA was chartered by Congress in 1906 as "the National Education Association of the United States." Headquarters were moved to Washington, D.C., in 1917, and the program of service was materially expanded. In the next two decades membership increased twentyfold; there are now 270,000 members, including teachers and school administrators, from kindergarten and nursery schools to colleges and universities. The present headquarters building was occupied in 1920 and enlarged in 1930. In 1920 local and state education associations were united into an organic whole with the NEA, and a Representative Assembly composed of delegates from these groups was organized. In 1944 the Association embarked upon a five-year program of unification, expansion, and development and went forward with its campaign for a People's Peace designed to give education a place at the peace table and in the postwar world organization.

Present officers include: President, F. L. Schlagle, superintendent of schools, Kansas City, Kansas; Executive Secretary, Willard E. Givens; Associate Secretary, William G. Carr; Treasurer, B. F. Stanton.

The NEA is financed largely through membership dues. It also receives revenue through sale of publications, through private grants, and through foundations. Here are a few examples of specially financed projects. NEA received a grant from the CIAA to improve the teaching of Latin-American languages. The State Department allows the Association a sum to teach English to foreign visitors to this country. The National Highway Board granted funds to NEA for a safety education campaign.

During the last two years, contributions have been coming in from teachers to the War and Peace Fund, whose purpose is to make education effective in winning the war and keeping the peace. About a half

million dollars for education and for international understanding has been received. The money, to date, has been spent to finance radio, conferences, pamphlets, magazine articles, etc.

The various special fields in education are organized within the Association by departments; for example, there are departments of adult education, teachers colleges, art education, home economics, higher education, music education and twenty-three others.

Special problems of education are studied by committees. For example, there are now committees on professional ethics, school finance, academic freedom, school legislation, safety education, educational policies, international relations and many other matters. The Association cooperates through joint committees with many other related professional groups, including the American Library Association, American Medical Association, American Legion, American Teachers Association, and National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

With the American Association of School Administration the NEA forms the Educational Policies Commission -- to define guiding policies in American education.

The NEA is an independent organization, not connected with the government in any way. It cooperates with all government agencies interested in education. Among these are CIAA, OWI, Veterans Administration, U.S. Office of Education, and the Public Health Service.

Among the services rendered by the NEA are the following:

Public Relations - The Association interprets education to the public through press releases and personal contacts with newspaper editors, correspondents, and magazine writers. It sponsors the Radio School of the Air.

American Education Week - With the U.S. Office of Education, the American Legion, and the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, the NEA sponsors American Education Week each year.

Research - The Association collects and distributes information needed for developing and improving practices in such fields as teacher welfare, school finance, curriculum reconstruction, ethics, teacher preparation, and modern plans of school administration.

Legislation - The Association is concerned in legislation which affects education, youth, and general welfare. It is working actively for a bill which would provide annual appropriations of \$300,000,000 for public schools, without federal control.

Teacher Welfare - The Association spends much time, thought, and money in promoting the economic, social, and professional welfare of teachers. Its research division is constantly gathering and disseminating facts regarding salaries, tenure, retirement, cooperatives, credit unions,

group insurance, sabbatical leave, sick leave, academic freedom, certification requirements, and teacher load.

The Association holds an annual convention, but in 1943 and 1944 the conventions were cancelled, and only the meeting of the Representative Assembly was held. The Representative Assembly is composed of delegates from affiliated state and local groups which number more than 1500.

WARTIME OPERATIONS: The cooperation of the Association in wartime activities may be seen from the following projects: bond selling programs, jeep buying campaign, conferences for teachers in rationing program, pre-induction training in schools, physical fitness programs, patriotic program in music field, paper salvage, war industry center program, and citizenship training.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The World Federation of Education is the principal instrument for international cooperation. It was organized at a meeting called by the NEA in 1923. The Federation, which consisted of delegates from each country, met every two years, until 1937.

The NEA is planning a World Council of Teachers after the war. It will invite two delegates from each country, from the most representative professional, nongovernment education organization. It will pay their traveling expenses and will take care of them while they are here.

MEMBERSHIP:

Regular - \$3.
Special - \$5.
Life - \$100.

Members of the Association are invited to enrol also in those departments in which their major interests lie.

PUBLICATIONS:

The Journal - monthly, 9 issues a year - free to members.

The Annual Volume of Addresses and Proceedings - free to all who carry the NEA \$5 or Life Membership; otherwise \$3 a year.

The Research Bulletin - quarterly - free to all who carry either the \$5 or Life Membership; otherwise from 25¢ to 50¢ a copy or \$1 a year.

Departmental Yearbooks and bulletins are sent without extra charge to members of the departments and are available to others at cost.

Reports of Committees and Commissions, materials for American Education Week, and special studies of the Research Division are also available at cost.

PUBLICATIONS: (continued)

Personal Growth Leaflets - there are some 140 titles to these leaflets. Leaflets sell for 1¢ a copy.

The NEA is the largest publisher of professional educational literature in the world. A complete list may be secured on request.

NATIONAL EDUCATION-RECREATION COUNCIL

A conference body of national agencies interested principally in recreation, informal education, and leisure-time activities.

2 Park Avenue
New York 16, N. Y.

Telephone: Lexington 2-3200

E. Urner Goodman, Secretary

PURPOSE: "To develop more effective cooperative planning among its member organizations in the interest of better living for all Americans." (Official statement)

ORGANIZATION: The Council, organized in 1932, is composed of representatives of national agencies, private and public, interested principally in recreation, informal education, and leisure-time activities, and in problems of agency administration and community organization arising from these interests. Members of the Council are appointed by affiliated organizations. Each participating organization names two members, and, if it desires, alternates. Organizations are affiliated by formal vote of the Council. The Council meets monthly in New York or Washington. It operates through regular and special meetings and commissions set up by it from time to time.

Annually it elects a chairman, vice-chairman, secretary-treasurer, and three to five additional members to serve with the officers on a program planning committee. Miss Norma Sims, chairman of the Council, is a representative of the National Council of the YWCA. E. Urner Goodman, secretary of the Council, is a representative of the Boy Scouts of America.

The operations of the Council are limited to meetings and to the work of occasional commissions and committees. The Council has recently been particularly concerned with the scope and nature of the problems of adult adjustment in the postwar period, together with an analysis of the means available at federal, state and local levels.

MEMBERSHIP: Membership is confined to affiliated organizations approved by the entire Council.

NATIONAL FARM CHEMURGIC COUNCIL, INC.

A non-profit association of individuals and groups interested in the industrial uses of farm products.

50 West Broad Tower
Columbus 15, Ohio

Telephone: Adams 7974

Ernest L. Little, Secretary and Managing Director

PURPOSE: "To advance the industrial use of American farm products through applied science."

ORGANIZATION: The Council was organized in 1935. Its program, based on the cooperation of the farmer, the manufacturer, and the scientist, is designed to: expand the knowledge and the possibilities of research to increase farm income and national wealth; serve as a clearing-house for all chemurgic information; direct the attention of private and industrial laboratories to chemurgic projects and to create popular support in behalf of research in public laboratories and educational institutions; encourage the commercial application of chemurgic research accomplishments whenever ready for profitable use; discourage unsound promotions; aid in meeting current shortages of farm raw materials and to establish permanent sources of agricultural materials needed in industry; aid and cooperate with other agencies employed in allied efforts.

The Council hopes that its activities will result in the gradual absorption of much of the domestic farm surplus by domestic industry, put idle acres to work profitably, increase the purchasing power of the farmer and thus create new demand for manufactured goods and provide more jobs in industry, enlarge the real wealth of the people and expand the national income, and contribute to the stability of the postwar economy.

Specific fields in which chemurgic research and enterprise have provided new markets for farm products, or in which present scientific knowledge appears to indicate promise, include the much-publicized soybean and such others as drying oils, casein, sweet potatoes, woodpulp products, cotton, plastics, and essential oils.

In addition to the headquarters at Columbus, the Council maintains regional offices in New York City and Oklahoma City. There are local councils in 28 states. The activities of the Council and its branches are financed wholly by membership fees.

The Council has a board of directors representing agriculture, industry, and science. The officers are Wheeler McMillen, president; John W. Ticknor, treasurer, Ernest L. Little, secretary and managing director.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The Council has many foreign members and during peacetime, exchanges information with similar organizations in other countries. It has discontinued its foreign exchanges during the war, and is sending out no publications except to England and Australia, South and Central America, South Africa. It contemplates establishing an international organization and maintaining a foreign field staff after the war.

WARTIME OPERATIONS: Because acute shortages in supplies of many agricultural raw materials developed as a result of the war and are embarrassing many business enterprises, the Council has sought to encourage the development of new crops and to speed up research in this direction.

MEMBERSHIP:

Associate: for individuals paying an annual fee of \$10.00 or subscribing for three years for \$25.00. Members receive all publications and services of the Council.

Affiliate: for nonprofit institutions and education, vocational, and scientific bodies. The fee is \$25.00 a year.

Contributing: for individuals and organizations desiring to contribute substantial amounts, from \$100.00 to \$10,000.00 a year.

PUBLICATIONS: The Council's publications are at present available only to members and to selected government departments.

Chemurgic Digest, semi-monthly. It contains information on chemurgic developments in agriculture, industry, and science, including special articles and matters of general interest.

Chemurgic Reports, irregular. These are devoted to some specific subject.

Conference Papers, irregular. These vary in length from one to 300 pages and are sent to members at no extra charge.

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUBS, INC.

The American Unit of the International Federation - principal association for working women in business and professions throughout the world.

1819 Broadway
New York 23, N. Y.

Telephone: Columbus 5-3934
Cable address: BUSANPRO

Margaret Hickey, President
Louise Franklin Bache, Executive Secretary

PURPOSE: "As an organization of employed women the Federation concerns itself with developing women, to enable them to understand and participate in solving the economic, social and political problems which stand in the way of women or of men using their best abilities and gaining their greatest satisfactions in a world at peace." (Official statement)

ORGANIZATION: The Federation was founded in 1919, and is now made up of clubs in approximately 1700 communities in 48 states, the District of Columbia, Alaska and Hawaii. The total membership of about 90,000 women represents the business and professional life of the community at every level of management and labor. The clubs are unified through a national program and a national publication, Independent Woman, a magazine which goes to every member each month. The work of the clubs is carried on through committees which grow out of its fundamental interests and concerns.

The program is kept in line with the purposes of the Federation, but changes according to the needs of the times. The present emphasis in the period of transition from war to peace is upon making the adjustments at home and abroad which will lead to better economic, social and political conditions than those which existed before the war.

The Federation's activities toward peacetime adjustment include community activity in economic expansion to fill peacetime needs, and aid in directing attention to these needs to enable men and women to earn their living and to prepare people to meet them; efforts to harmonize the points of view of management and labor to permit workers to use their capacities and to earn corresponding rewards; efforts to understand the principles underlying the solution of international agreements and peace. Attention is given to legislation to aid in attaining these objectives.

WARTIME OPERATIONS: The activities of the Federation during the war have included recruitment of women for essential training and war work, civilian work, and the armed services; aid in the maintenance of controls in wages and prices; and understanding of the issues at stake in international cooperation.

MEMBERSHIP: The basic requirement for membership is that in each club seventy-five per cent of the members be actively engaged in business or the professions. Membership dues vary for local and state chapters; national dues are \$2.00.

PUBLICATIONS: The Independent Woman

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF MUSIC CLUBS

A voluntary non-profit association of music clubs.

455 West 23rd Street
New York 11, N. Y.

Telephone: Chelsea 3-3623

Mrs. Guy P. Gannett, President
Miss Helen Havener, Publicity Director

PURPOSE: "To bring into working relation with one another music clubs and other musical organizations and individuals directly or indirectly associated with musical activity for the purpose of aiding and encouraging musical education, and developing and maintaining high musical standards throughout America." (Official Statement)

ORGANIZATION: The National Federation of Music Clubs, which was founded in 1897, is composed of some 5000 music clubs in the United States. It is the national headquarters for the state federations, which exist in all the states. There are three main divisions: senior, student and junior; eight departments and 45 sub-committees.

The activities of the Federation cover many phases of the musical life of America. Its educational program covers such fields as rural music, National and Inter-American Music Week, music in industry, library research, chamber music, and music in the home. It sponsors competitive festivals, holds young artists' auditions, gives prizes and scholarships. The Federation encourages the performance of American music and conducts research in American folk music, and has taken an active interest in church music. It has been participating in the United Nations Campaign of the Association of Women Directors of the National Association of Broadcasters.

National auditions for pianists, violinists and singers, open to citizens of all countries of the Western Hemisphere, between the ages of 18 and 30, are held every two years for the purpose of selecting young artists who are worthy of a concert career, and to attract them to the attention of those individuals and organizations which are in a position to make such a career successful. Three cash prizes of \$1000 each are presented to the winners of first prize in piano, violin and voice. The national auditions are the final stages of the contest, which originate in state auditions, the winners going on to district auditions and finally to the national auditions.

The Edgar Stillman Kelley Scholarship, which was founded in 1938 by Etelka Evans and named for the American composer, is for young musicians under 16 years and is designed to reach the recipient "at a time when he might very easily become discouraged and drop his musical education if he did not receive financial help and encouragement." The scholarship consists of \$250 a year toward tuition and is renewable annually for three years on the basis of merit.

For the purposes of administration, the United States is divided into three regions: Eastern, Central and Western. Three vice presidents are elected, one from each of these regions. States are grouped into 16 national districts, including Alaska, the Panama Canal Zone, the Philippine Islands and Hawaii. Each district is headed by a president and departmental chairmen, with duties corresponding to those of the national officers.

Among the officers are Mrs. Guy P. Gannett, president; Mrs. R. A. Herbruck, Mrs. W. A. Goforth, and Mrs. Frank A. Johnson, regional vice-presidents; Mrs. H. Carroll Day, recording secretary; Mrs. A. A. Coult, treasurer; Paul J. Weaver, director of international music relations; Helen Havener, publicity director.

WARTIME OPERATIONS: The Federation's membership is engaged in raising funds for the purchase of new records and in the collection of donated records for the Armed Forces. It also supplies instruments to service men, supplies music teachers for service men who wish to continue their musical training, and supplies music for military hospitals in cooperation with other organizations. Through the generosity of Donald Voorhees, it awarded war bonds of varying amounts to amateur musical organizations affiliated with the Federation which presented programs that significantly served the nation's war effort.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: Under the Federation's International Music Relations Program, a survey was made of the music students from Latin American countries in the United States, and steps are being taken to have music club representatives in the various cities contact these students and assist them in any possible way. This is the beginning of a project which the Federation expects to expand to large proportions. The Federation is also studying the possibility of reviving international music organizations after the war. The Federation exchanges its Magazine with similar organizations in other countries; and upon request suggests programs of American music for presentation in these countries, and also exchanges music with them.

MEMBERSHIP: The 5000 constituent clubs represent a combined membership of over 500,000.

PUBLICATIONS:

Music Clubs Magazine, five times a year. \$1.00 per year.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF SETTLEMENTS

Coordinating and cooperating services for settlements and neighborhood organizations in the United States.

147 Avenue B
New York 9, N. Y.

Telephone: Algonquin 4-7728

Miss Lillie M. Peck, Secretary

PURPOSE: "To federate the social settlements, neighborhood houses and similar institutions... for the purpose of promoting the welfare of the settlements and the neighborhoods in which they are located; to encourage the development and maintenance of settlements in conjunction with the people of the various neighborhoods; to organize conferences, groups and studies; to cooperate with private and government agencies; to consider and act upon matters of interest to settlements and their neighbors and to act in an advisory capacity to settlements and their neighborhood houses."
(From Articles of Incorporation)

ORGANIZATION: To cope with the rapid growth of the settlement movement in the United States, the National Federation of Settlements was formally organized in 1911 with Jane Addams as its first president. The movement was inaugurated in 1884, when Samuel A. Barnett founded Toynbee Hall in London. The American system of settlements and neighborhood houses stems from the founding of Neighborhood Guild (later called University Settlement), New York, by Stanton Coit in 1886. College Settlement, New York, and Hull House, Chicago, followed in the fall of 1889.

The first settlements worked largely among the foreign-born. Training for citizenship, particularly through the teaching of English language courses, community activities of many kinds and efforts to solve such problems as child labor, insanitary working conditions, the overwork of women, low wages, and unemployment were stressed.

In 1930 figures supplied by 136 settlements showed 1500 staff workers and over a million members, exclusive of summer camp activities. In 1945 the Federation includes 178 agency and 390 individual members, and these agencies have an estimated paid and volunteer force of 2,000 persons and 2,000,000 persons in some way reached and affected by settlement programs.

NATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The Federation took an important part in securing the legislation which created the U.S. Children's Bureau. In recent years the Federation has made studies and participated in

public action on behalf of unemployment insurance, liquor control, public housing, and health insurance. It organizes annual national and regional conferences and arranges for consultation on settlement methods and practice, and for visits to settlements in the field. It brings together the results of research and experience in connection with special studies on health, housing, unemployment, etc., and makes such data available. It provides information on public issues and legislation of special concern to settlements. It represents its members in work with other national groups such as: National Education-Recreation Council, National Conference of Social Work, National Social Work Council, Consumers' National Federation, Associated Youth-Serving Organizations, National Refugee Service, International Association of Settlements.

GOVERNING BOARD: President: Clyde E. Murray; Vice President: Franklin Harbach; Treasurer: Albert J. Kennedy, and 41 persons representing the major metropolitan cities and the several regions of the United States.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The Federation is a member of the International Association of Settlements (Sir Whyndam Deeds, Honorary Secretary, c/o Council of Social Agencies, London, England). Through the British Association of Residential Settlements, the Federation has arranged to reestablish contacts in the International Association as soon as possible. It formerly maintained active contacts with England, France, Germany, Austria, Hungary, the Scandinavian countries, Holland, Belgium, and Czechoslovakia. These took the form of international conferences, exchange of publications, correspondence, visits, and the Barnett Memorial Fellowship for social and economic research, the incumbent being appointed alternately from Great Britain and the United States. The Federation has no specific international post-war plans but hopes to aid and advise in establishing neighborhood centers. It would like to see demonstration centers opened to help the people of foreign countries continue the work started through relief organizations.

MEMBERSHIP: (a) Agency - any settlement or neighborhood agency which has been in existence for two years and meets the criteria established by the board. Annual dues \$3 per \$1000 of expenditure exclusive of capital outlay.

(b) Individual - interested persons who pay \$5 or more annually.

(c) Staff - except the headworker, annual dues: \$2.

PUBLICATIONS: Bulletins and Round Tables devoted to the results of experience with programs, method and standards, and other material of interest to settlements. In addition, it sends reprints and special articles to all individual and agency members.

NATIONAL FOREIGN TRADE COUNCIL

"A non-partisan and non-political organization of American citizens of many interests, who are bound together by the common purpose of studying with unprejudiced minds the position of the United States in world trade, with the object thereby of contributing to the establishment of sound commercial politics."

26 Beaver Street
New York 4, N. Y.

Telephone: Whitehall 4-5780
Cable Address: NAFTRAC

Robert A. Breen, Assistant Secretary

PURPOSE: "To provide effective coordination of industrial, commercial, transportation and financial interests of the United States for the purpose of extending our foreign trade on a sound basis." (From a statement by the Council)

ORGANIZATION: The National Foreign Trade Council was founded in 1914. It has a nation-wide membership of over 700; manufacturers and producers, exporters and importers, bankers, investment and insurance interests, communications and railroad, shipping and air transportation companies. The experience, technical knowledge and advice to executives of all branches of industry and commerce that relate to international trade are placed at the disposal of the Council.

It is governed by a Board of Directors elected from the membership. Its officers are: president, Eugene P. Thomas; vice president, William S. Swingle; treasurer, Robert H. Patchin; asst. secretary, Robert A. Breen; asst. treasurer, Edward L. Behr, Jr.

OPERATIONS: The Council is a medium for the exchange of information for the study and investigation of special problems that arise and for effective cooperative action and influence where the interests of American foreign traders are concerned. It strives to free American trade from the accumulated effect of exchange restrictions, discriminatory compensation agreements, quotas, prohibitive customs regulations, and other barriers to a normal flow of trade between the United States and other countries. The Council maintains close relationships with the National and International Chambers of Commerce, and cooperates with the Department of Commerce, the Department of State, Foreign Economic Administration and all other government departments and agencies concerned with foreign trade.

Activities of the Council function through committees composed of its own members charged with the study of special problems and areas. The Council analyzes legislative proposals affecting foreign trade interests, and when the occasion arises, is represented by filing briefs or other appropriate action. It provides for its members research and investigations, surveys and trade information. All members receive Council bulle-

tins, pamphlets and a copy of the proceedings of the annual meetings of the National Foreign Trade Convention. Through regular reports, members are kept informed on all aspects of the work of the Council and participate in the consideration of all important subjects. The Council's staff are available to members for consultation on any subject related to foreign trade. The Council has organized committees to deal with taxation, transportation, international finance, international business agreements, government controls and regulations, censorship and international communications restrictions. Special committees deal with specific foreign areas; The Far Eastern, Cuban, Puerto Rican Committees, the Spanish-American Advisory Committee, the Philippine-American Advisory Committee and the Inter-American Advisory Committee.

The Foreign Trade Education Committee, in cooperation with government departments, boards of education, schools, colleges and other educational bodies has inaugurated a nation-wide campaign to emphasize the importance of foreign trade and the promotion of cultural as well as commercial relations with other countries. This Committee is working with the Division of Cultural Relations of the State Department, the Institute of International Education and the International Training Administration. The Council took a leading part in the formation of the International Training Administration, a private non-profit corporation training foreign students in the business and industrial practices of the United States. It is described elsewhere in the Directory.

The Council sponsors the National Foreign Trade Convention which has been attended annually for 31 years by an average of more than 1000 delegates, including those from about 25 countries. Representatives of government agencies participate. At the meetings the problems of American foreign trade are discussed with the purpose of making recommendations on policy for the guidance of Congress and the country. Copies of the Final Declaration are available on request. They cover such topics as Reciprocal Trade Agreements, National Shipping Policies, Stabilization of International Currencies, Export-Import Bank, etc., and represent the attitudes of major business interests in the United States on current problems affecting overseas trade.

The Council's Foreign Property-Holders Protective Committee has cooperated with the Department of State, the War Department on property and personnel to aid in the war effort and in the protection of American property in war areas. It conducted research on the experiences in war claims after World War I and assists in the formation of groups by countries to aid in rehabilitation plans.

The Foreign Trade Reconstruction Committee with a nation-wide personnel and several sub-committees is devoted exclusively to postwar international problems and is concerned with correlating the research and advisory work of other national agencies and their planning committees. The Council holds national postwar conferences to discuss international trade problems with representatives of 22 national organizations. It publishes monthly clearance bulletins and exchanges information with 50 cooperating groups throughout the United States.

PUBLICATIONS: Bulletins, pamphlets and the proceedings of the annual meeting.

THE NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR INFANTILE PARALYSIS, INC.

Devoted to the fight against infantile paralysis.

120 Broadway
New York 5, N. Y.

Telephone: Beekman 3-0500

Basil O'Connor, President

PURPOSE: "The general purpose of the new foundation will be to lead, direct and unify the fight on every phase of this sickness." (President Roosevelt, sponsoring The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, September 23, 1937) "The National Foundation continues to employ every means known to medical science in its search for the cause, prevention and cure of infantile paralysis. Its work will be ever intensified until its objectives are attained." (Basil O'Connor, preface to the Foundation's 1943 Annual Report)

ORGANIZATION: The Foundation is a nation-wide, voluntary, non-profit organization. It was sponsored by President Roosevelt and was formally established on January 3, 1938. It is supported entirely by voluntary contributions. Its headquarters are in New York City. There are also local chapters, organized on a county basis. These now cover most of the nation's 3,070 counties. Funds raised locally through annual celebrations of the President's birthdays are divided, 50 per cent remaining in the hands of the local chapter, to finance its services of medical and hospital care for infantile paralysis patients, the remainder being used by the National Foundation to forward its national program of research, education and epidemic aid.

Basil O'Connor, president of The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, Inc., is also chairman of the American National Red Cross. Peter J. A. Cusack is executive secretary and Dr. Don W. Gudakunst is medical director. D. Walker Wear is director of organization of the annual March of Dimes campaign.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The Foundation carries on field and educational work in Canada, and has made grants for research to the University of Toronto and the University of Manitoba. It has aided in giving training in pediatrics and orthopedic surgery to many physicians brought to the United States from Latin America through the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. It has given aid in epidemic situations in Argentina and has made grants in furtherance of research and educational publications to institutions or individuals in Brazil, Chile and Venezuela. The Foundation collects and binds yearly all

reprints dealing with infantile paralysis published by its many grantees, and has sent a considerable number of such reprints to Russia, England, Australia, and the Central and South American countries.

WARTIME OPERATIONS: The Foundation carries on a continuing program of research into the nature and behavior of the infantile paralysis virus, the treatment and the after-effects of the disease. The program is pursued through grants and appropriations to medical schools, hospitals, foundations and laboratories throughout the United States and elsewhere. It conducts an active educational campaign designed to bring the results of such research to the attention of the medical and related professions. It makes every effort to supply personnel and material to meet epidemic demands, in areas in need of them. County chapters of the Foundation, operating through voluntary workers, render direct aid to needy victims of infantile paralysis within their territory. They also conduct local general education programs.

PUBLICATIONS: The Foundation has three regular publications: the National Foundation News, a four-page newspaper issued monthly for the use of the chapter officers and members throughout the country; an illustrated magazine, Courage, usually published annually (publication suspended in 1945), popularizing America's fight against infantile paralysis; and Collected Reprints of Grantees of the National Foundation, issued annually in book form. The Foundation also publishes a series of instructional pamphlets, as well as its annual reports. A number of the pamphlets are available in Spanish and some in other languages. All publications are distributed without charge.

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

A non-commercial cooperative scientific research undertaking in geography, with a large popular membership.

16th and M Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Telephone: District 3330
Cable Address: NATGEOSOC, Washington

Gilbert Grosvenor, Editor

PURPOSE: The increase of geographic knowledge and its popular diffusion.

ORGANIZATION: The National Geographic Society was organized in 1888 by a small group of professional geographers; since that time the scope of its researches has been broadened to appeal to the layman interested in scientific accomplishments.

The Society has sent numerous expeditions to various parts of the earth to gather data in the fields of geography, geology, volcanology, glaciology, archeology, astronomy, meteorology, and other sciences associated with geography. The scientific results of these expeditions have been recorded in a series of published monographs. The Society puts out numerous other publications, including maps. To standardize the forms of place names from all parts of the world appearing in American newspapers, the three leading news services of the United States - Associated Press, United Press, and International News Service - adopted the spellings used on the Society's maps.

The Society has a well-stocked geographic library, and a complete index and cross-index to every picture it has ever printed. The index contains about 250,000 picture and subject entries. The Society also has a collection of over 300,000 unpublished photographs. It awards medals and cash prizes in recognition of outstanding achievement in the field of geography. Among the recipients of the medals have been Admiral Robert E. Peary, Captain Roald Amundsen, Vilhjalmur Stefansson, Admiral Richard E. Byrd, Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews, Amelia Earhart, and Lincoln Ellsworth.

It is financed by the annual membership dues. Among the officers are Gilbert Grosvenor, president and editor; John Oliver La Gorce, vice-president and associate editor; Robert V. Fleming, treasurer.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: Of the more than one hundred expeditions which the Society has sponsored or co-sponsored, the majority have been to places outside the United States. Among these are archeological expeditions to Mexico and Peru; an expedition to observe, study and photograph the eclipse of the sun at Canton Island in the mid-Pacific; the appropriation of funds enabling the Smithsonian Institution to maintain a solar radiation station in Africa for six years; an expedition along the historic caravan routes of Asia; and various Polar expeditions, notably those of Peary and Byrd.

The Society exchanges publications and mapping information with geographic societies in foreign lands, and has a very large number of foreign members -- about 85,000 before the war. The Society's publications and maps are, of course, chiefly concerned with other countries, and during the war it has supplied scores of thousands of these maps to the Armed Forces and other departments of the United States Government.

MEMBERSHIP: Members receive The National Geographic Magazine and all maps, as issued. There are now over 1,250,000 members.

PUBLICATIONS:

National Geographic Magazine, monthly. \$3.50 a year. Large wall maps are included with the subscription, usually in four issues a year. Beginning with 1924, volumes in half-morocco binding are available at \$10.00 a year.

Cumulative Index to the National Geographic Magazine from 1899 to 1944. \$1.75. To keep this Index up-to-date, a Cumulative Supplement is issued in February of each year at 25¢.

Technical Papers. In these the results of the expeditions are published.

School Bulletins. These contain current geographic information.

Also various nature studies on birds, fishes, wild flowers, wild animals, etc.

NATIONAL HEALTH COUNCIL, INC.

A conference body of national voluntary health organizations.

Room 1316, 1790 Broadway
New York 19, N. Y.

Telephone: Circle 5-8000

Eleanor Brown Merrill, President
Grace Hooper, Business Manager

PURPOSE: To serve as a national clearing house for voluntary health agencies; to aid in coordinating the activities and in promoting the cooperative relations of its members; to carry on directly such projects as have been agreed upon from time to time; to cooperate with official, federal, state and local health authorities, related health agencies and community groups in promoting better health in the United States.

ORGANIZATION: The Council is the parent organization of 14 national organizations. In addition, it has two advisory members (United States Public Health Service and the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor) and six associate member organizations.

The Council, which began to function officially in 1921, was incorporated under the laws of New York State in 1932. For over 20 years leading public health administrators and sanitarians had advocated some national clearing house for voluntary health agencies. Conferences on the subject had been held under various auspices, including the Council on Health and Public Instruction of the American Medical Association. In 1913 a study of 24 organizations considered to be national in scope and devoted primarily to public health was reported to a special meeting of interested foundations and agencies during the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association in 1913. A continuation committee collected further data, and in 1919 another conference on the subject was held. This was followed by a resurvey under a special committee financed by the American Red Cross. Finally, formal steps were taken to create the National Health Council with headquarters in Washington, D.C., and an administrative office in New York City. Since then the Council is carrying on its work at its present headquarters, 1790 Broadway, New York City.

The member agencies elect representatives to the Council and govern its activities. These 22 organizations are concerned with major fields of public health work in America:

The American Red Cross might be thought of as representing the general American public.

A large proportion of professional health workers are represented by the American Public Health Association, the Conference of State and Provincial Health Authorities of North America, and the National Committee of Health Council Executives.

Both professional and lay groups interested in nursing are represented by the American Nurses' Association and the National Organization for Public Health Nursing.

The National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, the American Society for the Hard of Hearing, the Maternity Center Association, American Eugenics Society, Inc., and Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Inc., represent activities in their respective fields. The interests of special groups for promoting mental hygiene and social hygiene, for combating tuberculosis, cancer, heart diseases, diabetes and epilepsy are represented respectively by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, the American Social Hygiene Association, the National Tuberculosis Association, the American Society for the Control of Cancer, the American Heart Association, the American Diabetes Association, and the American Epilepsy League. The American Association of Medical Social Workers represents this field on the Council.

Questions that clearly come within the province of one or the other of the member organizations should be sent to them (q.v.). General health questions may be sent to Mrs. Grace Hooper, business manager of the Council, who is responsible for bringing such questions before the executive group for joint as well as individual consideration. The Council was organized to coordinate the activities of the constituent agencies, and to provide common services, such as the National Health Library, shipping, bookkeeping, telephone, multigraphing, letter service, proof-reading, film distribution, purchase of printing and other service activities. The department in charge of these common services supervises all rental arrangements, office care and similar matters for member agencies, many of which are located at 1790 Broadway, New York City. Combined office space represents approximately 62,000 square feet and houses a staff of around 400 in the constituent organizations.

From time to time, members of the Council institute joint projects, such as information services regarding motion picture films on health subjects, conferences, health examinations, health poster lists, and especially prepared bibliographies.

Chief distinction of the National Health Library is its index of current periodical health literature, which is the most complete of any library in the United States. Besides general public health and personal hygiene, the main subjects covered are blindness prevention, child health, health education, mental hygiene, nursing, nutrition, personal health, public health nursing, psychoanalysis, sex education, tuberculosis, social hygiene and venereal disease prevention. Primarily for the use of the staffs and members of the supporting agencies, the collection now contains about 6,000 volumes, 30,000 pamphlets and 500 periodicals, including health bulletins and reports from the states and principal cities of this country.

The Library, which is supported by special contributions from member agencies and by membership fees, does not have any pamphlets for free distribution or sale. It does have available or will compile bibliographies and reference lists on special subjects at a nominal cost.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The Council has no immediate affiliations with foreign organizations, except as its constituent member organizations may have such connections.

The Council does have names of health agencies and similar organizations in Canada, China, Cuba, Hawaii, South Africa, South America (Uruguay and Peru) on its exchange mailing list for the Health Articles of the Week (see PUBLICATIONS below).

PUBLICATIONS: Health Articles of the Week -- an index to current periodical literature on public health; four pages; mimeographed; \$2.50 per year; published weekly by the National Health Library of the Council.

The National Health Series -- a set of 20 popular health books; assembled and edited by the Council; published by Funk and Wagnalls Company.

NATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU, INC.

A nonprofit, membership corporation which sets standards for, investigates, and reports on private American philanthropic organizations.

205 East 42nd Street
New York 17, N. Y.

Telephone: Lexington 2-8595
Cable Address: NATINBU

D. Paul Reed, Executive Director

PURPOSE: To maintain "the faith of American contributors in philanthropic trusteeship, by simultaneous maintenance of basic standards in the field of philanthropic trusteeship, by assisting inexperienced trustees in the meeting of the Bureau's standards, by withholding approval from organizations which fail to measure up to these standards, and by providing advisory information to group leaders and individual contributors."
(Official statement)

ORGANIZATION: The Bureau was created in 1918 "to meet the threat to faith in philanthropic leadership growing out of the existence in national and international war relief agencies of incompetent, careless, and unscrupulous philanthropic leadership."

It concentrated first on war relief agencies, later extending its accrediting and education program to other charitable and philanthropic agencies, national and international, not including, however, religious and certain educational institutions.

Its contributing members are individuals, 29 foundations, business and nonprofit organizations, chambers of commerce and some 700 local community chests and councils of welfare agencies throughout the United States.

The organization operates under the guidance of officers, a board of directors, and a paid staff headed by Mr. Reed.

In its educational program, the Bureau attempts "to educate and arouse philanthropic leaders who are strategically located to influence philanthropy, national and international." When a new philanthropic agency appears, that agency is urged to meet essential standards for philanthropy and is advised on its weaknesses. If the organization's program is substandard, the Bureau reports this fact to prospective givers who are eligible to receive the Bureau's reports on request.

In 1944 the Bureau was asked for reports on about 750 philanthropic organizations; reports were wired or mailed in response to inquiries in 43 states and the District of Columbia. In all, the organization has reported on more than 4,000 national and international agencies.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: After the last war, the Bureau from time to time sent a small staff abroad to survey needs and worthwhile organizations. In 1920, three men were sent to Russia for a year, and in 1939-40 the Bureau had a representative in France.

WAR OPERATIONS: The Bureau cooperates with many branches of the government by making available its information on organizations. It has worked with the State Department and the FBI, helped to set up the organization of the President's War Relief Control Board, works with UNRRA. It deals with the various foreign relief agencies, such as the Greek War Relief Association and the British War Relief Society.

There is a possibility that a staff of one or two people will be sent to Europe when conditions permit, but in the meantime the Bureau must depend on the State Department, UNRRA or OWI for information. There is the greatest likelihood that the Bureau will turn to OWI for a report on the value and necessity of philanthropic organizations in many parts of Europe.

MEMBERSHIP: Minimum contributing membership fee for individuals is \$10.00. For corporations, it is \$25.00.

PUBLICATIONS: Confidential reports prepared for its members, annual Giver's Guide and occasional special news bulletins.

NATIONAL JEWISH WELFARE BOARD

The national association of Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Associations and of Jewish community centers, and the official agency representing the American Jewish community in its relationships to the War and Navy Departments.

145 East 32nd Street
New York 16, N. Y.

Telephone: Lexington 2-4949

Louis Kraft, Executive Director

PURPOSE: To serve the program needs and furnish trained personnel for Jewish community centers; and to furnish Jewish members of the armed forces with religious, recreational and cultural services.

ORGANIZATION: The original Jewish Welfare Board was established in 1917 to service members of the armed forces. In 1921 it added work in Jewish community centers; this became its main preoccupation until World War II. The Jewish Welfare Board is supported by local Jewish Welfare Funds in Jewish communities of the country. 37 national organizations are affiliated or cooperate with JWB. The Board is governed by a National Council consisting of representatives of the national affiliated bodies and the local Jewish centers.

The most important operations of the Jewish Welfare Board are carried on by two divisions, the Army and Navy Division, which serves the armed forces in war and peace and the Jewish Center Division which deals with the problems and needs of communities in the fields of recreation, education and Jewish cultural activity.

The Jewish Center Division furnishes service, guidance, personnel and training for 300 Jewish community centers with 400,000 individual members. Services performed by the Division for the Centers include the compiling of research and statistics, conducting evaluations of Center work, training professional workers, giving aid in program building and in the administration of the Centers.

There are 8 regional sections of the Jewish Center Division to supervise and aid the work of the Centers, each with an office and staff supplied by JWB.

WARTIME OPERATIONS: The Army and Navy Division is organized into 9 regional commands. In 1943 approximately 600 Army and Navy committees, throughout continental United States and abroad, served more than 1000 military and naval stations. JWB also serves military hospitals, convalescent centers and university training programs. The JWB is accredited by the Veteran's Administration to handle veteran's claims and to serve in veteran's hospitals.

As a part of the USO, the Jewish Welfare Board participates in all its activities, and these services are available to all members of the armed forces without distinction of origin or religion. As with other agencies of the USO, the Board also operates programs of its own in regions where the USO, does not operate.

In 1943 the JWB was authorized by the War and Navy Departments, the USO and the Red Cross, to send commissioners and organizers into war theaters to establish programs of community hospitality and religious cooperation. The Jewish Hospitality Committee of Great Britain comprising local communities and servicemen's clubs was organized in England and Northern Ireland. Liaison has been established between the Jewish Hospitality Committee and Jewish Chaplains abroad. Similar arrangements have been made in other combat areas.

JWB is the agency which accredits rabbis as chaplains to the army and navy. Rabbis representing the Jewish Welfare Boards visit all regions where the U.S. Armed Forces are stationed and inspect the work of the Chaplains Corps for the central office. JWB has brought together representatives of the orthodox, conservative and reformed congregations to agree upon devotional literature acceptable for all Jews in the armed forces. The Board issues many religious publications for men and women in the service and aids them in observing the various Jewish holidays and festivals. In overseas areas, the direct services are rendered by the Jewish chaplains, the JWB assisting them.

The Personal Service Department helps service men and women with their individuals problems arising out of the war. Counseling, guidance and other services are rendered by the Board's workers in cooperation with Red Cross field workers and Jewish family welfare societies.

The Bureau of War Records, in cooperation with local units of the Board and affiliated organizations, is compiling the record of Jewish participation and achievement in the war. The Public Relations Committee is engaged in publicizing the contributions of Jewish soldiers and sailors. This public education program includes releases to the newspapers, the publication of pamphlets and other media. The Board issues annually Fighting for America, presenting in book form the most comprehensive record so far published of the part Jewish servicemen are playing in this war.

POSTWAR PLANS: A conference was held in 1944 which set the foundations for the Board's post-war plans. Consideration was given to youth programs, to participation of the Jewish center in community planning and to programs for returning servicemen.

PUBLICATIONS: Program Aids, a quarterly folder of program information, resources and suggestions for Jewish Center activities - \$2 to non-member groups, free to constituent societies. Pamphlets on leadership training, the Jewish holidays, a kit on post-war Jewish problems and others range in price from 35¢ to \$1. The Army and Navy Division publishes for mass distribution to the armed forces and to JWB groups working with them, many pamphlets, bulletins and small books of religious, recreational and educational interest. Already mentioned is Fighting for America, the annual record of Jewish contribution to the war, which sells for 50¢. The principal periodicals published by JWB are the Jewish Center and the JWB Sentinel.

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF NURSING EDUCATION

A membership association interested in all phases of nursing education.

1790 Broadway
New York 19, N. Y.

Telephone: Circle 5-8000
Extension 82

Miss Adelaide A. Mayo, Executive Secretary

PURPOSE: "To work for the improvement of nursing education; to define and maintain in schools of nursing throughout the country minimum standards for admission and graduation; to assist in furthering all matters pertaining to public health; to aid in all measures for public good by cooperating with other bodies, educational, philanthropic, and social; to promote by meetings, papers, and discussions, cordial professional relations and fellowship and in all ways to develop and maintain the highest ideals in the nursing profession." (From the organization's constitution and by-laws)

ORGANIZATION: The League is a private organization composed of nurses engaged in various advisory, executive or teaching positions in schools of nursing, hospitals, public health agencies and government nursing services. Founded in 1893, it now has 7,492 members.

The organization functions as the department of education of the American Nurses' Association; the American Journal of Nursing is the official magazine. Its three ex-officio directors are the president of the American Nurses' Association, the president of the National Organization for Public Health Nursing, and the editor of the American Journal of Nursing.

The organization operates under the guidance of officers, directors and a paid staff headed by the executive secretary. Among its special committees are the following: committee on the administration of the accrediting program; committee on measurement and educational guidance; and committee on educational problems in wartime. The League holds an annual convention.

It works through state and local leagues throughout the United States and Puerto Rico. These constituent bodies conform in their by-laws and functions to those of the national body. The League works closely with the United States Office of Education, United States Public Health Service, and the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: Although the National League maintains a correspondence with nurses and similar groups abroad, any work

or plans for activity overseas is handled by the International Council of Nurses. Foreign nurses have visited the League while in this country.

POSTWAR PLANS: In the field of postwar planning, the National League is: (1) collecting and preparing statistical data and educational material; (2) continuing the study and improvement of nursing education affecting basic professional and advanced postgraduate programs; (3) emphasizing the preparation of nurses for faculty positions in all of the clinical fields; (4) furthering the development of orthopedic nursing through better use of teaching facilities and resources; and (5) developing centers where nurses can practice orthopedic nursing.

MEMBERSHIP: Active (including sustaining and junior active), lay and honorary. Dues vary from \$2 to \$8 with the type of membership.

PUBLICATIONS: The League issues numerous publications, including:

Annual Report -- \$2 (free to members).

NATIONAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Scientific professional organization of Negro physicians in the United States.

Room 1239
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, N. Y.

Telephone: Circle 7-4122

Dr. P. M. Murray, Chairman of Publication Committee

PURPOSE: The scientific advancement of Negro physicians.

ORGANIZATION: The National Medical Association was founded in Atlanta, Georgia, in 1895 during the meeting of the Great Cotton States Exposition. A colored minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church was a member of the commission. It was at his suggestion that a small group of Negro doctors met on this occasion and effected the organization of the Association. A prominent member of that group was Dr. Daniel H. Williams, a Negro surgeon of Chicago, founder of the Provident Hospital Training School for Negro Nurses, and the first surgeon of record to suture successfully the pericardium of the human heart.

From this small beginning the Association has steadily grown to its present membership of about 1,500 out of the 4,000 Negro physicians in the United States. The organization also embraces the interests of dentistry and pharmacy (although there is a separate organization of Negro dentists, the National Dental Association). The Association's meetings are held annually in the leading cities and other favorable localities of the United States.

Similar in pattern to the American Medical Association, the National Medical Association is the parent organization of Negro physicians and has member groups in nearly all states. It is comprised of sections on medicine, surgery, public health, and eye, ear, nose and throat. It has two liaison committees, one working with various government agencies, the other with the American Medical Association, toward enlarging the opportunities for Negro physicians and elevating the standards of practice. It works with the two leading Negro colleges of medicine, Howard University School of Medicine, Washington, D. C., and Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tennessee. The Association also works with the Army and Navy in an advisory capacity.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The Association has a considerable interest in Haiti and the British West Indies, from which the Negro medical schools in the United States draw a number of

students, but has no affiliations outside of the United States and no arrangements for the extension of its services or aid to groups abroad. There are three or four foreign organizations (in Canada, India, British West Indies) on the exchange list for the Association's publication, the Journal. The organization feels that the OWI can be of great service in popularizing the work that Negro professional organizations are doing and can help in stimulating an international exchange of the Journal.

PUBLICATIONS:

Journal of the National Medical Association -- issued bi-monthly; subscription \$3 a year.

NATIONAL MUSIC COUNCIL, INC.

Nonprofit membership corporation composed of musical associations of national scope in the United States.

338 West 89th Street
New York 24, N. Y.

Telephone: Schuyler 4-0261

Howard Hanson, President
Edwin Hughes, Executive Secretary

PURPOSE: (1) To provide the member organizations with a forum for free discussion of problems affecting the national musical life of this country; (2) to speak with one voice for music whenever an authoritative expression of opinion is desirable; (3) to provide for the interchange of information between the various member organizations; (4) to encourage the coordination of efforts of the member organizations, thereby avoiding duplication or conflict; (5) to organize exploratory surveys or fact-finding commissions whenever the Council shall deem them necessary for the solution of important problems; (6) to encourage the development and appreciation of the art of music and to foster the highest ethical standards in the professions and industries.

ORGANIZATION: The Council was organized in 1940, with a membership of 13 associations. It now includes 42 nationally active musical organizations, with a combined individual membership of 600,000. This membership includes 27 professional and 15 commercial or industrial organizations.

The Council, at its general meetings, discusses current problems of national significance of the American musical world, including the use of music in aid of the prosecution of the war. Resolutions passed on the discussion subjects are, in appropriate instances, brought to the attention of Congress and of government officials. The Council also seeks to stimulate national musical activities in the United States in various ways.

An important activity of the Council is the making of surveys on subjects of national musical importance. It has made annual surveys since 1941 on the programs of the major symphony orchestras, surveys on the use of music in shipyards (made for the United States Maritime Commission), state and municipal financial support of music activities, the performance of Latin American compositions by the major symphony orchestras (made for the music advisory committee of the Department of State), women players in symphony orchestras, and others, including a survey on the use of music in hospitals for mental and nervous diseases, the first

nation-wide survey on this subject ever attempted. The report on this survey has had national publicity and has been sent to every important hospital in the country, including Army and Navy hospitals. The policy of the Council is to give extensive national publicity to all its surveys and releases.

Even before our entry into the war, the Council established connections with all government departments and agencies in Washington using music, or considered to be potential users of music. The president of the Council was appointed to membership on the subcommittee on music of the joint Army and Navy committee for welfare and recreation, and on the music advisory committee of the Department of State. He was also appointed expert consultant on music to the Secretary of War. The services of the Council in the national use of music during war were offered to and accepted by various federal departments and agencies, and valuable assistance has been rendered to these in many instances. (From Report of the Executive Committee, 1944)

It was necessary to have additional reprints made of the survey on the use of music in shipyards, because of a large number of requests by writers who wished to use this material for articles on music in industry. These requests came largely through publicity given the survey by the Office of War Information. The Council gave assistance to OWI in a campaign for more articles on the war in musical journals and more articles about the use of music in connection with the war in general magazines. (From Report of the Executive Committee, 1944)

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The Council has no foreign affiliations, but is interested in foreign musical activities and welcomes correspondence with similar organizations abroad.

MEMBERSHIP: Membership in the National Music Council is limited to musical organizations that are national in scope and activity.

PUBLICATIONS: The Council publishes every four months the National Music Council Bulletin (\$2.50 a year), which includes not only information on the activities of its member organizations, but also articles on government musical activities, government regulations concerning music, articles on subjects of general interest in music, and the results of the Council's surveys in various fields of music.

THE NATIONAL ORCHESTRAL ASSOCIATION, INC.

A unique American organization for young musicians.

119 West 57th Street
New York 19, N. Y.

Telephone: Circle 7-1228

Leon Barzin, Musical Director
Barnett Byman, Executive Secretary

PURPOSE: To give gifted young music students intensive training in orchestral technique, routine and repertory in order that they may acquire the necessary experience for placement with major symphony orchestras.

ORGANIZATION: The Association was organized in 1930 to bridge the gap between the time when music students graduate from music schools or private teachers and the time when, fully prepared, they have had sufficient experience to play with large orchestras. It serves as a proving ground for both music and musicians, educating players, training orchestral conductors, helping young soloists by giving them opportunities to rehearse and play with the orchestra, and young composers by rehearsing their manuscript works.

By actual count, 500 of the 1500 members enrolled since the Association was founded, have joined leading symphony ensembles.

On an average, 130 students about 23 years of age are selected from about 250 applicants every year for symphonic training with the Association's orchestra. Only musicians well advanced in the study and mastery of orchestral instruments can be considered. They are accepted on probation and must relinquish their places if progress at rehearsals seems insufficient.

The Organization considers applicants without regard to race, sex, religion or color.

The Association is recognized by the New York Board of Regents as an educational institution.

It makes available various aids to accepted applicants. For instance, 25 instruments are regularly available for the use of student members of the orchestra. A special loan fund is maintained to give emergency aid to deserving members of the training orchestra who become eligible for this special consideration after a minimum membership of one year. There is no tuition charge to students.

The Association is governed by an executive committee and a board of 16 directors. Leon Barzin has been musical director since its inception. The work of the organization is supported entirely by memberships, which vary from \$1.00 to \$5,000 and over.

Each member receives reserved seat tickets for the Monday Evening Concerts held by the Association in Carnegie Hall during the season. In addition, the orchestra plays a special series, now known as the Gabrilowitsch Memorial Series. Inaugurated in 1934 with Ossip Gabrilowitsch, the Special Series has given to students of the training orchestra the opportunity of studying and playing with great artists most of the standard concerto literature that has been written for piano, violin and 'cello. Since 1940, the Gabrilowitsch Memorial Series has presented special events, particularly in the choral field. The number of concerts in this series varies from two to five.

Each year the Association has acted as a laboratory in trying to solve some problem in the field of music. One year it experimented in the simplification of staging of opera; another year it made the first concerted effort to encourage and support American artists and composers, devoting an entire series of five concerts to works by American composers who had won prizes in composition contests sponsored by leading organizations in the USA. In addition, each program featured an American soloist who was a prize winner in artists' contests.

For several years experiments were made with the aid of choral groups in presenting choral works in concert halls and in church, giving listeners the opportunity of deciding whether Masses are most effective in the concert hall or in the church, for which they were originally written.

Since November, 1943, Station WNYC has broadcast part of the regular Friday afternoon rehearsal at five o'clock. Called "Behind the Scenes in Music", the presentation is completely informal. This season the broadcast time was increased from a half-hour to forty-five minutes. Also this season twenty-six rehearsal broadcasts were devoted to readings of American compositions with the composer present to discuss the work with the conductor during rehearsal.

As an additional activity this year, the Association has undertaken to give a series of Treasury Concerts for purchasers of War Bonds. World famous artists appeared as soloists and the concerts given in the rehearsal quarters of the Association on Sunday evenings were broadcast over WQXR. Begun on November 12th and originally planned to end January 28th, the series has proved so successful that advance sales of war bonds compelled the extension of this series through April. A total of 25 War Bond concerts was given.

Another educational activity of growing usefulness maintained by the Association is a lending library. Its materials are available to organized amateur and school orchestras in the metropolitan area of New York on a minimum rental fee basis.

A statistical summary of the Association's activities during the year 1943-1944 shows the following: 114 orchestra rehearsals totalling 342 hours; 44 young musicians given an opportunity to play concertos with the orchestra at rehearsals; 252 divisional rehearsals; 97

compositions read and rehearsed; 8 concerts; 22 artists appeared as soloists at concerts; 14 young conductors given more than 170 opportunities to work with the medium of a live orchestra; 39 demonstrations of orchestra instruments given in 14 public and private schools.

MEMBERSHIP: Students are expected to become members of the Association at the minimum subscription of \$1.00 a year. Patrons pay from \$1.00 to \$5,000 for their memberships, which include reserved seats for the concerts given by the Association orchestra.

PUBLICATIONS:

So Practical a Contribution - a 90 page book
Various leaflets of current interest.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING, INC.

An association to make nursing service more widely available on high standards.

1790 Broadway
New York 19, N. Y.

Telephone: Circle 5-8000

Marion W. Sheahan, R.N., President
Ruth Houlton, R.N., General Director

PURPOSE: The National Organization for Public Health Nursing was founded in 1912 to meet the need for a central body to help develop and maintain high standards of public health nursing service in every community and to further cooperation between public health nurses and all those interested in public health work.

ORGANIZATION: The National Organization for Public Health Nursing is a membership organization made up of two types of members, individual and agency. Individual membership includes all those concerned with the development of public health nursing as a sound community program - nurses, board and committee members, health officials, physicians and other public-spirited citizens. The agencies are those responsible for public health nursing services. As of 1945 there are 11,080 individual members (10,247 nurses and 833 others) and 353 agency members. There are also state branches of the NOPHN in 21 states.

The organization is supported by membership dues, voluntary contributions, and payment for services rendered. Income for 1944 totalled \$192,554.03.

Sections are organized to represent different phases of public health nursing, such as: (1) Board and Committee Members Section composed chiefly of board and committee members of local public health nursing services; (2) School Nursing Section offering the school nurses throughout the country opportunity for the consideration of and action in their special field; (3) Industrial Nursing Section which serves the same purposes for industrial nurses as outlined for the school nursing group; (4) Nurse-midwives Section for nurse midwives in public health agencies, authorized in 1944 to help this new group to find its place in the public health program. In addition, the work of the NOPHN is guided by a variety of committees and councils.

Services are as follows: (1) collection of information and answering of questions about public health nursing; (2) advice on current public health nursing problems perplexing communities, nurses and their employing agencies; (3) definition of the functions and qualifications of the public health nurse out of a pooling of experiences of many

agencies and individuals; setting of standards based on practices proven effective and sound in all types of services; (4) publication of up-to-the-minute information about latest developments in all fields of public health nursing -- by means of a monthly magazine, quarterly news bulletin to members, studies, surveys, committee reports, and other numerous publications; (5) representation of public health nursing on committees of federal and other national agencies; (6) setting standards for the evaluation of postgraduate programs in public health nursing education, their accreditation and assistance with the integration of the social and health concepts in the basic curriculum; (7) promotion of public understanding and use of public health nursing services; (8) fostering of well coordinated public health nursing services in areas that need them, particularly where wartime conditions result in critical health problems; (9) community studies and surveys of public health nursing services, upon request, to determine how they can best be organized economically and efficiently for the greatest good of the greatest number of people; (10) helping in the recruitment of public health nurses and equitable distribution throughout rural and urban areas of the country.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: NOPHN has representatives on a Joint Committee on Inter-American Nursing, formed by the NOPHN, American Nursing Association and National League of Nursing Education. This committee, though formed from three American national societies, has an international purpose. It helps to plan programs for Latin American student nurses brought to the United States by Rockefeller, Kellogg, Red Cross and other fellowships, or sent by their own countries. The Joint Committee is working also to get suitable textbooks into Latin American nursing schools.

The NOPHN has helped UNRRA to find nurse personnel. Some of its material on orthopedic nursing has been microfilmed and sent to China; one orthopedic nursing book on infantile paralysis has been translated into Spanish and circulated widely. The NOPHN cooperates with the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China. It has prepared a list of sound and silent motion pictures and film strips on public health nursing, which are available from various organizations and on various terms.

Public Health Nursing had subscribers in every country, but many subscriptions were forced by the war to lapse. A few copies are being held for those who have so requested, but outside of these many issues have been exhausted.

In non-English speaking countries some of the functions of NOPHN tend to be performed by government agencies together with the regular professional nurses' organizations such as correspond to the American Nurses' Association. Although these countries may not need a private-

ly financed organization such as NOPHN to fill the gap between the individual employment of nurses and the state-financed health services, yet the methods and operations of American public health nursing may be of great interest to the medical and health organs of all countries.

WARTIME OPERATIONS: The NOPHN is one of six national social and health agencies which formed the American War-Community Services for meeting war-created needs in places where facilities are non-existent or notoriously inadequate. The other members of AWCS are the Child Welfare League of America, Family Welfare Association of America, National Institute for Immigrant Welfare, National Urban League and the National Board of YWCA.

The special project of NOPHN was to select some 50 most needful communities from the 500 war communities and to provide them with nursing care for men, women and children, sick at home, with home maternity care to ease hospital overcrowding and to assist in the guarding of the health of children in day care centers where no full-time nurse can be obtained.

MEMBERSHIP:

1. Individual, nurse, associate nurse, lay (more than one-eighth of the membership is non-professional), \$3; life, \$100.
2. Agency, 1 per cent of the agency's total expenditure for public health nursing during the last fiscal year, with minimum dues of \$10 and \$25 and maximum of \$1,000.
3. Associate agency, \$5.

PUBLICATIONS:

Public Health Nursing, monthly; \$2 a year to members, \$3 to others.

P H N, four issues annually; free to members.

Manual of Public Health Nursing (New York: Macmillan), \$2.50.

Board Members' Manual (New York: Macmillan), \$1.50.

Survey of Public Health Nursing (New York: Commonwealth Fund), \$2.

Suggestions for Statistical Reporting and Cost Computation in Public Health Nursing (NOPHN), single copy free to members, 25¢ to non-members.

Personnel Policies In Public Health Nursing, by Marian G. Randall (New York: Macmillan), \$2.

Public Health Nursing in Industry, by Violet H. Hodson (New York: Macmillan), \$2.

Guide for Local Communities Establishing New Public Health Nursing Services, free.

Recommended Qualifications for Public Health Nursing Personnel, free.

Public Health Nursing, by Mary S. Gardiner, R.N. (New York: Macmillan) , \$3.

The Public Health Nurse in Action, by Marguerite Wales (New York: Macmillan), \$3.50.

NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION

A voluntary, non-profit organization guarding America's heritage of scenic wilderness.

1214 16th Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Telephone: District 2177

Devereux Butcher, Executive Secretary

PURPOSE: "To promote the preservation of primeval conditions in the national parks, and in certain national monuments, and to maintain the high standards of the national parks adopted at the creation of the National Park Service." (Official Statement)

ORGANIZATION: The National Parks Association was established in 1919 to preserve the natural conditions within America's national reservations. The Association also stands ready to preserve wilderness country and its virgin forests, plant life and wildlife in other parts of the country and to promote their widespread appreciation.

The Board of Trustees of the Association includes representatives of the following organizations: National Research Council, American Association for the Advancement of Science, National Wildlife Federation, National Audubon Society, American Federation of Arts, Colorado Mountain Club, Appalachian Mountain Club, American Association for Adult Education, American Alpine Club, American Society of Naturalists, American Committee for International Wildlife Protection, American Society of Landscape Architects, American Historical Association, Garden Club of America, American Society of Mammalogists, Association of American Geographers, Geological Society of America, Sierra Club, National Council of State Garden Clubs, National Academy of Sciences, American Association of Botanical Gardens and Arboretums, Ecological Society of America, American Ornithologists Union, General Federation of Women's Clubs, American Nature Association, Botanical Society of America, Boone and Crockett Club, Isaak Walton League of America, Boy Scouts of America, American Forestry Association.

The functions of the Association consist in bringing before the public the importance of preserving the few remnants of the original wilderness of North America. The Association follows all legislation which may threaten national parks, and makes such information available to its members through its official magazine. The Association opposes all violation of the sanctity of the national parks by commercial or other interests, and points the way to more constructive programs.

INTERNATIONAL INTERESTS: The Association feels that American experience in this field may be of assistance to other countries, especially the Latin American countries and China, where leaders are trying to promote much-needed conservation measures.

Major Harold J. Coolidge, Jr., a member of the Board of the Association, represents the American Committee for International Wildlife Protection, which focusses American interests in conservation abroad. There are also some contacts maintained with the British group interested in nature protection, The Bureau of Animal Population at Oxford University.

MEMBERSHIP: There are the following classes of membership, all of which include subscription to National Parks Magazine;

Annual membership:	\$3.00 per year
Supporting membership:	\$5.00 per year
Sustaining membership:	\$10.00 per year
Contributing membership:	\$25.00 per year
Life membership:	\$100.00
Patron membership:	\$1000.00

PUBLICATIONS:

National Parks Magazine, quarterly, issued for members.

NATIONAL PLANNING ASSOCIATION

A non-profit, non-political organization devoted to planning by Americans in agriculture, business, labor and government.

800 21st Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Telephone: District 3860

E. J. Coil, Executive Director

PURPOSE: "To discover how the American people can use their manpower, capital and raw materials to provide themselves with the highest possible standard of living on a continuing basis." (Official Statement)

ORGANIZATION: The National Planning Association was organized in 1934 by a group of men experienced in management, labor and government. The impetus behind this gathering was their common belief that planning is as necessary to a nation as to an individual or a business. The NPA serves as a common meeting ground for those concerned with national development, and provides basic information on emerging national and international problems.

The officers of the Association include: chairman, H. Christian Sonne; vice chairmen, Marion H. Hedges, Clinton S. Golden, Stacy May, Beardsley Ruml, Theodore W. Schultz.

OPERATIONS: The work of the Association is carried on by a staff of 37 and several committees. The staff provides research and administrative services to the committees and serves as an information link between members and the public.

NPA's Committees on National Policy are: Agriculture, Business and Labor. These committees, made up of men representative of the various groups, meet both separately and together to discuss planning proposals and seek agreement on policies. The Committee on International Policy is composed of leaders in various fields, experienced in foreign affairs, who weigh the international implications of the problems considered by the Committees on National Policy.

In addition to the work of the committees, special research projects are often initiated and supervised by NPA. All research done by the staff is studied and checked by experts in the field. The results of the work of NPA are published by the Association through its Planning Pamphlet Series. These pamphlets include committee and group reports as well as special studies.

The Association's program of looking ahead is illustrated by its activities in the pre-war period. Many studies were made on national and international problems occasioned by the possibility of war. These studies attempted to show how the burdens of war could be lightened by advance democratic planning. For example, in 1942 the Association began a project on Relief and Rehabilitation, as a result of which several reports have been completed dealing with problems now facing the United Nations.

"All NPA's work must satisfy two tests. It must be designed to meet some real and basic need common to all American men and women; and it must be capable of producing concrete results." (Official Statement)

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The NPA receives many materials from foreign countries. It would like to keep in close touch with advisors, partly resident abroad, to gain information on organizations and individuals abroad from whom such materials are received and who are interested in the activities of the NPA.

Each issue of its journal, Public Policy Digest, contains a section devoted to planning abroad. Many digests of foreign planning publications are printed also. The NPA prepares the OWI economic newsletter for distribution abroad.

MEMBERSHIP:

Year's membership: \$10.00. Includes subscription to the Planning Pamphlet Series, the Public Policy Digest and its order service, and special discounts on book-length reports.

Year's sustaining membership: \$100. Includes Pamphlet Series, the Digest and its service, book length reports, confidential memoranda and mimeographed reports.

PUBLICATIONS:

Public Policy Digest, monthly except July and August. \$2.50 per year or 25¢ a copy for back issues. Complete 1941-1944 files available. Current subscriptions available only as part of the membership arrangement which includes the pamphlet series.

German Strategy of World Conquest, Derwent Whittlesey in collaboration with C. C. Colby and Richard Hartshorne. 1942. 293 pp. \$2.50.

National Policy for Radio Broadcasting, C. B. Rose, Jr. 1940. 290 pp. \$1.00.

Foundations of American Population Policy, Frank Lorimer, Ellen Winston, Louise K. Kiser. 1940. 178 pp. \$1.50.

Latin America in the Future World, George Soule, David Efron, Norman T. Ness, under the direction of Alvin H. Hansen. 372 pp. \$3.50.

Many titles in the Planning Pamphlet Series. 25¢ a copy except where noted. Included among those available are:

Food for Europe after Victory

UNRRA: Gateway to Recovery (Double issue, 50¢)

The Outlook for Synthetic Rubber

Joint Statement on Social Security

Discussion and Study Outline on Social Security (15¢)

Clothing and Shelter for European Relief

Fiscal and Monetary Policy

Europe's Uprooted People: The Relocation of Displaced Population

America's New Opportunities in World Trade (Double issue, 50¢)

Strengthening the Congress

China's Relief Needs

Stabilizing the Construction Industry

Relief and Rehabilitation Discussion Guide (15¢)

Fertilizers in the Postwar National Economy

Fiscal Policy for Full Employment

National Budgets for Full Employment (Double issue, 50¢)

A Food and Nutrition Program for the Nation

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION

Devoted to the development of recreation and recreation facilities.

315 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, N. Y.

Telephone: Gramercy 5-7100
Cable Address: PLAYGROUND

Howard Braucher, President

PURPOSE: "That every child in America shall have a chance to play; that everybody in America, young or old, shall have an opportunity to find the best and most satisfying use of leisure time."
(Official statement)

ORGANIZATION: The National Recreation Association was founded in 1906 as The Playground Association of America. Its functions have expanded greatly since that time and it has achieved a position of leadership in the general recreation field.

It now maintains a working force, in office and field, of 90 persons, including many specialists in such fields as drama, music, recreation for women and girls, and others. Its headquarters are in New York City and it also maintains a West Coast office in Pasadena, California (Ledyard Building. Telephone: SY 3-1428).

The Association is privately financed, through membership fees and donations.

Its activities are directed by a president, Howard Braucher, and a board of directors, of which Robert Garrett is chairman. John G. Winant, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, is first vice-president of the Association.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The Association has for decades carried on an extensive correspondence with foreign governments and agencies, in which its advice is sought on all questions relating to public recreation, especially in the training of recreation leaders and the setting up of municipal centers. Its publications are also sent all over the world. An exhibit of NRA publications was arranged in London through the Office of War Information and, through this same agency, an English recreational representative has been sent to study recreation conditions here and to represent Great Britain at recreation meetings in this country. Ambassador Winant also keeps the Association in touch with developments in its field abroad.

WARTIME OPERATIONS: The Association helps local communities to safeguard their investment in recreational facilities and to put

it to maximum service for civilians and for the service men and defense workers. The Association's field workers go on invitation into cities where recreation work has been established and give continuous help in strengthening programs and in interpreting to the public the value of the work done. Cities are aided in organizing programs on a year-round basis.

Three special field workers give full time aiding workers among colored groups; another worker helps local communities in planning recreation areas and facilities, in many instances making long-range plans for developments over a series of years. The Katherine F. Barker Memorial field secretary gives full-time service to the recreation needs of women and girls. A field worker who has had long experience in recreation in industrial areas is helping in war industrial centers. Help is given to institutions that care for the aged, the orphaned, and the handicapped.

The Association answers inquiries on all phases of the recreation movement through letters and personal conferences. Inquiries are received from about 6,500 communities annually.

The Association sponsors the Recreation Congress, a mobilization of the recreation forces of America which provides information, inspiration, and national exchange of experience among volunteer and professional leaders from many agencies.

MEMBERSHIP: Any individual or private or public group contributing \$5.00 or more to the work of the Association is entitled to membership. Privileges of membership include paid-up subscription to Recreation, the bulletin service, a 10 per cent discount on all publications of the Association, and advance information regarding the Recreation Congress and other events. Members are also privileged to help in the nomination of the board of directors and officers.

PUBLICATIONS: The Association publishes a monthly magazine, Recreation, which reaches about 2,000 communities in the United States and foreign countries. It issues leaflets, pamphlets, handbooks, and books, many of them the results of special studies. It compiles a Year Book, giving facts about the development of the recreation movement in America. It sends out bulletin services containing practical suggestions for programs and activities which go to several thousand individuals and groups. Subscriptions to Recreation are available for \$2.00 per year in the United States, \$2.25 in Canada and foreign countries. A great variety of pamphlets and books on recreation subjects may be had from the Association at prices ranging from 10¢ to \$3.50 per copy.

NATIONAL REFUGEE SERVICE, INC.

A national, nonprofit organization carrying on a coordinated program of migration, relief, resettlement and rehabilitation work in the interest of refugees.

139 Centre Street
New York 13, N.Y.

Telephone: Canal 6-5000
Cable Address: NACOMREF

Joseph E. Beck, Executive Director
E. R. Gomberg, Director of Community Relations

PURPOSE: The National Refugee Service offers, through the cooperation of 900 local committees, a program of assistance to refugees in the United States, including employment and vocational retraining opportunities, temporary loans for self-support, business and professional enterprises, and planned resettlement; grants temporary cash assistance; provides advice on pre-immigration and change of status problems, and on regulations governing the conduct of aliens of enemy nationalities; and offers social and cultural adjustment opportunities to refugees, including instruction in English and principles of Americanism. Specialized service is made available to refugee children, physicians, ministers, musicians and scholars. The Service is nonsectarian in scope, although parts of its program deal mainly with Jewish refugees.

ORGANIZATION: The organization was chartered in June, 1939, and is registered with the President's War Relief Control Board.

The Service operates under the guidance of officers, a board of directors, an executive committee and a paid staff. William Rosenwald, philanthropist, is honorary president; Charles A. Riegelman, prominent attorney and civic leader, is president; and Joseph P. Chamberlain, professor of public law, Columbia University, and a former chairman of the American Council of Learned Societies, is chairman of the board.

The organization has a liaison representative to discuss problems with the Department of State, Department of Justice and many special federal departments and agencies, including the War Refugee Board, War Relocation Authority (Department of the Interior) and Immigration and Naturalization Service (Department of Justice).

It has working relationships with other national organizations, such as the National Council of Jewish Women (providing financial assistance to the New York and Brooklyn sections), American Christian Committee for Refugees, Catholic Committee for Refugees, American Friends Service Committee, Unitarian Service Committee, U.S. Committee for the Care of European Children, Common Council for American Unity, Committee for Refugee Education, and Committee for the Study of Recent Immigration from Europe.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: Incident to its program of assistance to refugees in the United States, the NRS performs various functions relating to overseas, as giving information and advice to friends and relatives (here) of prospective migrants in Europe on immigration laws and regulations and the status of industrial production in the USA as indicating the extent of possible employment. In this connection, NRS deals with a number of committees throughout the world, such as the International Migration Service, the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, and finances or assists in the financing of the following: Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced Foreign Scholars, Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced Foreign Medical Scientists, National Committee on Post-War Immigration Policy, Central Location Index, Self-Help of Emigres from Central Europe, and European-Jewish Children's Aid.

WARTIME OPERATIONS: NRS activities include:

- (1) Advice and service, in conjunction with overseas agencies, including discussions with American friends and relatives, relating to needs of persons abroad and their temporary settlement; also advice and service pertaining to planned or actual admission of immigrants to the USA, and to their status after admission.
- (2) Direct relief to refugees up to five years' residence in the USA.
- (3) Resettlement of refugee families away from ports-of-entry into the interior of the country, for their most effective distribution and American adjustment, with particular attention to the needs and facilities of a given community.
- (4) An employment and retraining program to help the refugees find a job - the most important aid to American adjustment - and to retrain newcomers for fields in which the country needs additional manpower and which offer better opportunities for earning a livelihood.
- (5) Assistance and guidance to refugee doctors in filling vital posts on the home health front and planning the resettlement of the greatest possible number in towns and rural areas suffering from a shortage of medical services.
- (6) Business consultation and loan service to help establish refugees in small businesses and farms as a means of achieving self-support, for retraining, and, in the case of physicians and dentists, for completing their preparations and setting themselves up in private practice.
- (7) A social adjustment program to promote the absorption of refugees into American life, working with and through refugee groups, by directing them to American educational and cultural opportunities.
- (8) A community relations program for guidance and assistance to 900 communities throughout the country participating in the refugee aid program to plan and organize for present and post-war problems.

(9) A central file listing three-quarters of a million names of refugees already in the United States, as well as prospective immigrants, together with the names of their close relatives, friends and affiants, for the purpose of nation-wide clearance with other agencies, thus avoiding costly and time-consuming duplication.

(10) The European-Jewish Children's Aid, an affiliate of the NRS, which was set up to effect the rescue of children who have either lost or been separated from their parents in Europe and to help place them in approved American foster homes.

(11) In collaboration with several other private agencies, the NRS helps to provide numerous supplementary services aiming at the rehabilitation of the "for-the-duration-only" refugees at the Fort Ontario Emergency Refugee Shelter, for whose basic needs and maintenance the Federal Government assumes responsibility.

The NRS provided advice and assistance and much of the material for a recent RKO motion picture, New Americans, which deals with the adjustment and contributions to the life of this country of newcomers to our shores.

MEMBERSHIP: Composed of the original incorporators and all persons who have subsequently been elected to the board of directors, now numbering 250.

PUBLICATIONS: NRS Community Bulletin -- monthly; free.

NRS Special Information Bulletin -- issued periodically, as needed; free.

Annual Report -- annual; free.

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

A cooperative organization of the scientific men of America, acting largely in an advisory capacity.

2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Telephone: Executive 8100

Dr. Ross G. Harrison, Chairman

PURPOSE: "To promote research in the mathematical, physical and biological sciences, and in the application of these sciences to engineering, agriculture, medicine, and other useful arts, with the object of increasing knowledge, of strengthening the national defense, and of contributing to the public welfare." (from Articles of Organization)

"To gather and collate scientific and technical information, at home and abroad, in cooperation with governmental and other agencies, and to render such information available to duly accredited persons." (President Wilson's Executive Order)

"To investigate, examine, experiment, and report upon any subject of science or art", at the request of any government agency or other qualified body. (Quotation from Charter of National Academy of Sciences.)

ORGANIZATION: The Council was organized in 1916 when the National Academy of Sciences offered its services to President Wilson, to coordinate non-governmental scientific and technical resources of the country with military and naval government agencies. The Academy then formed a central committee to carry on this work, called the National Research Council. Its functions were still deemed valuable after the war, and Wilson issued an executive order requesting the Academy to perpetuate the Council.

It was therefore reorganized on a permanent basis in 1919; centering around an executive board and composed of general committees, called divisions, of which there are now eight. There are seven divisions of science and technology, representing: physical sciences, engineering and industrial research, chemistry and chemical technology, geology and geography, medical sciences, biology and agriculture, anthropology and psychology. In addition there is a division of foreign relations. Within the various divisions there are numerous committees set up to work on separate projects.

The administration of the Council is financed through a gift of five million dollars from the Carnegie Corporation of New York to the Academy, and other special funds. Other gifts and appropriations are obtained from various sources and used to finance the Council's special projects.

The Library of the Council containing a collection of directories and source books in science, is available for reference use.

The Council administers several groups of fellowships. The Rockefeller Foundation maintains two types of fellowships through the Council: a series of medical fellowships including the Welch Fellowships in Internal Medicine, and a limited number of post-doctorate fellowships for the purpose of promoting fundamental research in science, primarily in institutions in the United States. Under special conditions these may be granted for study abroad. In addition to these, the Council also administers fellowships for the study of the filterable viruses and for investigations in the basic fields related to orthopedic surgery, which are supported by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, Inc.

WARTIME OPERATIONS: During World War I the Council served the government as the Department of Science and Research of the Council of National Defense, and as the Science and Research Division of the United States Signal Corps. During the present war, the Council's activities have increased and include almost all fields of science. It maintains cooperative relationships with government scientific bureaus.

MEMBERSHIP: The divisions are made up of several members-at-large, and representatives of the following organizations:

Division of Foreign Relations: includes representatives of: American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, American Philosophical Society, Department of State, Department of the Navy, Department of War, Pan American Union, International Astronomical Union, International Union of Biological Sciences, International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, International Union of Chemistry, International Union of Pure and Applied Physics, International Scientific Radio Union, International Geographical Union, International Bureau of Weights and Measures, International Electrotechnical Commission, International Commission on Illumination.

Division of Physical Sciences: includes representatives of: American Astronomical Society, American Physical Society, American Mathematical Society, Mathematical Association of America, Optical Society of America, Acoustical Society of America, American Institute of Physics.

Division of Engineering and Industrial Research: includes representatives of: Engineering Section of the National Academy of Sciences, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Society of Automotive Engineers, Institute of Aeronautical Sciences, American Society of Civil Engineers, American Society for Testing Materials, American Institute of Electrical Engineers, American Welding Society, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, Institute of Radio Engineers.

Division of Chemistry and Chemical Technology: includes representatives of: American Chemical Society, Electrochemical Society, American Institute of Chemical Engineers, American Ceramic Society, American Society for X-Ray and Electron Diffraction, International Union of Chemistry.

Division of Geology and Geography: includes representatives of: Geological Society of America, Mineralogical Society of America, Paleontological Society, Association of American Geographers, American Geographical Society, Society of Economic Geologists, American Ceramic Society, American Geophysical Union, American Association of Petroleum Geologists.

Division of Medical Sciences: includes representatives of: American Academy of Tropical Medicine, American Association of Anatomists, American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists, American College of Physicians, American College of Surgeons, American Dental Association, American Medical Association, American Neurological Association, American Physiological Society, American Psychiatric Association, American Roentgen Ray Society, American Society of Biological Chemists, American Society for Clinical Investigation, American Society for Experimental Pathology, American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, American Society of Tropical Medicine, American Surgical Association, American Veterinary Medical Association, Association of American Physicians, Society of American Bacteriologists.

Division of Biology and Agriculture: includes representatives of: American Association of Economic Entomologists, American Dairy Science Association, American Genetic Association, American Institute of Nutrition, American Physiological Society, American Phytopathological Society, American Society of Agronomy, American Society of Animal Production, American Society of Biological Chemists, American Society for Horticultural Science, American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists, American Society of Mammalogists, American Society of Parasitologists, American Society of Plant Physiologists, American Veterinary Medical Association, American Society of Zoologists, Botanical Society of America, Ecological Society of America, Entomological Society of America, Genetics Society of America, Limnological Society of America, Mycological Society of America, Poultry Science Association, Society of American Bacteriologists, Society of American Foresters, Soil Science Society, Wildlife Society.

Division of Anthropology and Psychology: includes representatives of: American Anthropological Association, American Psychological Association .

PUBLICATIONS:

Bulletins, series for publication of general sources for scientific knowledge, directories, reports upon the status of various fields of research, and special contributions of an original character.

Reprints and Circulars, series of less extensive papers, and used to distribute timely articles, some of which may have been published elsewhere.

NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL, INC.

A national and international clearing house gathering and distributing information about causes of accidents and ways to prevent them.

20 North Wacker Drive
Chicago 6, Illinois

Telephone: State 5020

Paul Jones, Director of Public Information

PURPOSE: To reduce the number and severity of all kinds of accidents; to mobilize and energize the ever growing forces of safety and to give them national support and leadership.

ORGANIZATION: The National Safety Council, "the heart of the safety movement in America," was organized in 1913 as a non-commercial, non-profit association. More than 6000 organizations, as well as many individuals interested in safety, are members of the Council. Represented among them are industries, transportation and insurance companies, schools, local safety organizations, trade associations, chambers of commerce and other civic organizations, departments of city, state and national government throughout the United States, Canada and foreign countries. Industries form the largest single group in the membership.

The Council's affairs are directed by approximately 1000 volunteer workers who constitute the officers, executive board, trustees, directors, and sectional committees. The detail work is carried on by a staff of 250 engineers, editors, statisticians, educators, and librarians. The Council is financed by membership dues, sales of publications, and contributions.

OPERATIONS: Through its Chicago headquarters and its regional offices in New York, San Francisco, Atlanta and Washington, the Council carries on a continuous and unified program of accident prevention; and, in cooperation with other organizations, stimulates interest in safety in all fields -- industrial, traffic, home, school and farm. It shows when, how, and why persons are injured; investigates and compares methods of making mechanical equipment safer and of protecting those who use it; formulates procedures in the use of hazardous devices, materials and processes; applies engineering, education and enforcement to the prevention of traffic accidents; helps schools develop habits of safety among children; stimulates and sustains safety consciousness on the part of the general public.

Each year the Council holds a National Safety Congress and Exposition, as well as many regional and local safety meetings. It maintains a film library covering every phase of safety. Approximately four new films are produced each month. The Council is now working with 47 other organizations on postwar traffic planning and postwar safety problems.

MEMBERSHIP: Membership is open to organizations and individuals interested in safety and is not limited to Americans. Before the war there were members in most of the countries in the world. Annual dues vary according to the size of the group seeking membership.

PUBLICATIONS: The Council publishes eight monthly magazines:

National Safety News
Public Safety
The Industrial Supervisor
Safety Education
Safe Worker
Safe Driver
Home Safety Review (bi-monthly)
Farm Safety Review (bi-monthly)

Other publications include monthly Sectional Newsletters, Accident Facts, (annual statistical review), National Safety Congress Transactions, weekly Safety Radiograms, a bi-monthly clip sheet of news material, and special scripts for broadcasting stations.

NATIONAL SCULPTURE SOCIETY

A national nonprofit association for sculptors and those interested in the fine art of sculpture.

115 East 40th Street
New York, N. Y.

Telephone: Caledonia 5-8400

Eleanor M. Mellon, Secretary

PURPOSE: "To spread the knowledge of good sculpture; foster the taste for and encourage the production of ideal sculpture for the household and museums; promote the decoration of public and other buildings, squares and parks with sculpture of a high class; improve the quality of the sculptor's art as applied to industries and provide from time to time for exhibitions of sculpture and objects of industrial art in which sculpture enters." (Official statement)

ORGANIZATION: The Society was founded in 1893 and incorporated three years later by a distinguished group of sculptors, architects and laymen, including Felix Adler, Daniel Chester French, Augustus Saint Gaudens and Stanford White. It now has a membership list of about 300, representing all parts of this country, and is financed through membership dues and endowments.

Headquarters of the organization are in the building of the American Institute of Architects at the address shown above.

Government of the organization is vested in a council consisting of the officers and 18 directors elected for staggered terms. The constitution requires that the Society's president shall always be a sculptor and that one of the vice-presidents be an architect.

There are standing committees on current work, membership, exhibition, loan fund, finance, competition programs, and library and research, and two special committees: on ecclesiastical sculpture and on education. The Society elects delegates to two organizations -- to the Fine Arts Federation of New York and to Artists for Victory -- and is affiliated with the Joint Committee on the National Capitol.

The work of the organization has taken several principal forms, which may generally be outlined as follows: Holding of exhibitions of sculpture, admission to which is free to the public; maintaining a motion picture library of artists' work; publishing in connection with the exhibitions, and distributing at cost, artistic catalogs on sculpture and sculptors; publishing scientific works on sculpture and selling them at cost to the public, and distributing them free of charge to allied institutions; holding lectures periodically on sculpture and kindred arts; and annual exhibitions of bas relief open to the public without charge, in conjunction with bas relief competitions, in connection with which prizes are awarded by the Society.

The organization awards a medal of honor to individuals for notable achievement and for encouragement to American sculpture.

Although the Society, as such, has no international connections, it is the most important unified sculptural group in this country.

During the war years, the organization has held no large exhibitions but has continued its annual bas relief exhibition and has organized and circulated throughout the country important showings of enlarged photographs of sculpture, such as the exhibition of ecclesiastical sculpture and the parade of American patriots as represented in American sculpture down the years.

The ecclesiastical exhibit has been shown successfully wherever displayed and could be used to good advantage overseas because of its universal appeal; like all of the photographic exhibits of the Society, it is inexpensive and easily shipped. USO clubs, patriotic organizations, museums and galleries have found the American patriots show of timely interest.

The Society also has exhibitions of general sculpture and of garden sculpture and a traveling exhibit of enlarged photographs of sculpture by its members.

The organization is now working on the publication of a book on war memorials; in this connection, it is offering its services to small communities which are planning to build war memorials.

MEMBERSHIP: The seven classes of membership in the Society: sculptor members, associate sculptor members, allied professional members, lay members, life members, members emeritus and honorary fellows.

Sculptor members are obligated to adhere to the professional code set up by the Society.

PUBLICATIONS: The Society has published several books. On Sculpture in general - on a system of casting, illustrated catalogues of three important exhibitions. They also have brochures on a "Code of Competition Program" and a Red Book of information on the subject of sculptors' supplies and professional assistants.

NATIONAL THEATRE CONFERENCE

A cooperative organization of directors of community and university theatres organized collectively to serve the non-commercial theatre.

Western Reserve University
Cleveland 6, Ohio

Telephone: Cedar 8780

Barclay S. Leathem, Executive Secretary

PURPOSE: "To initiate, encourage, and sponsor projects of educational and cultural value and of immediate common significance, designed to serve the interests of the American theatre, particularly of the non-commercial theatre." (From Constitution and By-Laws)

ORGANIZATION: The National Theatre Conference is a non-profit, incorporated organization made up of community and university theatre directors and some commercial theatre people. All persons admitted to membership must be contributing toward the advancement of the American theatre. The number of members is kept within limits that will facilitate conference discussion and action, and provide representation of outstanding university and community theatres. Members are elected by the Board of Trustees.

The administrative and operative procedure of the Conference is determined by a Board of Trustees consisting of the three officers, president, executive secretary, and treasurer, three members at large, and the outgoing president, who serves two years on the Board of Trustees after his term as president.

The Conference is supported in part by grants in aid from the Rockefeller Foundation. Other sources of income are Conference projects and membership dues.

Annual meetings are held to discuss Conference plans and report on Conference activities.

ACTIVITIES: The National Theatre Conference sponsors several projects. A Placement Service is operated without charge, either to employer or to employee. This service tries to place directors, technicians, teachers of theatre literature, and others in the field of dramatic arts in college, university and community theatres.

Under its New Playwright Project, which is administered by Hallie Flanagan Davis of Smith College, the Conference will accept but does not solicit, scripts from comparatively unknown and untried playwrights. The scripts

are read by two readers employed by the Conference. The playwrights may purchase for two dollars, copies of the readers' analysis. The three best plays each year are selected by the readers and turned over to a special committee. These plays are then advertised in the Bulletin for possible production in non-commercial theatres.

The New Play Project is administered by George Freedley of the New York Public Library. Mr. Freedley is interested in securing new scripts from well-established professional playwrights. The Conference then secures rights to release these plays simultaneously with the New York productions.

The Conference will be glad to furnish information to any group abroad interested in starting a community theatre.

WARTIME ACTIVITIES: Alfred Rowe of the Harrisburg (Pa.) Community Theatre, was commissioned by the U. S. Treasury Department to set up a plan whereby community and university theatres would give War Bond premieres. This plan branched off into another project: promoting the sale of war bonds by community talent.

The Conference financed the test experiments at Forts Bliss and Bragg which led to the present use by the War Department of theatrical advisers here in the United States and abroad. The Conference also prepared the first official War Department Manual on soldier theatricals and recommended drama courses to be offered by the Armed Forces Institute.

One of the most important wartime activities of the Conference has been the sponsoring of two playwriting contests for men and women of the Armed Forces. The second of these was in 1944, when there were offered as awards 58 prizes totaling \$1500 and the opportunity to be recommended for twenty-seven postwar fellowships and scholarships made available by nineteen institutions. In this second contest the Conference had the interest and cooperation of the Blue Network, which offered supplementary awards for plays suitable to the Network's needs. The Theatre Guild also offered a scholarship of \$500 to the author of the best long play. There were 441 contestants in the second contest, representing military personnel in the United States and Overseas, and covering all branches of the armed forces.

MEMBERSHIP: Annual dues \$10.00.

PUBLICATIONS: A Quarterly Bulletin is published by the Conference containing articles field notes, conference reports, reviews, etc.

The Conference maintains a list of play-producing groups throughout the United States.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION

A voluntary organization of physicians and laymen for the study and prevention of tuberculosis.

1790 Broadway
New York 19, N. Y.

Telephone: Circle 5-8000
Cable Address: NATUBAS, N. Y.

Frederick D. Hopkins, Executive Secretary

PURPOSE: "The study of tuberculosis in all its forms and relations; the dissemination of knowledge concerning the causes, treatment and dissemination of tuberculosis; the encouragement of the prevention and scientific treatment of tuberculosis; the stimulation, unification, and standardization of the work of the various anti-tuberculosis agencies throughout the country, especially the state and local associations; the cooperation with all other health organizations in the coordination of health activities; the promotion of international relations in connection with health activities in the study and control of tuberculosis." (Article 2 of the By-laws)

ORGANIZATION: The National Tuberculosis Association, an autonomous member of the National Health Council, was founded in 1904. Its principal governmental agency relationship is with the United States Public Health Service.

It is composed of the state associations of each state and the District of Columbia and those of New York City, Chicago, Brooklyn, Puerto Rico and Hawaii, which are termed affiliated and represented associations. There are also approximately 1,600 municipal, county and district associations. Cooperating with the state and local units are other affiliated agencies of many kinds--749 sanatoria and other hospitals making provision for tuberculosis, 1,000 permanent and 2,000 part-time clinics, 10,000 public health nurses, and other groups.

The Association serves as a clearing house for information on statistical, technical, medical and other aspects of the tuberculosis problem; promotes research; seeks to promote not only the general extensive education of the public but also the special education of certain groups, such as physicians, nurses, medical students and tuberculosis patients; studies and evaluates national health legislation and endeavors to obtain support for the work of the Federal health agencies; seeks to develop higher standards of work among its affiliated units and others.

It is governed by a board of directors consisting of 50 directors-at-large. All directors are elected by the membership, but some affiliated associations nominate "representative directors". It is financed almost entirely by the sale of Christmas seals. The officers are Dr. Fred H. Heise, president; Will Ross, president-elect; Dr. Charles J. Hatfield, secretary; Livingston Platt, treasurer; Dr. Kendall

Emerson, managing director; Frederick D. Hopkins, executive secretary.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The Association cooperates with the Department of State and the U. S. Public Health Service on international matters, and keeps in close touch with the tuberculosis associations of Great Britain, Canada, and Mexico. It has a special Committee on Tuberculosis among Spanish-speaking peoples, and has produced one educational film in Spanish. Its publications, especially the Review, are sent all over the world, and it has maintained a stockpile of back numbers for distribution after the war.

The Association contributed to the support of the International Union against Tuberculosis, which had its headquarters in Paris, and is interested in reviving it or a similar organization.

MEMBERSHIP: The Association has two types of membership, group and individual. The individual members, who pay dues of \$5 or more a year, number approximately 2800. Members of the affiliated groups do not automatically become individual members of the national Association.

PUBLICATIONS:

American Review of Tuberculosis, monthly, \$8 a year.

Bulletin. A monthly house organ.

Transactions. A symposium of those papers presented at the annual meeting, not published in the Review.

Tuberculosis Abstracts. A monthly service for physicians.

Books on Tuberculosis and Related Subjects. A bibliography. The Association publishes some of the books listed.

NATIONAL VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE ASSOCIATION, INC.

An independent, nonprofit educational organization for promoting vocational and educational guidance.

525 West 120th Street
New York 27, N. Y.

Telephone: Monument 2-3032

Christine Melcher, Executive Secretary

PURPOSE: "The purpose of the Association shall be to foster vocational guidance and occupational adjustment and to establish and improve standards of professional service in these fields." (Constitution)

ORGANIZATION: The Association was organized as a membership group in 1913, and incorporated as such in 1933. It is comprised of 72 branches scattered in various parts of the United States, Canada, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. It is a constituent member of the Council of Guidance and Personnel Associations and of the American Council on Education.

Its official publication is Occupations, The Vocational Guidance Journal, started in 1921 (see PUBLICATIONS). During the period from 1933-1939, this journal was published by the National Occupational Conference established with Carnegie funds. At the termination of this Conference (1939), the National Vocational Guidance Association resumed publication of Occupations.

The president for the current year is M. R. Trabue, dean of the School of Education, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pennsylvania. Officers, whose terms begin each July 1, are elected annually.

The central office of the Association serves largely as a clearing-house for information and correspondence, and for the publication of Occupations.

PUBLICATIONS:

Occupations -- published monthly (October through May); free to members; \$3.50 in the United States; \$4.50 for Canadian and foreign subscriptions.

NEAR EAST FOUNDATION, INC.

A philanthropic and educational association.

17 West 46th Street
New York 19, N. Y.

Telephone: Bryant 9-7600
Cable address: NEAREAST, N.Y.

Edward C. Miller, Executive Secretary

PURPOSE: To organize American effort to help the peoples of the Near East to help themselves.

ORGANIZATION: The Near East Foundation was established in 1920 and incorporated in 1930. Its predecessor was Near East Relief. It is free from sectarianism, but fundamentally Christian. There are regional offices in Boston, Mass., and Richmond, Virginia.

The Foundation has a trained permanent staff which includes doctors, nurses, nutritionists, and specialists in agricultural extension, home economics and other fields. It is financed normally by voluntary contributions, but is now also participating in the National War Fund for that portion of its work in Greece or for Greek refugees. It is governed by a board of directors and the following officers: Cleveland E. Dodge, president; Barclay Acheson, vice-president; Harold A. Hatch, treasurer; Edward C. Miller, executive secretary.

OPERATIONS: By a variety of projects, none of which is undertaken without the assurance of local support, the Foundation seeks to promote the welfare of the peoples of the Near East. Its ideal is to start each project with the assurance that it will be taken over eventually by the nationals themselves. After a preliminary study, each undertaking goes through an exploratory period during which various techniques are tested, with the cooperation of the people of the country, to find the best for the problem in hand. When a satisfactory program is developed, there is a demonstration period to arouse public interest and to prove the value of the work. When regarded as a successful demonstration, a gradual transition is made from a program that is partially supported by American funds to one that draws its vitality, financial support and leadership wholly from the people it is designed to serve.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The countries in which the Foundation is now active or contemplating action are Greece, Albania, Jugoslavia, Syria, Lebanon, Ethiopia, Iran and Cyprus. Its main activities are (1) health and sanitation: improving health through sanitation, training nurses, organizing public health services; (2) agriculture and trades: increasing food production, demonstrating better agricultural practices, training farm and industrial leaders; (3) home

welfare and recreation: lifting levels of family life through better methods of child care, home education and community betterment.

The Foundation cooperates with the Department of State and UNRRA, and has provided many trained leaders for relief work. Its general program is to convert the emergency program to normal peacetime operations as rapidly as circumstances permit.

PUBLICATIONS:

Annual Report.

NETHERLAND-AMERICA FOUNDATION, INC.

A membership society working through cultural, social and educational channels.

10 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, N. Y.

Telephone: Circle 6-2280

Mrs. McKee Stone, Chanter Director

PURPOSE: "To cause whatever is being accomplished or has been accomplished in the scientific, literary, artistic domain in the Netherlands and its overseas territories or in the United States of America to be known and appreciated in the other of the two countries."
(Official Statement)

ORGANIZATION: The Netherland-America Foundation was established in 1921 by a group of men who were advocates of international cooperation. Among them were Edward W. Bok, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Hamilton Holt, and Henry Van Dyke.

The activities of the Foundation include exhibitions of Dutch art; lectures; translations into English from Dutch and Malay folk lore, history, science and literature; books about famous Netherlanders; concerts of Dutch music; educational movies.

The Foundation is governed by a board of directors. The officers are: Thomas J. Watson, honorary president; Peter Grimm, president; Arthur Surkamp, treasurer; Walter P. Jacob, secretary.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The Foundation works very closely with its counterpart in Holland, the Nederlandsch-Amerikaansche Fundatie, which was established in 1922.

The Foundation promotes and finances scholarships for American students to study in Holland and for Dutch students to study in America. Because of the devastation caused by the war, it is currently stressing scholarships for Dutch students of medicine, public health and engineering as the most immediate need, and seeks to raise additional funds for this purpose. The selection of the beneficiaries to be brought over from Holland is left to a committee in Holland appointed by the Netherlands Minister of Education. The chairman of the Foundation's Scholarship Committee is the Director of the Institute of International Education, Dr. Stephen Duggan.

MEMBERSHIP: There are five classes of membership, for which the fees vary from \$10 a year for a subscribing member to \$1000 for a life member.

PUBLICATIONS: Monthly Letter
News Bulletin

THE NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH

Primarily an institution for adult study in the social sciences and the liberal arts, it includes also the Graduate Faculty of Political and Social Science (founded in 1933 as the University in Exile) and has affiliated to it the Ecole Libre des Hautes Etudes.

66 West 12th Street
New York 11, N. Y.

Telephone: Gramercy 7-8464
Extension 26

Miss Miriam Sand, Secretary to the Director

PURPOSE: To bring together in a framework of complete freedom in the pursuit of truth and absence of academic formalism outstanding scholars from every leading country of the world to meet the needs of over 2,500 adult students.

Originally organized to broaden and deepen inquiry in the field of the social sciences, the School has continued to expand its curriculum both to give a platform to scholarly explorers in new fields and to meet the needs of a student body of thoughtful, mature students who take their citizenship seriously.

Alvin Johnson, director of the New School, states the need for this kind of learning in a democracy: "The scholar and the scientist alone cannot create the forces that give democracy its vitality.... These forces must grow out of the people itself. The best constitution on earth cannot guarantee popular liberties, unless the democratic forces are alive and functioning. On the other hand, democratic forces operate with immense waste and tragic confusion when scholarly analysis and direction are wanting."

ORGANIZATION: The New School was established in 1919. Its first board of directors, under the chairmanship of James Harvey Robinson, historian, included: Alvin Johnson, economist; John Dewey, philosopher; Thorstein Veblen, economist; and Charles Beard, historian.

The present catalogue includes 250 courses, ranging through the fields of contemporary politics, housing, foreign affairs, history, economics, sociology, anthropology, psychology, philosophy, science, literature, art, music and the theatre. The faculty of over 100 includes many outstanding scholars; it is an international faculty.

Courses are held in the late afternoon and evening since the students are people who work during the day. The average enrollment is now 4,400 students. Though a recent arrangement makes it possible for students to work toward bachelor's degree credit, most of the

students are pursuing learning for its own sake and in relation to the problems of their present world.

The Graduate Faculty of Political and Social Science was established in 1933 with a faculty of distinguished foreign scholars. In addition to graduate courses and seminars leading to the master's and doctor's degrees, which are granted by the New School under an absolute charter, every professor gives at least one course in the New School which is open to the American public. "It is unlikely that any other single group has produced a greater number of articles, lectures and books of prominence than have the graduate faculty in the short time they have been here." ("Learning for Laymen", by June Safir, Current History, September, 1943)

Affiliated with the New School are the following:

(1) Ecole Libre des Hautes Etudes, founded in 1943, subsidized by the French and Belgian governments, granting recognized French and Belgian degrees.

(2) The Institute of World Affairs, directed by Alfred Lowe, devoted exclusively to research, and subsidiary to it:

(3) The Ibero-American Center -- chairman, Sumner Welles; president, Fernando de los Rios.

Present officers of the New School for Social Research:

Alvin Johnson, President and Director
Mrs. Joseph Urban, Director of Public Relations
Hans Staudinger, Vice-Chairman, Graduate Faculty
Paul Rivet, President, Ecole Libre
Henri Gregoire, Acting President ad interim, Ecole Libre
Claude Levi-Strauss, Secretary General, Ecole Libre
Dr. Horace Kallen, Dean of Graduate Faculty
Hans Simons, Dean of School of Politics
Miss Clara Mayer, Dean of the School of Philosophy and Liberal Arts
Adolf Lowe, Executive Director of Institute

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The Graduate School and the Ecole Libre des Hautes Etudes embody in the nature of their faculties and purpose an active internationalism. Intellectual relations with European countries are steadily maintained. The research of the Institute of World Affairs carries out international studies in the spirit implied in the name of the Institute.

There is a tentative plan, so far only informally discussed with Alphonse Rivet, to establish at the University of Paris an organization paralleling the Ecole Libre des Hautes Etudes here with a faculty largely American there.

PUBLICATIONS:

The New School Bulletin -- weekly.

The New School for Social Research Catalogue -- annual.

The Catalogue of the Ecole Libre des Hautes Etudes -- annual.

Social Research -- quarterly; Oxford Press; \$3.

Renaissance -- quarterly; \$1.50 a copy.

THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE

A private institution dedicated to the advancement of medicine and public health.

2 East 103rd Street
New York 29, N. Y.

Telephone: Atwater 9-4700

Herbert B. Wilcox, M. D., Director

PURPOSE: The elevation of medical practice, the improvement of public health, and the education of the public in matters relating to medicine.

ORGANIZATION: The New York Academy of Medicine was established and chartered in 1847. Its principal activities are conducted through standing committees, which are those of the Library, Public Health Relations, Medical Education, and Medical Information. Each has its own paid executive secretary and staff. In the instance of the Council and the Board of Trustees, the Director carries out their policies and instructions, and he also coordinates their work under the general supervision of the President of the Academy.

The Academy is maintained by endowments, membership fees and donations. The officers are William W. Herrick, president; Robert E. Pound, recording secretary; Shepard Krech, treasurer; Herbert B. Wilcox, director; Archibald Malloch, librarian; E. H. L. Corwin, executive secretary of the committee on public health relations; Mahlon Ashford, executive secretary of the committee on medical education; Iago Galdston, executive secretary of the committee on medical information.

OPERATIONS: The Committee on Medical Education is concerned with all stages of medical education, but principally with problems relating to the continued medical education of the practitioner. Except in a very limited sense, the Academy does not conduct courses of instruction; its function is to survey the entire field of medical education and to assist the physician seeking guidance. When it discovers deficiencies in opportunity for instruction, it suggests to universities and hospitals the utilization of clinical material to meet such deficiencies. It also notes defects in the quality or character of instruction provided by teaching institutions and suggests indicated changes, and it endeavors to catalogue opportunities for postgraduate study in universities and teaching institutions throughout the United States and especially the opportunities for clinical instruction in New York City. Each year, the Committee arranges a series of 20 Friday afternoon lectures by outstanding men in a form which will be of practical benefit to general practitioners. There are also frequent other series of lectures. The nearest approach which the Academy makes to a formal course of instruction is that provided at its Annual Graduate Fortnight. These Fortnights are devoted to the complete exposition of a single subject by panel discussions, clinics, lectures and exhibits.

The purpose is to afford the practitioner, as well as the specialist, an opportunity for a thorough review of the chosen subject.

Through its Committee on Public Health Relations, the Academy offers medical guidance in community problems. This service includes the fields of preventive medicine, planning of community resources, selection of personnel, and consideration of medico-legal and medico-sociological problems. The Committee functions in three ways: it acts in an advisory capacity to community representatives, undertakes surveys, and acts as an educational body.

The Committee on Medical Information is a liaison between the medical profession and the laity, and reaches the public chiefly through the press and the radio. The Committee also arranges an annual series of lectures by distinguished authorities for the general public and replies to questions relating to medicine and allied subjects which are submitted by health organizations, physicians and the public.

The Library, which is open to the public during the daytime, has 260,000 bound volumes, 100,000 foreign theses, and over 150,000 pamphlets. Before the war it received 2300 domestic and foreign medical and scientific periodicals. It maintains a microfilm and photostat service, and circulates annually about 2,500 volumes through its inter-library loan service.

Besides the two stated meetings of the Academy held each month, there are monthly meetings of the eleven different Sections devoted to various branches of medicine and surgery and to historical and cultural medicine. Visiting physicians are invited to make the Academy their headquarters while in the city.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The Academy exchanges its publications, contributes some of the duplicate books and periodicals from its Library, and extends its inter-library loan service to institutions in foreign countries. Its Inter-America Division has the object of greeting and assisting physicians from the Latin-American countries. It also provides a Spanish and Portuguese-speaking physician to greet these visitors. Prior to the war, the Academy was informally affiliated with the International Society of Surgery, which had its headquarters at Brussels; after contact was lost, it undertook to function temporarily in behalf of the Society. The Academy will soon resume the annual award of two scholarships for internes in New York hospitals for one year's study abroad. It does not award scholarships to people from other countries.

MEMBERSHIP: Members are elected only after careful scrutiny of their professional qualifications and no candidate is considered until he has been out of medical college for at least five years. There are approximately 2,400 members, who pay annual dues of \$40.00 in case of resident and \$10.00 in the case of non-resident Fellows. The number of resident members - those residing or having offices within 25 miles of the Academy building - is limited to 1,800.

PUBLICATIONS:

Annual Report

Bulletin, monthly.

Daily Bulletin of Meetings, Lectures, Conferences, Hospital Rounds

Daily Surgical Bulletin

The Lectures to the Laity are published annually by the Columbia University Press under the title of The March of Medicine.

The Health Education Conference Transactions are published annually by the Columbia University Press.

Books giving the texts of the series of lectures, studies on the history of medicine, and various pamphlets.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY

A non-profit educational and research library and museum of American history.

170 Central Park West
New York 24, N. Y.

Telephone: Trafalgar 7-2917

R.W.G. Vail, Director

PURPOSE: To assist scholarly research in American history, and promote the study of American history, especially in terms that can be understood by the layman.

ORGANIZATION: Founded in 1804 when it established the first museum of importance in New York, the New York Historical Society is one of the oldest organizations of this type in the country. The Society has 1000 individual members, including old New Yorkers, historians and collectors; and one institutional member, the Hispanic Society of America. It is supported by donors who contribute both funds and objects to the Library and Museum. Many of New York's old families have donated their family treasures.

The Society's activities are governed by Officers and a Board of Trustees. George A. Zabriskie is the President. Its work is supervised by standing committees.

OPERATIONS: The Society is largely a collection, exhibiting and publishing agency. Its interest is both scholarly and popular. It maintains a Museum and a Library both of which contain material on South and North America. The Society also has a collection of Egyptian art which is exhibited at the Brooklyn Museum, and there is an annex to the New York Museum at East Hampton, Long Island.

The Museum has one of the three or four principal American historical collections in the country. It contains over 1300 American oil portraits, miniatures and sculptures, and over 600 European old master paintings. It has one of the largest civil war collections, and a permanent exhibit of the history of the American Army and Navy with war relics, flags, weapons, cannon, diaries, letters from soldiers, maps, pictorial material, etc. A special Port of New York room portrays New York as a commercial center. There are exhibits of American furniture, silver, glass, pewter, pottery, costumes, materials on business history, children's toys, decorative and folk art, and textiles. The Museum also has an old-time

drug store and a tobacconist's shop, fire fighting equipment, early vehicles, etc.

The Library is relatively larger and more important than the Museum. Besides books, it has rare manuscript material, maps, prints, views, business papers, etc. It is used extensively by scholars, schools, writers, and novelists seeking background information. The Library also maintains a small research staff to serve the public. It is one of the half dozen most important libraries of American history.

The Society conducts lectures for scholarly groups and cooperates with schools and colleges, particularly in the New York area.

WARTIME OPERATIONS: The Society has arranged several exhibitions directly connected with the war effort, several at the request of and in cooperation with various government agencies and the Army and Navy, including Wings over the Central Pacific and Our GI's in Seven Wars. Exhibitions of the Civilian Defense Volunteer Office and the Army and Navy E Awards were added to the Society's record of the war effort at home during World War II.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The Society works through the Library of Congress and the Smithsonian Exchange Service in its contacts with foreign libraries. It is planning to give its surplus stock of its more useful publications to replace damaged collections abroad.

MEMBERSHIP: Members are elected and contribute \$10 yearly, or buy life memberships for \$100. The Society elects Fellows and Patrons who contribute \$1000 and \$5000 respectively.

PUBLICATIONS: Quarterly Bulletin.

Proceedings.

Catalogues of important exhibitions.

THE PHOTOGRAPHERS' ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

A professional association for the advancement of photography in all its branches.

520 Caxton Building
Cleveland 15, Ohio

Telephone: Cherry 0770

Lt. Col. Charles L. Abel, Executive Manager

PURPOSE: "To advance photography in all its branches, both as an art and as a profession; to create, foster, promote and maintain cordial relations and cooperation and interchange of thought and opinion freely among its members; to oppose violations and infringements of the rights of professional photographers or their organizations; to propose and support legislation favorable to and oppose legislation unfavorable or prejudicial to the interests of professional photographers; to foster the practical benefits to be derived from personal acquaintanceship and the discussion of subjects having to do with photography; to cooperate with any and all government agencies and departments having to do with the art of or profession of photography; to cooperate with other organizations which may be striving to accomplish similar purposes." (Official Statement)

ORGANIZATION: The Photographers' Association of America was founded in 1880. Its membership is composed chiefly of professional photographers, but it also includes others. It has two divisions, the portrait division and the commercial division; members are classified in one or the other according to the nature of their work.

The Association supplies information about photographers from its master list of some 20,000 studios; promulgates a code of ethics; supplies information on technical and other photographic problems; works toward the elimination of rackets and unfair competition in the industry; supplies loan collections of photographs, advertising material, and lantern-slide talks on the history of photography; conducts photographic competitions; cooperates with Federal departments and bureaus; publishes an annual classified membership directory.

For exceptional ability in photography or in the arts or crafts involved in the production of finished photographs, or exceptional service to the profession or industry the Association awards the degrees of Master of Photography (M. Photog.), for members only; Photographic Craftsman (Cr. Photog.), for members only; Honorary Master of Photography (Hon. M. Photog.), for members and others. The Association conducts the Winona School of Photography, at Winona Lake, Indiana, a post-graduate school of photography.

For the duration of the war, the Association has discontinued its annual convention and the annual Book of Selected Photographs.

The Association is financed entirely by membership dues. The officers are William Gerdes, president; James E. Thompson, vice-president; J. Carroll Brown, secretary; Walton Reeves, treasurer; Charles Abel, executive manager.

MEMBERSHIP: Membership is an individual matter, even though in the majority of cases the membership is in the name of the studio. Dues range from \$6.00 to \$35.00 a year. There are now 4300 members.

PUBLICATIONS:

The Professional Photographer, monthly, \$2.00 a year.

The Commercial Photographer, monthly, \$2.00 a year.

Classified Membership Directory

Special bulletins about government regulations that affect the photographic industry.

POSTWAR INFORMATION EXCHANGE, INC.

A voluntary, non-profit, educational clearing house of information for members of organizations in the field of international and domestic problems.

41 Maiden Lane
New York, 7. N. Y.

Telephone: Bowling Green 9-6897

Mrs. Florence B. Widutis, Executive Director

PURPOSE: "To maintain contacts between persons professionally interested in postwar problems; to avoid duplication of activity; to carry on systematic educational work which will increase the effectiveness of public educational programs on postwar issues; and in the furtherance of these purposes, to publish periodically a bulletin extending the benefits of the clearing house function to organizations and individuals throughout the country." (Official Statement)

ORGANIZATION: The Postwar Information Exchange was initiated in 1943, upon an invitation of the Twentieth Century Fund (described elsewhere in the Directory), as an informal group of staff members of many leading organizations engaged in producing or distributing educational materials on national and international problems. The original participants included representatives of some 40 governmental and private agencies, with the Twentieth Century Fund serving as a secretariat.

In July 1944, the PIE was officially incorporated as an independent clearing house of information for national and regional organizations working on national and international affairs. The organization has headquarters in New York. Monthly meetings are held, alternating between New York and Washington. At present members of the Exchange are affiliated with 79 organizations.

The Exchange is set up primarily to serve members of research and educational organizations. It has no program of its own beyond providing an opportunity for an exchange of ideas and discussion of problems. In its publications and at its meetings, it presents the pros and cons of controversial issues.

The PIE is governed by a Board of Directors and the following officers, elected by the membership: chairman, Evans Clark (Twentieth Century Fund); vice-chairman, Walter H. C. Laves (Bureau of the Budget); secretary, Virginia D. Parker (National Planning Association); treasurer, Paul M. Limbert (National Council of the YMCA's).

The Exchange is financed by membership dues, subscriptions to publications, and contributions from other organizations, such as: Twentieth Century Fund, Woodrow Wilson Foundation, Civic Education Service, Readers Digest

Program Service, American Association of University Women, and the National Planning Association.

OPERATIONS: An annual meeting of the members of the corporation is held every January. Monthly membership meetings are also held at which members exchange information on their programs and on techniques of popular education. Each meeting is devoted to a special topic, and a complete mimeographed copy of the minutes is distributed to all members. Recent meetings have covered such topics as: the use of radio, educational films, consumer problems and housing.

An important part of the PIE's activities is the publication of the Postwar Information Bulletin which has been issued since September, 1944. The Bulletin appears monthly and contains information on the common problems of community leaders and unusual methods of arousing public interest; describes current pamphlets, educational films, recordings and radio programs; lists available speakers; and summarizes discussions of vital national and international issues.

A new special project is a handbook on educational techniques based on a study of organizations throughout the country. Entitled Here's How It's Done, A Popular Education Guide, it includes a directory of organizations that issue material suitable for popular education on a national basis to aid those engaged in community program planning. The handbook is being published with the assistance of a contribution from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: There are no foreign agencies among the membership of the PIE, but many of the member organizations are engaged in international activities, and staff members of various international agencies such as the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and the International Labor Organization participate in the clearing house. There are subscribers to the Bulletin in England and Australia and many other countries. Persons in foreign countries can subscribe to the Bulletin for \$1.50 a year.

MEMBERSHIP: Active and corresponding membership is open to non-profit organizations, or their staff members, engaged in publishing or distributing popular materials of general interest on public affairs. Individual dues are \$5.00 per year; for organizations: \$15.00. Whether membership is active or corresponding depends on the geographical location of the member. An associate membership has just been opened to profit-making organizations and non-profit agencies which are not eligible for active or corresponding membership at a fee of \$100.

PUBLICATIONS:

Postwar Information Bulletin, monthly, free to members, \$1.00 a year by subscription; \$1.50 outside continental United States.

Minutes of meetings, monthly to members.

Activities Reports of Members covers publications, meetings, etc., of member organizations.

Here's How It's Done, A Popular Education Guide, on methods of stimulating interest in national and international problems. Single copy \$1.00, quantity rates. To be published September 15, 1945.

POST WAR WORLD COUNCIL

A nonpartisan membership organization working for "the earliest possible attainment of a just, lasting and democratic peace."

112 East 19th Street
New York 3, N. Y.

Telephone: Gramercy 7-8534

Elsie Elfenbein, Executive Director

PURPOSE: The program of the Council aims:

"ON THE HOME FRONT--

1. To preserve the Bill of Rights.
2. To recognize the right of Puerto Rico to determine, by a free plebiscite, its political status and relationship to the U.S.A.
3. To let the costs of war be borne according to ability through taxation. Prevent inflation and eliminate war profits.
4. To maintain unaltered and extended social services and social legislation.
5. To establish democratic controls over economic processes.
6. To avoid a militarization of the mind and an extension of compulsory military training.
7. To extend democracy in all branches of the services with promotion based on merit, not favoritism.
8. To assure equality of opportunity for and abolish segregation of Negroes in all phases of life.
9. To continue opposition to all manifestations of anti-Semitism.

ON THE INTERNATIONAL FRONT--

1. To educate for democratic world organization.
2. To send humanitarian aid, under proper safeguards, to all peoples who need it.
3. To work for the earliest possible attainment of a just and lasting peace, to be worked out by all parties to the war in full and free conference, not dictated by the victors to the vanquished.
4. To recognize the full equality of all races, white and colored alike.
5. To assure free access to all peoples to all raw materials and markets.
6. To grant freedom to India and to all other subject peoples."

ORGANIZATION: The Council, formed in December, 1941, has a membership of approximately 2,000 people and is directed by a board of 68 governors, composed of people prominent in public life, and an executive committee. Norman Thomas, several times Socialist candidate for President of the United States, is chairman, and

Oswald Garrison Villard, author and former editor of The Nation, is treasurer. Mrs. Elsie Elfenbein is executive director. The Council is financed by dues and contributions from its members.

The Council's principal educational activities consist of the publication and dissemination of its pamphlets and leaflets; it sponsors public meetings and radio programs. Through its monthly News Bulletin, the Council seeks to keep its members informed of pending legislation and to urge them to contact members of Congress and influence the voting. Among other issues, the Council is waging a fight against the enactment of legislation for postwar military conscription as well as conducting a campaign against racial discrimination.

INTERNATIONAL INTERESTS: The Council is active chiefly in educational work within the United States. It has no foreign affiliations, but conducts correspondence with like-minded organizations in France and England. It is interested in an exchange of materials with organizations in Europe opposing all imperialism, peacetime conscription and racial discrimination. The Council has worked with the United States Department of the Interior on the problem of Puerto Rico.

MEMBERSHIP: Membership in the Council is open to the public. The initiation fee is \$5.

PUBLICATIONS: The Council publishes for its members a monthly Post War World News Bulletin, and has prepared a series of informational pamphlets and leaflets. Its pamphlets, which sell for 10¢ each, include the following titles:

- Freedom For All, by Pearl S. Buck.
- World Federation, by Norman Thomas.
- Disarmament in the Post War World, by Oswald Garrison Villard.
- Brother Jim Crow, by James Rorty.
- Shall We Rule Germany?, by Oswald Garrison Villard.
- Let's Keep the Tools of Plenty, by Lewis Corey.
- Conscription, by Norman Thomas.
- International Cartels and World Peace, by Corwin D. Edwards.
- The Future of the Far East, by Harry Paxton Howard.

Leaflets on various topics are available at 1¢ each, or \$9 a 1,000.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
National Council

The National Council is the board of directors of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.

281 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, N. Y.

Telephone: Gramercy 5-3012
Cable Address: FENALONG

Reverend Franklin J. Clark, Secretary

PURPOSE: "The unification, development and prosecution of the missionary, educational and social work of the church." (Official statement)

ORGANIZATION: The Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society was established in 1820 and incorporated in 1846. It is composed of all members of the church and is a "body corporate for the purpose of conducting general missionary operations in all lands". The National Council, which is the board of directors of the Society, is composed of 16 members elected by the general convention, of whom four are bishops, four presbyters and eight laymen, also one elected from each of the eight provinces and four women elected from the woman's auxiliary to the National Council. Officers are: president, the Right Reverend Henry St. George Tucker, presiding bishop; vice-president, the Reverend James Thayer Addison; treasurer, Lewis B. Franklin; secretary, the Reverend Franklin J. Clark.

The National Council has organized the following departments and divisions:

- I. Overseas Department -- the Reverend James Thayer Addison, director.
- II. Home Department -- the Reverend George A. Wieland, director.
 - a. Division of Domestic Missions -- the Reverend George A. Wieland, executive secretary. Fields of work include: (1) rural (town and country, isolated, migrant, share-cropper, Southern Mountain); (2) racial (Negro, Indian, Oriental, Spanish-American); (3) special (blind, deaf, nationals, war industries).
 - b. Division of College Work -- the Reverend Alden Drew Kelley, acting executive secretary. This division cooperates with the following interdenominational agencies: University Commission of the Council of Church Boards of Education; World Student Christian Federation; Student Volunteer Movement; War Emergency Council; Interreligion Council for American Colleges and Universities; National Student Relocation Council; World Student Service Fund.

- c. Division of Youth -- the Reverend Frederick H. Arterton, executive secretary. Objectives: "To aid the church in her ministry to her young people by giving to young people their rightful place in the planning of the youth program (known as the United Movement of the Church's Youth) as an integral part of the total program of the whole church; making possible the participation of every young person of the church in the life work and fellowship of the church through a vigorous program of activities in the areas of worship, study and action; to provide and distribute educational and promotional literature; to plan and conduct conferences and interviews; and to encourage and carry on correspondence to make the above possible." (From organizational chart)
- d. Division of Christian Education -- the Reverend Daniel A. McGregor, executive secretary. Objectives: "To help dioceses and parishes improve their educational programs, by consultation, conferences and printed materials; to promote national offerings; to maintain contact with educational work of other churches and of the secular world." (From organizational chart)
- e. Division of Christian Social Relations -- the Reverend Almon R. Pepper, executive secretary.
- (1) The Episcopal Committee for European Refugees works closely with the American Committee for Christian Refugees. The duties of the Episcopal Committee have been to act as a resource committee, principally securing affidavits in this country for refugees before the war. Miss Edith Denison, of the division's staff, keeps in contact with as many as possible, with their families, and from time to time gifts made to them. Work has been done, too, with the Bishop of Chichester's Committee for Refugees in England (Church of England House, Bloomsbury Street, London, England).
 - (2) Presiding Bishop's Fund for World Relief. "For four years, the Presiding Bishop's Fund has been the channel through which churchmen have contributed to the support of religious and interchurch agencies working among the war-torn peoples of the world. The Christian Church in China has been sustained. Refugees from racial and religious persecution have been rescued. Prisoners of war have been provided with the pastoral ministry and the sacraments of the Church. Missionaries cut off from their home churches have been supported and their work continued. Bibles and other Christian literature produced in this country have filled the gap left by the silent presses of Europe." (From the folder on the Bishop's Fund)

- Also under this division come the Presiding Bishop's Conference on Capital and Labor, the committee on the postwar ministry, and the committee on work in war industry areas.
- III. Department of Finance -- Lewis B. Franklin, director and treasurer.
- IV. Department of Promotion -- Robert D. Jordan, director.
- V. Woman's Auxiliary to the National Council -- Mrs. Arthur M. Sherman, executive secretary. Objective: "To stimulate the interest of every woman of the church in the whole program of the church, and to enlist her participation."

Related organizations and activities receiving appropriations from the National Council include: Forward in Service, Church Mission of Help, Church Periodical Club, Girls' Friendly Society, American Churches in Europe, Church Society for College Work, American Church Institute for Negroes (the Institute, sponsored by the Episcopal Church, has nine schools for Negroes in the South), Presiding Bishop's Committee on Laymen's Work, Advisory Council to the Presiding Bishop on Ecclesiastical Relations, Universal Christian Council for Life and Work, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, and World Conference on Faith and Order.

The Episcopal Church has joined with other churches in the resettlement of Japanese-Americans, which means "counseling with individuals and families in the resettlement areas, assistance in finding housing and employment, integrating the Christian members of the Japanese congregations into the churches of their own choice, and providing social and spiritual contacts in the new environment into which they have come. In Chicago, Minneapolis, Cleveland, Detroit, Cincinnati, Denver, and many other large centers of population this resettlement program is now at work. Many thousands have been successfully and happily resettled by the combined efforts of the War Relocation Authority and the Christizn Churches." (From the Annual Report of the National Council, 1943)

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: On the European continent are the following branches of the Episcopal Church in America: American Pro-Cathedral, Paris; St. Luke's Chapel, Paris; Emmanuel Church, Geneva; Church of the Holy Spirit, Nice; St. James' Church, Florence; St. John's Church, Dresden; Church of the Ascension, Munich. Bishop Sherrill is bishop in charge.

The National Council keeps in constant contact with the Church of England. Bishop Hobson and Bishop Oldham have made recent trips to England. There is a Joint Committee on Anglo-American Missionary Cooperation, and money is sent by the National Council to the Archbishop of Canterbury for this missionary work.

Negotiations are under way with the Russian Church to have a church delegation sent to Russia.

The National Council is a world-wide agency for the Episcopal Church's missions. There are missions in Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Canal Zone, Hawaii, Alaska, Liberia, China, Central and South America. Wartime conditions during 1943 meant the withdrawal of missionaries from Japan, occupied China, and the Philippines, though it is believed that the church's work has been carried on under native leadership.

PUBLICATIONS: The National Council publishes a monthly magazine, Forth, \$1 a year. Among other recent publications are:

Our Expanding Church -- by James Thayer Addison; 25¢.

Pillars of Peace -- a study packet containing material on basic problems which must be faced in planning a durable peace; 35¢.

A Better World for All -- a statement on social reconstruction adopted by the general convention; \$3.

Philippine Kaleidoscope -- by V. H. Gowen; 35¢.

The Churchman Looks at the Indian -- by Lois C. Palmer; 15¢.

This Is the Indian -- by Earl F. Dexter; 25¢.

Color and Culture as World Problems -- \$5.

Interracial Understanding -- 10¢.

The Social Implications of Corporate Worship -- 5¢.

Man and Community -- by D. A. McGregor; 25¢.

Vocations in the Church -- 40¢.

Pamphlets on The Negro Today, Mexico Today, Puerto Rico Today, Cuba Today, China Today, Brazil Today, The Indian Today, etc.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE

A center and a service agency for professional organizations in the field of public administration.

1313 East 60th Street
Chicago, Illinois

Telephone: Fairfax 3400

Herbert Emmerich, Director

John K. Gurwell, Editorial Associate

Louis Brownlow, Consultant (International Collaboration)

PURPOSE: "To facilitate the interchange of information, points of view, and experience among organizations of public officials, organizations of citizens, and other groups which are planning for improvements in the administrative technique of government; to encourage closer cooperation among these groups and to assist in making available to each group the information and technical resources and experience at the disposal of other organizations--thus preventing overlapping of program and duplication of effort. The Clearing House seeks particularly to bring together operating officials and research and technical experts to reduce the gap between theory and practice." (Official statement)

ORGANIZATION: The Clearing House is organized as a non-profit corporation. It maintains a staff and is governed by a Board of Trustees composed of Ralph Budd, Chairman; Charles G. Dawes, Vice-Chairman; Richard S. Childs, Frederick M. Davenport, Marshall Field, Robert M. Hutchins, John Lord O'Brian and Louis Brownlow.

The organizations affiliated with the Clearing House and sharing its services under the same roof are:

- American Public Works Association
- Municipal Finance Officers Association
- National Association of Secretaries of State
- Civil Service Assembly
- National Association of Attorneys General
- Governors' Conference
- International City Managers' Association
- American Municipal Association
- American Public Welfare Association
- Council of State Governments
- National Association of Housing Officials
- Public Administration Service
- National Association of Assessing Officers
- American Society of Planning Officials
- Federation of Tax Administrators
- American Society for Public Administration

The Research Staffs of the Committee for Economic Development and of

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE -2-

the American Association of Schools of Social Work have also established headquarters in the same building.

OPERATIONS: The Clearing House maintains a personnel exchange service which helps public officials locate specifically qualified candidates for research and administrative positions; disseminates through its News Bulletin to newspaper and magazine editors information concerning significant developments in the field; manages the building at 1313 E. 60th Street and has charge of certain services performed for the affiliated organizations.

These services include management of a Joint Reference Library containing reports, statistical data, journals and other materials collected by the organizations. Besides the normal library duties, special subject bibliographies are prepared and a weekly check list, Recent Publications on Governmental Problems is published.

The Clearing House maintains an office in Washington, D. C. in the Transportation Building, which is used by the Washington representatives of the organizations in the Chicago group and by other staff members when on business in the national capital.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The Clearing House acts chiefly as a coordinating agency for the international activities of certain of its member groups. Before the war, the chief contacts abroad were with the International Union of Local Authorities, the International Federation for Housing and Town Planning, and the International Institute of Administrative Sciences. The IIAS was a union of national governments functioning on the national level, while the others dealt with local problems. An American Committee of the IULA had been formed to handle all international connections of which Mr. Louis Brownlow, the former director of the Clearing House, is the chairman.

In 1938 the Pan-American Commission on Intermunicipal Cooperation was organized in Havana and the American Committee of IULA was designated as the official agency of affiliation for the United States. IULA European headquarters were then temporarily removed to Havana, but the European office has now been reestablished. It is reported that the IULA library which had been housed during the war in the basement of the National Museum in Brussels is still intact. This library centralizes more data on European cities than can be found anywhere else in the world.

The organization of IULA is now being administered on a hemispherical basis retaining an overall group of officers. A third Asiatic regional office may be added later. These organizations are eager for any information about former leaders and municipal activities.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE -3-

The IULA has already been able to assist persons in military government and civil administration in Europe. It is discussing further cooperation with UNRRA.

PUBLICATIONS: The Public Administration Clearing House has published Public Administration Organizations, a directory of unofficial organizations in the field of public administration in the U. S. and Canada. The only directory of international organizations in the field of public administration is one published in Brussels in 1936 by the Joint Committee on Planning and Cooperation.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERVICE

A joint agency of organizations in the field of public administration.

1313 East 60th Street
Chicago 37, Illinois

Telephone: Fairfax 3400

H. G. Pope, Executive Director

PURPOSE: "To enable cities, counties, states and other governmental subdivisions to render improved public services at reduced costs through assisting in the installation of modern administrative, operating and financial procedures." (Official Statement)

ORGANIZATION: The Public Administration Service is a non-membership organization governed by a board composed of the executive directors of the organizations affiliated with the Public Administration Clearing House. The Service has at its disposal a technical staff experienced both as public officials and as consultants to cities, counties and other governmental units. It also calls upon members of the staffs of the consultant organizations of the Clearing House and other specialists of national reputation.

The Service furnishes cities, counties, states and the federal government with advisory and consulting services, and makes general administrative surveys, reorganizations and installations on a cost basis. It installs budget, accounting, revenue, personnel and purchasing equipment and other management services, and reorganizes operating departments and procedures.

The Service gives general assistance to public officials, universities and civic agencies and to its associated organizations on a variety of problems, through advice, consultation, review of materials, preparation of articles, attendance at conferences, addresses and lectures. Through the preparation of books and monographs it makes available for general use the principles, findings and recommendations developed as a result of its survey, reorganization and installation projects. The Service also conducts an internship training program.

PUBLICATIONS: The Service acts as a joint publishing agency for a number of national organizations of public officials which have headquarters in the same building. A number of the publications make available the results of the numerous activities, others are prepared by national authorities in their respective fields. The Service also acts as agent for the publications of its associated organizations. It issues a joint catalog, Your Business of Government.

Among the publications available are:

Action for Cities: a Guide for Community Planning -- \$1.00
(Tells what sources are available and helps interested citizens and officials to develop a planned program for their community.)

Government Planning Machinery -- \$1.00. (A survey of the planning machinery in various countries directed toward the conservation, development and better utilization of national resources.)

The Use Tax: Its History, Administration and Economic Effects -- \$1.50.

Merit System Installation: Problems and Procedures in Establishing a Public Personnel Agency -- \$1.50.

Distribution of Police Patrol Force -- \$1.00.

Police Records: Their Installation and Use -- \$6.00.

Milk Control: Governmental Regulation of the Dairy Industry in the United States -- 75¢.

A Library Classification for Public Administration Materials -- \$6.00.

The Management of Municipal Public Works -- \$3.75.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

A non-profit educational organization.

30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, N. Y.

Telephone: Circle 5-6420

Maxwell S. Stewart, editor of pamphlet series
Violet Edwards, director of education and promotion

PURPOSE: "To make available in summary and inexpensive form the results of research on economic and social problems to aid in the understanding and development of American policy. The sole purpose of the Committee is educational. It has no economic or social program of its own to promote." (from the Constitution)

ORGANIZATION: The Committee was incorporated in 1937, and is a member of New Tools For Learning, which is located at 280 Madison Ave., New York 16, N. Y. "This Committee prepares and distributes pamphlets on current social and economic problems. Authoritative research and expert opinions are presented in these 32-page pamphlets in popular, readable form with helpful charts, drawings and pictographs. Pamphlets are now in their eighth million and are already widely used by students, teachers, government bureaus, Army and Navy, United Service Organizations, and by thousands of civic, church, business, labor and educational groups. Counseling service is available to program organizations and schools on the effective use of Public Affairs pamphlets. The Committee invites correspondence with authors of textbooks, educational journals, curriculum builders, others." (Pamphlet - New Tools for Learning about War and Postwar Problems, printed by New Tools for Learning)

The pamphlets are regularly based on the research of other organizations, and writers are chosen for their competence and in a majority of cases are not from the Committee staff. Since 1942 post-war problems have been emphasized. An important aspect of the publications program is its adaptability to the needs of special subscribers. Large orders of the pamphlets may be issued in any of three sizes and varying formats, and may carry the imprint of the subscribing organization. On request, poster-size "blow-ups" are made of charts and pictographs from the pamphlets. Copyrighted material from the pamphlets is available for reprint; free for non-profit agencies and at moderate rates for others. The Committee has three low cost subscription arrangements, and quantity rate discounts which lower the cost of each 10¢ pamphlet considerably. The largest regular purchasers are adult education groups and other associations that carry independent study programs. Large orders also come from the armed forces. There are many foreign subscribers, particularly from Canada, South Africa, and Australia. There has been no stockpiling of copies for interrupted subscriptions in war zones.

Other activities of the Committee include a program of experimentation with different forms and media of presentation, such as: educational motion-pictures, film strips, comic strips, etc. There is also an active program of education and promotion for the purpose of extending the public-education program of the pamphlets; by circulating press releases based on them, by calling them to the attention of educational radio programs, by stimulating magazine articles, etc.

The Committee is largely self-supporting through the sale of its pamphlets, but is also aided by a year to year grant from the Alfred F. Sloan Foundation for economic education. It has subscribers, but no contributing memberships.

MEMBERSHIP: The membership is limited to the corporate members of the Committee, all of whom serve voluntarily except for Maxwell S. Stewart, editor of the pamphlet series, and Miss Violet Edwards, director of education and promotion. The voluntary members "serve in a personal capacity and not as representatives of their respective organizations." (from Committee statement)

PUBLICATIONS: The pamphlets are issued monthly.

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

A privately endowed foundation granting funds for research and education in the sciences and humanities.

49 West 49th Street
New York 20, N. Y.

Telephone: Columbus 5-8100

Raymond B. Fosdick, President
Norma S. Thompson, Secretary

PURPOSE: "To promote the well-being of mankind throughout the world."
(From the original Charter.)

To expedite the advance of knowledge which, because of the lack of laboratories or tools, might otherwise be retarded; to grant funds to projects in the divisions of medical, natural and social sciences, in the humanities and in the field of public health.

ORGANIZATION: The Rockefeller Foundation was established in 1913. Its program was at first confined solely to the field of public health. Other fields were gradually assimilated until, in 1928, it was organized on its present basis. Except to a limited extent in its International Health Division, the Foundation is not an operating organization. Its activities are confined to the support of other agencies and to the training, through post-doctoral fellowships, of competent personnel.

Policies are determined by a self-perpetuating board of unsalaried trustees. The program is administered under the President through a group of executive officers. Both the income and the principal of the Foundation's general fund are available for appropriations. Responsibility for the fund and its expenditures rests with the trustees. Raymond B. Fosdick is the President, and Walter F. Stewart the Chairman of the Board.

OPERATIONS: In its choice of projects for support, no attempt is made by the Foundation to build up an entire field of study. Its program must of necessity be a selective one. Three fourths of the allotment for work in the medical sciences was devoted to psychiatry and related subjects in 1944. In the natural sciences, the emphasis is on experimental biology; in public health, on the development of public health education and on the study and control of certain diseases; in the social sciences on projects contributing not only to the understanding of important social problems, but also to the development of personnel and method; and in the humanities, on efforts which tend to raise the general cultural level and promote cultural interchange between countries.

Although the Foundation's main concern is in long-term objectives, a substantial proportion of the appropriations have been devoted to the present emergencies. In addition to its usual scientific research activities, it has cooperated with the specialized needs of the armed

forces for personnel, materials, and knowledge.

The International Health Division, the Foundation's only operating agency, has its own laboratories and a scientific staff spread around the world. Since the war, the public health activities of the Foundation have taken two directions. It has continued its regular program of strengthening the control of diseases important from the standpoint of the public health, through field and laboratory work in places where such work is still possible and the men to conduct it are still available. In addition, through a special war agency, the Rockefeller Foundation Health Commission, it carries on a program aimed at facing the health emergencies inherent in devastating war. It has rendered service to regions afflicted with refugee problems, disorganization of sanitary services, postwar epidemics, nutritional deficiencies, or other conditions arising from the war which constitute major health disasters. During 1944, the Division carried on its operations in 23 countries.

In the field of the social sciences in 1944 the Foundation made appropriations for a longer term than has been customary to enable groups to plan ahead in relation to the problems of the postwar world.

A special fellowship program is being planned in consultation with research directors, educational executives and others to appraise the postwar needs for cultural and scientific personnel; and to develop measures which will supplement the provisions of the G. I. Bill of Rights. Candidates will be selected from graduates in the four fields who have served in the army or whose record in war research has been outstanding.

Throughout the war years, research projects in institutions in Great Britain, Sweden and Switzerland have been maintained. As rapidly as possible, contacts are being reestablished in Europe. An officer of the Foundation has been stationed in London throughout the war. In 1944, a staff member of the International Health Division was also assigned to the London office and as soon as conditions permit it is expected that he will establish headquarters in Paris. The director of the Division of Social Sciences of the Foundation spent two months in Great Britain and, in the latter part of the year, representatives of the Foundation visited France. The Far Eastern office, formerly in Manila and now in Delhi, has been manned throughout the war. OWI has been aiding the Foundation in securing information on the status of Rockefeller Foundation personnel and projects in liberated countries.

PUBLICATIONS: The President's Review, a brief illustrated account of the year's work.

The Annual Report, containing the reports of the Secretary, Treasurer, and the Directors.

The Annual Report of the International Health Division, summary of research work of interest to students of public health.

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

A fund devoted to education and to the betterment of race relations.

4901 South Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Telephone: Drexel 7100

Edwin R. Embree, President of the Fund

PURPOSE: "To receive and disburse funds for philanthropic causes, the purpose as stated in the charter being, 'for the well-being of mankind.'"

ORGANIZATION: The Fund was established in 1917 on the initiative of Julius Rosenwald, Chicago merchant and philanthropist, who furnished the original endowment and from time to time contributed further amounts.

While Mr. Rosenwald was the founder and chief patron, gifts have also been received from other donors, such as T. M. Troy, the Rosenwald Family Corporation and the Carnegie Corporation which granted \$200,000 for the support of the library extension program.

The management of the Fund is vested in a Board of Trustees, with the following officers: Edwin R. Embree, president; Will W. Alexander, vice-president and co-director for race relations; Charles S. Johnson, co-director for race relations; Fred G. Wale, director for rural education; Vandl V. Haygood, acting director for fellowships; Dorothy A. Elvidge, secretary and comptroller.

OPERATIONS: "From the beginning, the main concern of the Fund has been the betterment of the condition of Negroes with a view to their full participation in American life. The Fund's interest expressed itself first in helping to build public schoolhouses in the rural South." The chief activities of the Fund in recent years have been: 1) education of teachers for work in the rural schools of the South, both colored and white; 2) endowment of Dillard University for higher education of Negroes; 3) fellowships for exceptionally promising Negroes and white Southerners; 4) efforts to improve race relations.

The following agencies have received support from the Fund: American Council on Race Relations, Southern Regional Council, National Council of Negro Women, Hold Your Job Committee, National Urban League, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Associated Negro Press, National Committee for Housing, Fisk University, Atlanta University, and Provident Hospital, Chicago.

In the past two years the Fund has distributed more than 100,000 books and pamphlets to agencies and individuals throughout the country. It has given support to four teachers colleges "for the more realistic preparation of rural teachers." In the past three years, 120 fellowship awards have been made to Negroes and white Southerners.

PUBLICATIONS: The Fund provided entire or partial financial support for a number of special studies and reports, such as:

Race and Rumors of Race, Howard W. Odum

To Stem This Tide, Charles S. Johnson

A Monthly Summary of Events and Trends in Race Relations

Directory of Agencies in Race Relations

RUSSIAN WAR RELIEF, INC.

A coordinating body for all Russian relief in the United States excluding the Red Cross and government sources.

5 Cedar Street
New York 5, N. Y.

Telephone: Whitehall 3-2460
Cable:

Fred Myers, Executive Director

PURPOSE: To provide desperately needed relief supplies to be shipped, free of cost, to the Soviet Union; to give this aid in a spirit of friendship, understanding and cooperation which will help establish a firm foundation of good-will between the United States and the Soviet Union.

ORGANIZATION: In July 1941, a small group of business and professional men, religious and welfare leaders, came together on their own initiative and created the Provisional Committee for Medical Aid to Russia. Learning that civilian relief goods were as greatly needed as medical supplies, the committee changed its name to Russian War Relief and was incorporated on September 12, 1941. RWR is now a member agency of the National War Fund and is registered with the President's War Relief Control Board.

Sponsors of RWR include distinguished citizens in every phase of national life. Among its officers are: Honorary Chairman, Allen Wardwell, member of a New York law firm; President, Edward C. Carter, Secretary General of the Institute of Pacific Relations; Vice President, the Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin, President of Union Theological Seminary; Vice President, Henry C. Alexander, Vice President of J. P. Morgan & Company. Fred Myers is National Executive Director.

Over 400 authorized RWR committees, set up on a state, county or community basis, are functioning throughout the United States. Through these, RWR participates in the annual fund-raising campaign of the National War Fund, and in 1944 was allocated approximately six million dollars.

The local committees also collaborate in the national campaigns for gifts of clothing, vegetable seed, used medical equipment and books, watches for doctors and nurses, household utility kits, etc. RWR's Kit Campaign has been widely publicized. A sewing workroom is maintained by the New York Chapter at 35 West 35th Street. The production of clothing by volunteer sewing and knitting groups has added greatly to clothing contributions; women in churches, clubs, unions, nationality and youth groups have participated.

Other RWR activities include special events such as a Write-to-Russia campaign, a merchandising program which sells a number of inexpensive items; and a national Speakers Bureau. The latter was established in 1943 under the chairmanship of Mrs. J. Borden Harriman. There are now more than 40 local speakers bureaus in operation, serving not only to gather support for RWR campaigns, but also to encourage understanding and friendship.

The local committees and national headquarters of RWR have received cooperation from church groups of every denomination, trade unions, professional associations, youth organizations, fraternal groups, etc. The Rev. Dr. Ralph E. Sockman, minister of Christ Church, New York, is chairman of the Russian War Relief Interfaith Committee composed of 56 representatives of 17 different religious denominations. Spurred by editorial support in influential religious papers, church organizations contributed thousands of household utility kits to a recent campaign. A special Nationalities Division of RWR insures cooperation of minority groups. The Jewish Council for Russian War Relief, Inc. is an important member-organization sponsored by many prominent Jews. The work of the Council is carried on largely among Yiddish-speaking groups, and its promotional literature is mainly in Yiddish, or in both Yiddish and English.

RWR has been in contact with several government agencies. For example, a pictorial exhibit of American agricultural assistance to the Soviet Union, under the auspices of RWR, in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the War Food Administration, was on view April-May 1944 in the Patio of the U. S. D. A. Administration building, Washington, D. C.

The Moscow representative of RWR is its former research director, Leo Gruliov, who is in constant contact with the OWI and other American agencies in Moscow. Shipping facilities for relief supplies are provided by the Soviet Government without cost to RWR. Distribution is effected on the advice of the Commissariat of Health, the Surgeon General of the Red Army, the Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Commissariat of Education and Commissariat of Social Insurance. VOKS, the Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, acts as a general clearing house. In 1943 over 16 million dollars worth of goods was consigned to the Soviet Union. In 1944 the amount was increased to 21 millions.

RWR is interested in promoting an exchange of cultural information between Soviet and American groups, and in receiving publications from Russia.

PUBLICATIONS: The official organ is the RWR Memo, published monthly for the information of its committees and contributors. Campaign literature, frequent reprints and reports on such subjects as Soviet Wartime Medicine and Russia Fights Famine are also published.

SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION, INC.

Devoted to child welfare.

One Madison Avenue
New York 10, N. Y.

Telephone: Lexington 2-5034
Cable address: CHILD FUND

John R. Voris, President

PURPOSE: "The general purpose of the organization is to assist in the relief and care of the health, education and social welfare of the children of the United States and other lands."
(Official statement)

ORGANIZATION: The Federation was incorporated in 1932 as the American member of the Save the Children International Union, which was founded in 1920 and maintains headquarters at Geneva, Switzerland. The Federation has a corporate body of 77, representing a constituency of about 25,000 who give financial support. Its headquarters are in New York City. It is managed by a board of directors and an executive committee which holds monthly meetings. The corporate body meets annually. John R. Voris, authority on world child problems, is president. Guy Emery Shipler, editor of The Churchman, is chairman of the board.

WAR-TIME OPERATIONS: The Federation, which is registered with the President's War Relief Control Board, maintains an overseas service, headed by Nicholas Lemtugov. As the American member of the Save the Children International Union, it has organized a war emergency advisory section of the Union in the USA. This action was taken because of the relative isolation of Geneva under wartime conditions.

The Federation extends financial aid and contributions of clothing for needy children abroad through a number of sister organizations: the Save the Children Fund in England; Radda Barnen (the Swedish Save the Children Committee), and the Jamaica Save the Children Fund. The Canadian Save the Children Fund cooperates with the Federation in overseas work. The British Fund, the International Union and the Federation jointly maintain a representative in Cairo, Egypt, for work among refugee children in the Middle East.

Periodically the Federation sends considerable amounts of clothing to some of its sister organizations in various countries. It cooperates with the Women's Council for Postwar Europe in the kits for Europe's children project. This project is now operating in Sweden on behalf of the thousands of refugees sheltered there.

Federation relief and educational activities will be extended to reoccupied and liberated countries as needs develop, and after clearance is obtained from the proper authorities and necessary arrangements worked out with other organizations.

AMERICAN ACTIVITIES - The Federation's principal field of activity since its inception has been the disadvantaged areas of the Southern mountains. Work in this field is being continued and has been extended into the Missouri Ozarks, the Brazos Valley of Texas, and the Salt River Valley in Arizona. Service to less-favored children is conducted in cooperation with the rural public schools and local committees by a staff of 45 supervisors and workers, assisted by volunteers.

MEMBERSHIP: There are no regular membership rules or regulations for individuals other than the contribution of volunteer effort or financial support.

PUBLICATIONS: The Federation publishes a monthly Bulletin and occasional information leaflets.

ALFRED P. SLOAN FOUNDATION, INC.

A nonprofit membership corporation devoting its resources to American educational projects in economics.

30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, N. Y.

Telephone: Circle 7-6416

Harold S. Sloan, Executive Director

PURPOSE: "By decree of its board of trustees, the Foundation has, since January 1, 1938, devoted its resources exclusively to the field of American economic education and research. Within this restricted area; moreover, the Foundation acts only as a grant-making agency. It conducts no educational work on its own account, nor does it engage directly in research. Its activities consist in granting financial aid for specific projects submitted and carried on by fully accredited educational institutions within the borders of the United States." (From the 1942 report of the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation)

ORGANIZATION: The Foundation was organized in August, 1934, as the Sloan Foundation, Inc. In 1936 its name was changed to its present title. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., made an original gift of securities valued at \$500,000, and from time to time other gifts have been made as the activities of the Foundation have expanded. The total market value of the Foundation investments at December 31, 1944, was \$7,932,990.50.

The certificate of incorporation imposes certain restrictions upon the activities of the Foundation. Operations are confined to those of a religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational nature, and no activities designed to influence legislation or of a propaganda nature are permitted. Within these limits, however, wide latitude is allowed.

The Foundation's grants-in-aid include one to New York University for the establishment of an Institute on Postwar Reconstruction, one to the University of Chicago for its Round-Table weekly broadcasts on national and world affairs (its listening audience numbers about ten million persons weekly), a grant to the Foreign Policy Association, to the University of Denver for a tax analysis, etc.

"In no case does the Foundation assume responsibility for the administration of the projects which it sponsors, nor does it feel called upon either to affirm or to refute the ultimate pronouncements or findings of its donees. Its sole function is to encourage a more general and effective type of economic education, and to make possible additional research which promises significant findings for widespread diffusion.

"It is not expected that educational projects initiated by the Foundation will be supported in perpetuity. The Foundation's function is to assume the risks of new enterprises which, because of their experimental character, would prove an unwarranted burden upon the regular administrative budgets of the sponsoring institutions. Hence, at the outset, initial expenses are absorbed and necessary equipment is furnished. It is expected, however, that successful projects will be expanded until their maximum usefulness is assured, and will be supported until they can be made self-sustaining, or else can be absorbed in the regular operating expenses of the institutions of which they are a part." (From the 1942 report of the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation)

The certificate of incorporation provides for members of the corporation "who shall be interested in its objectives and purposes." These members elect the board of trustees, who manage the affairs of the corporation and elect their officers (who may or may not be members of the board).

Officers include: president, Alfred P. Sloan, Jr.; vice-president and executive director, Harold S. Sloan; associate director, Arnold J. Zurcher; treasurer, James F. Kenney; secretary, Genevieve M. King.

PUBLICATIONS: Among the publications sponsored by the Foundation are the pamphlets of the Public Affairs Committee, printed transcripts of the University of Chicago Round-Table broadcasts, books and textbooks from the University of Florida Curriculum Laboratory, the New York University film library catalogue, the addresses delivered at the first series of conferences of the New York University Institute on Postwar Reconstruction, and others.

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL, INC.

A corporation composed of seven associations in the social science field.

230 Park Avenue
New York 17, N. Y.

Telephone: Murray Hill 9-1623
Cable Address: SOCSCIENCE

Robert T. Crane, Executive Director

PURPOSE: "The Social Science Research Council exists for the one comprehensive purpose of advancing the study of man in his relations to man." (Official statement)

ORGANIZATION: The Council, organized in 1923, was formally incorporated in 1924. It is composed of representatives chosen from the seven constituent societies of the Council, and also of representatives chosen from time to time from related disciplines such as law, geography, psychiatry, medicine, and others. The seven constituent organizations of the Council are: American Anthropological Association, American Economic Association, American Historical Association, American Political Science Association, American Psychological Association, American Sociological Society, and American Statistical Association. The Council is supported by grants from foundations.

The Social Science Research Council, the American Council of Learned Societies and the National Research Council delegate members of their executive staffs to meet periodically as a joint conference board.

The primary function of the Council is the planning and promotion rather than the actual conduct of research, but through its various committees and special staffs it does perform some research, the results of which appear in published form. The Council is not engaged in research specifically focused on the postwar period, but some of its current work relates closely to the war and post-war problems.

The committee on war studies was formed in 1943 to promote the collection and preservation of materials for studies of society in a period of warfare and for studies of the operations of government agencies. The committee was authorized to form with the Bureau of the Budget's committee on records of war administration a joint advisory council on war history.

The committee on world regions was also established in 1943 to scrutinize the implications for social science of the government's training programs for service in foreign regions. In

June it issued a mimeographed report setting forth considerations affecting the development of work on world regions, which was circulated among government and university officials.

The Council's Washington staff, headed by Paul Webbink, has been rendering informal service of an advisory and consultative nature to a number of government agencies in connection with problems of personnel and research guidance. Although the primary contribution of the Washington staff has been related to the conduct of the war, some of its efforts are concerned with postwar problems.

PUBLICATIONS: The Council conducts an extensive publishing program through its committees, members of the staff, and individuals. For example, in 1942-1943 the publications of the committee on social security included nine books, nine pamphlets, nine research outlines and bibliographies, and various other memoranda. Besides these, monographs and articles were published through other channels. Other publications of the Council's committees for the same year included:

A Plan for the Collection and Preservation of World War II Records -- by Lester J. Cappon; New York; Social Science Research Council; 1942; 24 pp. (Prepared for the committee on control of social data)

Work Relief Experience in the United States -- by John Charnow; Pamphlet Series No. 8; Washington; committee on social security; 1943; 141 pp.

Check List of Current Researches in Public Administration Reported to the Committee on Public Administration -- January, 1943; 35 pp.; mimeographed.

World Regions in the Social Sciences -- by Earl J. Hamilton; 1943; 12 pp.; mimeographed.

Handbook of Latin American Studies: 1941 (No. 7) -- Cambridge; Harvard University Press; 1942; 649 pp.

Research on the Social Effects of War as Reflected by Vital Phenomena -- by Edward P. Hutchinson; 1942; 42 pp.; mimeographed.

Survey of Objective Studies of Psychoanalytic Concepts -- by Robert R. Sears; New York; SSRC Bulletin 51; 1943; 156 pp. (Prepared for the committee on social adjustment)

War and Crime -- by Thorsten Sellin; 1942; 24 pp.; mimeographed.

The Effect of War on American Minorities -- by Louis Wirth; 1943; 42 pp.; mimeographed.

Earnings and Social Security in the United States -- by W. S. Woytinsky; Washington; committee on social security; 1943; 260 pp.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF ENGINEERING EDUCATION

A non-profit organization of engineering instructors, engineering practitioners and other persons interested in engineering education.

University of Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

Telephone: Mayflower 3500

F. L. Bishop, Secretary

PURPOSE: "The objects of this Society shall be the promotion of the highest ideals in the conduct of engineering education with respect to administration, curriculum, and teaching work, and the maintenance of a high professional standard among its members. The means to this end shall include educational research, the holding of meetings for the reading and the discussion of professional papers, and the publication of papers, discussions, and the communications as may seem expedient." (Statement in Constitution.)

ORGANIZATION: The SPEE was organized in 1893, an outgrowth of a "World's Engineering Conference" at the Chicago World's Fair. Membership includes about 4000 individuals and several institutions; their dues support the Society. The officers are H. S. Rogers of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, N. Y., President; N. W. Dougherty of the University of Tennessee, First Vice-President; H. M. Crothers of South Dakota State College, Second Vice-President; F. L. Bishop of the University of Pittsburgh, Secretary; J. S. Thompson of McGraw-Hill Book Co., Treasurer; Nell McKenry, University of Pittsburgh, Assistant Secretary.

The Society is governed by a council of 21 elected members and all past presidents ex-officio. It has the following divisions: Administrative Officers of Engineering Colleges, Chemical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Cooperative Engineering Education, Educational Methods, Electrical Engineering, Engineering Drawing, English, Humanistic-Social Studies, Industrial Engineering, Mathematics, Mechanical Engineering, Mechanics, Mineral Technology, Physics, Technical Institutes. There are also numerous ad hoc committees. SPEE is divided into 18 geographic sections, which hold meetings at frequent intervals.

In 1932 the SPEE joined with several engineering societies in the specific fields to set up the Engineers' Council for Professional Development, which now acts as an accrediting agency for engineering colleges and in other ways seeks to enhance the professional status of the engineer.

A Committee on Aims and Scope of Engineering Curricula in 1940 made a study and report growing out of several years of prior discussion regarding the desirable length of engineering training. The report opposed the proposal for a uniform five-years curriculum, and favored

the retention of four years as standard, with extra graduate study for selected students. It advocated also the parallel development throughout all the undergraduate years of a humanistic-social along with a scientific-technological sequence of studies.

In 1943 a Committee on Engineering Education After the War was appointed to review this 1940 report in the light of foreseeable future conditions, and to study the urgent and the longer-range problems of the future. This Committee, reporting in 1944, recommended that different engineering curricula be developed rapidly for three classes of students: those following the usual engineering program, those preparing for the operation and management of industry, and those fitted for unusual scientific and creative accomplishments.

The Report, which appeared in the May 1944 issue of the Journal of Engineering Education and of which reprints are available, carried further the idea of parallel technological and humanistic curricula, the latter to take about 20 percent of a student's time throughout the undergraduate years. It set forth an educational philosophy and stressed the cultivation of professional ideals. It recommended the intensive development of sub-professional technological training in peacetime, extending the war program and emulating developments in Great Britain and the Soviet Union in that field. (Normally the United States needs three to six times as many men for sub-professional jobs as it does for professional engineering and management jobs; yet, recognition and credit are given only to the full professional training.) Finally, the Report deplored the inadequacy of most secondary school education in the United States as preparation for engineering colleges, and urged reform.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The SPEE has about 42 foreign members, mainly in Latin America. There has been considerable correspondence with persons in England, India, Australia and South American countries. Many Russians have been in contact with the Society when visiting the United States.

Dean Steinberg of the University of Maryland presented a paper before the Division of Administrative Officers of Engineering Colleges in October 1944 on "International Relations Involving the Training of Students from Foreign Lands." This paper was the result of Dean Steinberg's contacts with a number of government agencies. He should be in a position to keep the engineering colleges informed about the opportunities America may have to educate engineers of other countries.

Various engineering colleges which are members of the SPEE, such as the University of Pittsburgh, have worked out short courses to train students quickly for specific technical work; e. g., synthetic rubber production. The U. S. Office of Education's Engineering, Science,

SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF ENGINEERING EDUCATION -3-

and Management War Training Program trained some 1,500,000 students, using the engineering colleges as training centers. Similar courses would be exceedingly valuable in the rehabilitation of many countries.

MEMBERSHIP: Individual: \$5
Institutional: \$15

PUBLICATIONS: Journal of Engineering Education, monthly, 10 times a year from September to June. Free to members, \$3 to non-members. The February number each year is a Yearbook; the Proceedings of the Society are published in the Journal and the bound volume of the Journal is called the Proceedings for that year.

SOCIETY OF MOTION PICTURE ENGINEERS

A non-profit association of individuals and firms interested in the engineering problems of the motion picture industry.

Hotel Pennsylvania
New York 1, N. Y.

Telephone: Pennsylvania 6-0620

Harry Smith, Jr., Executive Secretary

PURPOSE: (1) Advancement of motion picture engineering and the allied arts and sciences; (2) the standardization of the mechanisms and practices employed in the motion picture industry; (3) the dissemination of scientific knowledge by publication.

ORGANIZATION: The Society of Motion Picture Engineers was organized in 1916 by a group of engineers under the leadership of C. Francis Jenkins, who became its first president. It is directed by Officers and a Board of Governors, and financed by the dues and sustaining fees of its membership. The engineering vice-president has charge of all engineering projects conducted by the operating committees. The Society has two local sections, the Pacific Coast Section and the Atlantic Coast Section, incorporating the major concentration of the motion picture industry. The sections have officers and committees apart from the national body and conduct periodical meetings of their own.

OPERATIONS: The work of the SMPE is carried out by approximately 24 engineering and non-technical committees, composed of personnel from every branch of the industry. Committees on Cinematography, Color, Process Photography, Preservation of Film, Projection Practice, Screen Brightness, Studio Lighting, Television, Theatre Design, and Theatre Projection study various specific motion picture problems and publish reports in the Journal of the Society. Recommendations for American Motion Picture Standards come from the Society's Committee on Standards and are submitted to the American Standards Association through its Section Committee on Motion Pictures which is sponsored by the SMPE. The Committee on Laboratory Practice has prepared a comprehensive report on the design, construction and operation of a motion picture laboratory. The Projection Practice Sub-committee has prepared films for testing the performance of motion picture projectors and sound systems--both 16-mm. and 35-mm. -- for sale to theatres, review rooms, laboratories, etc.

In 1941, at the request of the Committee on Scientific Aids to Learning of the National Research Council, the Society published a report on recommended procedures and equipment specification for educational 16-mm. projection. The report is widely used as a reference by departments of visual education in schools and universities, and because of the impetus 16-mm. equipment has received from its use as a training medium by the Armed Forces, this work will be valuable in the postwar period.

The Society presents a Progress Medal Award annually to an individual making a significant contribution to the development of motion picture technology and the Journal Award to the author or authors of the most outstanding paper originally published in the Journal.

Two technical conventions of three to five days duration are held annually, at which members and leaders in every branch of the industry exchange views and opinions on all phases of motion picture engineering. Technical papers are presented followed by discussions, demonstrations and exhibitions.

The Society issues The Journal, a monthly publication devoted to the technical and scientific aspects of motion picture production, distribution and exhibition; including papers presented at conventions, committee reports, and articles of current interest contributed by authorities in kindred industries. At the 51st convention of the Society, a symposium of papers, on various phases of motion picture production, appearing in separate issues of the Journal was presented. Because of the wide interest in this material and many requests for reprints, it was published in book form, The Technique of Motion Picture Production, a textbook and reference for technicians, students, librarians, etc.

WARTIME OPERATIONS: The SMPE has been working with the War Production Board and the American Standards Association War Committee on Photography and Cinematography to set American war standards and procurement specifications for equipment.

MEMBERSHIP: The membership of the Society is composed of over 1800 technical experts in various research laboratories and other engineering branches of the industry, executives in the manufacturing, producing and exhibiting branches, studio and laboratory technicians, cinematographers, projectionists, government officials, representatives of the Armed Forces, etc.

Membership is divided into 6 classes: Active - \$15.00
 Associate - \$7.50
 Student - \$3.00

Fellow and Honorary memberships are elective and may be attained only by action of the Board of Governors. Sustaining members are individuals, corporations or organizations who contribute substantially to the financial support of the Society. All members receive the Journal.

PUBLICATIONS: Technique of Motion Picture Production, \$3.50.

Journal of the Society of Motion Picture Engineers,
monthly, \$8.00, per year.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

International organization of librarians and information experts in specialized fields of business activity.

31 East 10th Street
New York 3, N. Y.

Telephone: Gramercy 3-1140

Mrs. Kathleen B. Stebbins, Secretary and Advertising Manager

PURPOSE: "To serve all who realize the ever-increasing importance of knowing what information is available and where to secure it quickly; to act as a clearing house of information; to recommend trained experts to firms about to organize libraries and data collections; to keep libraries already organized in touch with the development of more efficient methods and with new materials."
(Official statement)

ORGANIZATION: The Association, organized in 1909 and incorporated in 1928, has more than 3600 members (including individuals, special libraries and national libraries) in the United States, Canada, England, Palestine, India, New Zealand, Australia, Portugal, Argentina, Colombia, Venezuela, South Africa, Peru and Sweden.

The officers of the Association include: President, Walter Hausdorfer, School of Business, Columbia University; First Vice President and President-Elect, Herman H. Henkle, Processing Department, Library of Congress; Treasurer, Mary P. McLean, American Bankers Association. The administrative pattern includes an executive board, group and chapter liaison officers, an advisory council, 18 committees, 21 chapters, and 13 groups.

"Special Libraries Association is an international organization of librarians and information experts who serve manufacturing concerns, banks, corporations, law firms, newspapers, advertising and insurance agencies, transportation companies, research organizations, museums, hospitals, business branches and other departments of public and university libraries, government bureaus, associations, and other organizations in the fields of business, medicine, the sciences, technology, social welfare, and the arts.

"In contrast to public libraries the 'information centers' are built up around special subjects and serve a restricted clientele who use this material in conducting their business and in planning their policies." (Official statement)

The Association's only direct affiliation is with the American Library Association, but it has joined with other professional

organizations in movements to further their common purpose. Some examples are: representation on the foreign information committee of the ALA, the Council of National Library Associations (joint committee for aid to devastated libraries), war activities committee of the YMCA (War Prisoners' Aid). It has contributed its services to the Office of Strategic Services, the Engineer Research Office of the War Department, the War Metallurgy Committee, the Alien Property Custodian, and other federal agencies.

The Association arranges exhibits for conferences of associations (such as the American Bankers Association) aimed at showing the value of an organized collection of information. It also maintains a national placement service and holds annual conferences and round tables.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: Close contact is maintained with the sister organization in England, the Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux in Britain, also with libraries in the British Empire and in South America as well as through members and subscribers abroad. As part of an exchange agreement between the Association and the All Union Lenin Library in Moscow, one copy of each of the books printed is being saved and each issue of Special Libraries is being sent over.

No stockpiling is being done beyond keeping back issues for subscribers with whom communication has been cut off. Through the American Library Association material has been sent to the Library of Congress to be distributed in devastated areas.

MEMBERSHIP: Members are classed as (a) sustaining, \$25 per year; (b) institutional, \$15; (c) active, \$5; (d) life, \$100; (e) associate, \$2; (f) student, \$2.

PUBLICATIONS:

Banking and Financial Subject Headings. 1940. \$4. (Special price to S.L.A. members, \$3.)

Business and the Public Library. 1940. \$2.

Contributions Toward a Special Library Glossary. 1943. 35¢.

Creation and Development of an Insurance Library. 1941. \$1.

Cumulated Index to SPECIAL LIBRARIES, Vol. 1-13, 1910-22. \$1. Vol. 14-17, 1923-1926. 50¢. Annual Indexes, Vol. 18, 1927, to date. 25¢ each.

Directories for the Business Man. 1938. \$1.

Guides to Business Facts and Figures. 1937. \$1.50.

Handbook of Commercial, Financial and Information Services.
1944. \$3.

Index to American Petroleum Statistics. 1943. 50¢.

Manual for Cataloging Maps and Atlases. March, 1945.

Proceedings. Annual Convention. 1940, \$1; 1939, 75¢;
1938, 50¢.

Social Welfare: A List of Subject Headings in Social Work
and Public Welfare. 1937. \$1.

Source List of Selected Labor Statistics. 1944. \$1.50.

The Special Library in Business. 1936. 50¢.

Special Library Resources, Volume I. 1941. \$6. (Covering
765 libraries in the U.S. and Canada and what their resources
are in detail). Volumes II, III and IV to be published in
1945.

Trade-names Index. 1941. \$4.

U.S. Government Periodic Publications -- A Descriptive List.
1942. \$2.

War Subject Headings for Information Files. Second Edition.
1943. \$2.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES -- official journal; published 10 times a year;
subscription \$5 annually (\$5.50 foreign).

TECHNICAL BOOK REVIEW INDEX -- sponsored periodical; published 10
times a year; subscription \$7.50 annually (\$8 foreign).

STUDENTS INTERNATIONAL UNION, INC.
Institute of World Affairs

An educational association conducting a summer Institute and year-round discussion groups in international affairs.

522 Fifth Avenue
New York 18, N. Y.

Telephone: Vanderbilt 6-0223

Mrs. Beatrice Stanoyevich, Secretary

PURPOSE: To bring together youth of all countries in an atmosphere of cooperative work, study and recreation; to provide an opportunity for college students to learn from one another basic truths that cut across national boundaries, racial patterns and religious creeds.

ORGANIZATION: The Union was founded in Geneva in 1924, through the initiative of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander M. Hadden of New York. They had noticed that, while the League of Nations encouraged international thinking and organization in most fields, facilities for such action were lacking to students. Discussions were held, particularly with Professor Gilbert Murray of Oxford, and the Union International des Etudiants was founded at 10 Rue St. Leger in Geneva, where there was a club house for meetings and social contacts. The principal activity of the Union was an annual seminar held each summer for eight weeks under the leadership of distinguished men in international thought: Senor Salvador de Madariago, Sir Norman Angell and others.

A New York office was established after the founding of the Geneva center, and funds were raised in the United States through this office. In 1940 the activities in Geneva were transferred to New York. The Union is supported by annual subscriptions of sponsors who number four or five hundred. In addition, each student at the Institute contributes one fourth of his expenses.

OPERATIONS: The principal activity of the Union is its Institute of World Affairs, which is separately incorporated, conducted in Salisbury, Connecticut, every summer from July 1 to September 1. Participants at the Institute were originally selected in Europe from candidates recommended by the countries themselves. At the present time, while Canadian and Latin American students predominate in the foreign selections, a number of other countries are always represented by outstanding refugee students attending colleges and universities in the Western hemisphere. Students are selected on the recommendation of approximately 100 schools in the United States. Correspondence is begun by the Institute with fifty or sixty young people outstanding in fields allied

to international relations - political science, economics, etc. - to give the Institute the best possible idea of the applicant's character and qualifications. Finally thirty-five are chosen, in such a manner as to give approximately equal distribution to foreign students and Americans, and to both sexes.

The Institute's speakers and round table leaders are prominent educators and statesmen. The 1944 group included: Sir Norman Angell, Senhora Ignes d'Araujo, Wing Tsit Chan, William Y. Elliott, Carl J. Friedrich, Maurice Hindus, Frieda Miller, Mabel Newcomer, Krishnalal Shridharani, George E. Sokolsky, Colston E. Warne and Ben D. Wood. Dr. Martin Klotsche was director. For the summer of 1945 Dr. Joseph C. Bailey will be director.

Students actively participate in planning the content and procedure of the Institute. They preside over commissions to study special problems, learn each others languages, produce radio programs for broadcast in the United States and overseas, and, at the end of each summer, publish a booklet, World Union, which is sent to alumni and sponsors.

The students share ideas not only in seminars and round tables, but in social and recreational activities which give them a greater appreciation for the art, music, poetry and dances of all countries.

Returning to their colleges and communities, students bring back what they have learned from their study and experiences at the Institute. They write for local and college papers, participate in public forums and lectures, radio discussions, student polls and inter-university conferences. The Institute has graduated approximately five hundred students who remain affiliated as alumni. Tineke van Walsem and Carl H. Voss who started as students of the seminars in Geneva are now acting as Directors of the Union.

PUBLICATIONS: World Union, containing seminar and commission reports and short contributions from the Institute speakers.

TWENTIETH CENTURY FUND, INC.

An endowed, non-profit, non-partisan organization for research and education on the economic problems of the American people.

330 West 42nd Street
New York 18, N. Y.

Telephone: Bryant 9-8118

Evans Clark, Executive Director

PURPOSE: "The chief object of the Fund is to help solve some of our most pressing economic problems by making scientific surveys of the actual facts underlying the problems and using these facts as a basis for suggested programs of action. Public education in disseminating the findings of its surveys and reports forms a large part of the Fund's activities."
(Official Statement)

ORGANIZATION: The Twentieth Century Fund was founded in 1919 by the late Edward A. Filene from whose gifts the Fund's activities have since been sustained. During the first years of its existence the Fund acted solely as a disbursing agency, making annual grants to outside organizations. During the fiscal year 1937-1938, the Trustees voted to cease making grants to outside agencies and to use the Fund's entire income thereafter in its own direct activities. This action changed the Fund's status from that of a foundation to that of an institute devoted to economic research and public education. Since World War II began, an increasing proportion of the Fund's resources have been devoted to problems of post-war reconstruction.

The Board of Trustees includes A. A. Berle, Jr., Francis Biddle, Bruce Bliven, Percy S. Brown, Henry S. Dennison (Chairman of the Executive Committee), John H. Fahey (President), Oswald W. Knauth, Morris E. Leeds (Treasurer), Robert S. Lynd, James G. McDonald, William I. Myers, Charles P. Taft, Harrison Tweed, W. W. Waymack. Evans Clark is the Executive Director of the Fund and J. Frederic Dewhurst is the Economist.

OPERATIONS: Since 1938 the Fund's income has been used for its own program of factfinding and public education on such questions as housing, labor-management relations, taxation and the costs of distributing goods. The central core of Fund activities has been the conduct of surveys of basic economic problems, to bring out the essential facts, and through its independent special committees to suggest policies by which the problems can be met. For each major survey, a research staff assembles and appraises the facts which are then reviewed by an independent committee of citizens who serve voluntarily and represent divergent interests and points of view. Each special committee makes recommendations for a program of action in the public interest.

The Fund publishes the combined research and committee findings in book form, giving them further dissemination through organizations, the press and radio, popular pamphlets, speeches and motion pictures. Brief summaries based on findings of Fund surveys are often published by the Public Affairs Committee in its popular pamphlet series. The Fund has published leaflets called Public Policy Bulletins, designed for wide distribution by other organizations and to individuals, giving some of the highspot findings of Fund surveys. The popular education program that grows out of the research

surveys is carried on by the Education Department under Thomas R. Carskadon. Much of the promotional work is accomplished indirectly; e. g., furnishing material for radio programs, for editors of various journals, newspapers, etc.

The Twentieth Century Fund has produced two 16 mm. sound films for educational purposes. "War Where You Live" is a one-reel film about housing, narrated by Jay Allen, foreign correspondent. It shows war's destruction of homes in Europe and points to America's need for replacing substandard housing. "Where Your Money Goes" tells the story of how goods are carried from producer to the ultimate consumer. In addition to utilizing films, the Fund uses radio to publicize its surveys. The latest of four series of programs was produced in 1943 in collaboration with the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, when the series "For This We Fight" was presented under the auspices of NBC's Inter-American University of the Air. Educational leaflets are published on the material of the radio programs.

POSTWAR PLANNING ACTIVITIES: At present the Fund is concentrating on the problems to be faced when the war is won and on the need for bringing the results of research to bear upon the public mind. It is sponsoring a series of books, prepared as personal reports on postwar questions, When the War Ends, by Stuart Chase, noted writer on economic subjects. Thus far four of the Chase books have been published: The Road We Are Traveling: 1914-1942; Goals for America: A Budget of Our Needs and Resources; Where's the Money Coming From?: Problems of Postwar Finance; and Democracy Under Pressure: Special Interests vs the Public Welfare. Two more are in preparation; one dealing with foreign trade and the other with winning the peace.

A postwar problems manual, Wartime Facts and Postwar Problems, is a discussion handbook to be used in guiding the activities of study groups, forums, and debating societies as well as the thinking of the individual. The manual shows the effects of the war on our economy and covers postwar problems in eleven principal fields; e. g., international relations, industry and business, transportation, finance, public works and urban redevelopment, etc.

Last year the Fund issued a directory of organizations working in the field of postwar problems, Postwar Planning in the United States. It contains information about 200 national public and private agencies in the United States, their names, form of organization, postwar planning activities, publications, and personnel.

Upon the original invitation of the Fund's Executive Director an informal group of staff officers of some of the leading organizations producing or distributing educational materials on postwar problems have been meeting once a month since January 1943 to exchange information. This developed into the Postwar Information Exchange which now includes representatives from seventy-four governmental and private agencies.

In progress for publication in 1945-46 are surveys of America's needs and

resources, international cartels and domestic monopoly, the economic relations of the United States with other countries and a symposium of economists on postwar financial policies.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The Fund works mainly in the domestic field but exchanges materials regularly with PEP (Political and Economic Planning) in Great Britain. Its affiliation with the Postwar Information Exchange represents an interest in international as well as domestic problems. In 1943, the Fund published Postwar Plans of the United Nations by Lewis L. Lorwin, a factual and objective survey of proposals and programs for postwar reconstruction within the various United Nations. As mentioned above, the Fund publishes a directory of agencies in the field of postwar planning which includes descriptions of the activities of organizations interested in sending personnel abroad.

PUBLICATIONS: The Fund is its own publisher. These activities are carried on by the Publishing Division under Elizabeth Mann. Some major recent publications are:

American Housing: Problems and Prospects - \$3.00

How Collective Bargaining Works - \$4.00

Postwar Planning in the United States: An Organization Directory - \$1.00

Postwar Plans of the United Nations - \$2.50

The Power Industry and the Public Interest - \$2.00

Wartime Facts and Postwar Problems: A Study and Discussion Manual - 50¢

When the War Ends - A series of six reports to the Fund by Stuart Chase, four of which have been completed. The titles are mentioned above. \$1.00 each or \$5.00 for the series.

Popular educational materials include pamphlets available at ten cents each as published by the Public Affairs Committee, Inc.; Public Policy Bulletins available at two cents each from the Fund; a Twentieth Century Pamphlet Building America's Houses, at five cents; Personal Growth Leaflets, published in cooperation with the National Education Association at one cent each, and press reprints of committee recommendations.

UNITED CHINA RELIEF, INC.

The official member-agency of the National War Fund through which American relief funds and services are channeled to China.

1790 Broadway
New York 19, N. Y.

Circle 5-4100

B. A. Garside, Vice-President and Secretary

PURPOSE: "1) To provide funds for relief and rehabilitation in China.
2) To reassure the Chinese people of the interest and friendship of the people of America.
3) To acquaint the American people with the nature and significance of what is happening in China.
4) To unify the American fund-raising efforts on behalf of China." (Official Statement)

ORGANIZATION: In 1940 a group of the largest and most active agencies performing social and relief services in China began to hold meetings designed to explore the possibilities of joint action in the field of fund-raising. These agencies were: American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, American Committee for Chinese War Orphans, American Friends Service Committee, Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China, China Aid Council, China Emergency Relief Committee, Church Committee for China Relief, Indusco, Inc. On February 7, 1941, a charter as a membership corporation was granted United China Relief from the State of New York. From its inception UCR has devoted its energies to educational as well as fund-raising activities. The participating agencies pooled their interest in China and built up the Committee Services Division of UCR, a network of local committees that promote Chinese-American relations at the grassroots level.

UCR is registered with the President's War Relief Control Board and the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service and is a member of the National War Fund. Paul G. Hoffman is Honorary Chairman and Charles Edison is Chairman of the Board of Directors which numbers among its members James G. Blaine, Edward C. Carter, Eric A. Johnston, Henry R. Luce, John D. Rockefeller 3rd, David O. Selznick, Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., etc. The paid officers and staff include James L. McConaughy, President; Dwight W. Edwards, Vice-President and Field Director in China; B. A. Garside, Vice-President and Secretary; Bayard M. Hedrick, Director of Committee Services; Frank T. Johnson, Publicity Director; Lennig Sweet, Program Director; Mary E. Ferguson, Associate Program Director.

OPERATIONS: Overseas activities of UCR are handled by the Program Division. At present the participating and affiliated agencies are:

1) The American Bureau for Medical Aid to China - Gives financial and technical help to the National Health Administration, the Emergency Medical Service Training Schools, the Chinese Red Cross and the National Medical Colleges through the Commission on Medical Education of the Ministry of Education.

2) American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives (Indusco) - Works in China for industrial reconstruction and refugee rehabilitation.

3) American Friends Service Committee - Is actively engaged in the operation of mobile hospital units and of fleets of trucks for the transportation of medical supplies.

4) Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China - assists in meeting the wartime emergency needs of China's 13 Christian colleges.

5) China Aid Council (including China Child Welfare) - Interested in various aspects of child care, makes grants to orphanages, special schools, child care centers, and nutrition centers. Also makes grants to orphanages and for medical work in the guerilla areas.

6) Church Committee for China Relief - Official agency of the Churches of the United States for the aid of refugees and sufferers from war and natural disasters.

7) Institution for the Chinese Blind - Aids in the support of 45 schools and clinics for the blind, deaf, and mute in China; trains workers in America and China. Aids in rehabilitating blinded soldiers.

"The participating agencies, while incorporated bodies in their own right and with a large measure of autonomy, are in actual practice the liaison agencies through which United China Relief funds are spent in China. With the exception of the Church Committee, and in some measure the Associated Boards, none of them raise funds. United China Relief after careful study, underwrites the groups in China which the participating agencies are helping. In addition United China Relief sent during 1943 over one million dollars to China direct where it was distributed under the supervision of United China Relief's field director in Chungking." (Official statement.) Like all members of the National War Fund representing a national unit, UCR is responsible for all that the War Fund allocates to China.

Most of the participating agencies of UCR have their own field representatives in China who are in touch with Chinese groups with which suggestions for American projects originate. Such relationships are

well established after a long history of American relief to China. UCR has come into the picture more recently as a coordinating agency among these smaller groups. When a project comes to the attention of a field representative in China, it is submitted to a double examination: 1) As the field representative is technically not with UCR but with one of the constituent agencies, the project is sent to his home office so that its place in the agency's program may be determined; 2) Since funds come from UCR and the project must fit into the over-all Chinese program, the project goes before the cooperating agency of UCR in China, the Coordinating Committee in Chungking. This is a large group composed of Chinese leaders in medicine, engineering, child welfare and other fields, and a few prominent Americans. The Coordinating Committee functions through four technical committees in the fields of medicine and health, child welfare, education, and relief and rehabilitation. If approved in Chungking the project is sent to UCR headquarters in the United States for further screening with a view to allocating funds from the National War Fund.

The procedure for approval tends to exclude small or temporary projects and to emphasize the durability already found in the established work of the constituent agencies. Final approval by UCR and the participating agency results mainly in the allocation of funds, the shipment of materials being restricted by the limited transportation yet available. When the money is finally exchanged into Chinese currency, the work is carried on by the competent authorities in the field, Chinese, American or Chinese-American. In 1944 "in spite of a number of difficult obstacles, including Chinese inflation, transportation difficulties and military reverses in some sectors, more than \$10,000,000 was applied to the manifold activities of United China Relief and its agencies in China." (From News of China, January 1945) UCR is also a member of the recently formed China Relief Agencies Clearing Committee in Chungking, composed of representatives of American, British, Canadian and other relief agencies active in China.

In the United States UCR operates through nearly 3500 local committees. Stemming from the Division of Committee Services in National Headquarters, this organization is composed of state chairmen whose service extends down through regional and local chairmen. The committees cooperate in promoting understanding of China and its people and in stimulating support of the annual appeals of the National War Fund. Their activities include education through libraries, schools and clubs; meetings to foster interest in China; radio programs; showing of UCR motion pictures; preparation of exhibits of Chinese art, books and other material. The national staff assists and advises the committees, supplying speakers, literature, pictures, educational material and films.

Headquarters also makes direct contact with community educational agencies both in the United States and such countries as Canada, Mexico, etc.

UCR has turned out four films, which have been widely circulated. "Here is China" was shown by the OWI from September 15, 1944 to January, 1, 1945 19,000 times to audiences estimated at 3,600,000. The publicity department is interested in the use and development of sound-slide films and exhibit materials of film strips. The UCR publicity department does most of the publicity for the constituent agencies as well as for UCR proper.

One section of UCR is in charge of the distribution of educational material, especially to American schools. It plays an important part in building up information on China and furthering the study of Chinese history, customs and civilization. A large part of the material put out is assembled from other sources. In connection with the program for making America conscious of China, a "Committee on American Activities" is being formed to develop the UCR cultural program.

Long-range plans assign the educational program of UCR a dominant role in the United States after the war. The actual welfare work will be carried on by the constituent agencies and their Chinese counterparts, and will continue to be paramount in China.

PUBLICATIONS: The only regular publication is News of China, a monthly sent out to about 36,000 people. The other material is distributed according to program; one major booklet a year; one special bulletin a year on children; several pamphlets for the fund-raising activities of the National War Fund; and others on miscellaneous topics.

UNITED JEWISH APPEAL
For Refugees, Overseas Needs and Palestine

An emergency organization acting as a combined fund-raising office for three constituent agencies.

342 Madison Avenue
New York 17, N. Y.

Telephone: Vanderbilt 6-2080

Meyer Steinglass, Publicity Director

ORGANIZATION: United Jewish Appeal was organized eight months before the outbreak of World War II as the unified fund-raising channel for three constituent agencies, the Joint Distribution Committee, United Palestine Appeal, and National Refugee Service, and has served in that capacity for the last five years. With the outbreak of the war came the threat of total liquidation of the Jews in Europe, which placed upon the UJA agencies unprecedented responsibilities for immediate and large-scale rescue action.

Through the combined rescue operations of the three agencies of the United Jewish Appeal, many hundreds of thousands have been saved from annihilation and many thousands of others have been provided with the opportunity to rebuild their lives in new homes in Palestine, the United States and in other lands.

"The Joint Distribution Committee enlarged its program of assistance in Allied and neutral countries. Although cut off from direct aid by the barrier of war, Jews in Nazi-occupied lands continued to receive a measure of emergency relief through a plan evolved by the JDC prior to the disruption of normal communications whereby responsible leaders of welfare agencies borrowed money and commodities from local sources for repayment after the war. Through this arrangement, help is being provided for Jews in Poland, France, Shanghai and Italy.

"With the coming of war, the Jewish community in Palestine was confronted with new problems which required added support from the United Palestine Appeal. The Jewish homeland's economy had to be placed on a total war footing, its able-bodied young men and young women had to be mobilized for the British Army and its agricultural and industrial facilities had to be geared to maximum production to aid the United Nations in the strategic Middle Eastern theatre of war. At the same time, the program of development and upbuilding had to be advanced to make possible the continued immigration and settlement of homeless Jews from war-ravaged Europe.

"Largely due to the efforts of the National Refugee Service as liaison between official Washington and communities from coast to coast on refugee matters, the 210,000 Jewish newcomers in the United States were enabled to share loyally in the war effort. While continuing to carry on its relief, employment and other traditional services, this agency is now also active in such national problems as facilitating naturalization and clearing away obstacles to the hiring of refugees for war production. At the same time, it has started work on major post-war tasks such as those that will be involved in the reunion of refugees scattered over the earth." (From Five Years of the United Jewish Appeal)

In 1944 the United Jewish Appeal set as its quota the raising of a fund of \$32,000,000. During its existence, its nationwide campaign has received support from some 4,500 Jewish communities embracing every element in the Jewish population in the United States. UJA is registered with the President's War Relief Control Board.

Officers of UJA include as national chairmen: Rabbi James G. Heller, national chairman of the United Palestine Appeal; William Rosenwald, past president and now honorary president of the National Refugee Service; and Rabbi Jonah B. Wise, fund-raising chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee.

PUBLICATIONS: UJA's publications are entirely promotional for its fund-raising campaigns. The UJA Campaigner is issued to contributors from two to four times a year.

UNITED NATIONS INFORMATION ORGANIZATION (UNIO)

A clearing-house for information about the United Nations.

610 Fifth Avenue
New York 20, N. Y.

Telephone: Circle 5-8060
Cable Address: ALLINFORM

2841 McGill Terrace, N. W.
Washington 8, D. C.

Arthur Sweetser, Permanent Chairman
W. Bryant Mumford, Secretary-General

PURPOSE: The United Nations Information Organization exists:

"(1) To provide a forum for discussion and coordination of information activities of the United Nations.

"(2) To provide information, and facilities for distribution of information, through the press, radio, films, exhibitions and other media, on the United Nations, their common aims, interests and joint activities; the peoples of the United Nations, showing their fundamental unity and interdependence, their comparative activities and backgrounds, etc."

ORGANIZATION: The first full-time agency to operate under the name of the United Nations, it was formed in November, 1942, as an outgrowth of the Inter-Allied Information Committee, which was itself formed in September, 1940.

The Organization maintains an information office in New York, with a smaller office in Washington. It cooperates with a parallel United Nations Information Organization, in London, at 38 Russell Square, W. C. 1.

Membership in the Organization is open to all United Nations and to certain associated authorities. Representatives of 19 nations and of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration are at present on the controlling board. Certain of its members are selected to act as chairmen of committees which advise on the various operations carried on by the office, giving a maximum opportunity for each of the United Nations to participate in policy guidance.

Every effort also is made to choose the staff of the office from among representatives of different United Nations. Dr. W. Bryant Mumford (Great Britain) is secretary-general, Robert

Valeur (France), associate secretary-general, George Janeczek (Czechoslovakia), deputy secretary-general, and James Orrick (United States), deputy secretary-general in charge of the Washington office.

OPERATIONS: The informational activities of UNIO are carried on through seven committees: press, films, broadcasting, educational and documentary, women's advisory, postwar studies and exhibitions.

The office conducts an extensive publications program, sponsors and participates in radio broadcasts, and maintains a specialized library and reference division. The library provides information on all questions concerning the United Nations, their present activities and postwar aims, and, also, on problems connected with the occupied countries.

UNIO works in constant collaboration with various national informational services of the United Nations, including all branches of the United States Office of War Information. It also acts, under arrangements mutually agreed upon, as a spokesman for certain other United Nations agencies, such as UNRRA and the United Nations Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture.

MEMBERSHIP: Indicated under ORGANIZATION, above. The membership, specifically, makes UNIO an agency of the governments of Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, France, Great Britain, Greece, India, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, The Philippines, Poland, South Africa, and Yugoslavia, the Danish Legation, and the government of the United States of America.

PUBLICATIONS: The UNIO publications program includes a variety of press services, informational pamphlets on United Nations activities and on conditions in the occupied countries, documentary and bibliographical compilations on postwar planning, a bi-monthly United Nations Review, which has special supplements analyzing the war and peace aims, as enunciated by Allied leaders; and a catalog of United Nations films available for showing. The press services are free (except for photographs), and the pamphlets and other material are sold at cost prices.

UNITED STATES COMMITTEE ON EDUCATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION

A small group of educators voluntarily associated as a research body to study problems of international educational reconstruction.

2 West 45th Street
New York 19, N. Y.

Telephone: Vanderbilt 6-1948

Dr. Reinhold Schairer, Research Director

PURPOSE: To develop concrete plans and actions leading toward the reestablishment and extension of highly efficient and truly democratic educational systems, based on equality, justice and friendly cooperation among the freedom-loving nations of the world. As the Axis powers have done everything possible to weaken, enslave and destroy education in the invaded countries, our common task is to reconstruct and reestablish democratic education with greatest possible speed. After victory, democratic educational systems will be needed as the basis for and the condition of every other form of reconstruction in the social, economic and political field. (Amplified paraphrase of statement of aims issued by the Institute on Educational Reconstruction April 8, 1943)

ORGANIZATION: Since 1935 London University's School of Education has initiated research in the field of educational reconstruction. Contacts with many educators throughout Europe were established. The first British Committee on Educational Reconstruction was formed in England in 1939, and in 1940 this group invited American friends to join them in taking active steps leading toward postwar educational reconstruction. At the Institute for Advanced Study, in Princeton, New Jersey, the United States Committee on Educational Reconstruction was formed in 1940. As London University had done before, New York University in 1941 took an equal share of responsibility in the newly-organized committee.

Its present officers are: chairman, E. George Payne, dean of the School of Education, New York University; vice-chairmen, Harry Woodburn Chase, chancellor of New York University, and Robert Gordon Sproul, president of the University of California; secretary, Spencer Miller, Jr., of the Workers Education Bureau of America; research director, Dr. Reinhold Schairer, visiting professor of education, New York University; executive committee: Stephen Duggan, director of the Institute of International Education; Willard E. Givens, executive secretary of the National Education Association; E. C. Lindeman, professor of the New York School of Social Work; Alonzo F. Myers, chairman of the Department of Higher Education, School of Education, New York University; George Stoddard, commissioner of education of the State of New York; George Zook, president of the American Council on Education; and S. L. Hamilton, of New York University.

The Committee, in practice, functions largely as an agency which plans and directs the policies for various subsidiary committees and affiliated organizations:

I. Subcommittees and subsidiaries

a. Research groups

1. Commission on the Establishment of an International Education Office -- Alonzo F. Myers, New York University, chairman
2. Commission on International Exchanges and Scholarships and International Rehabilitation Scholarship Plan (subsection of the Commission) -- both under the chairmanship of Stephen Duggan, Institute of International Education, 2 West 45th Street, New York
3. Commission on Problems of Women in the Postwar World
4. Commission on Activities and Projects Across Frontiers -- E. George Payne, New York University, chairman
5. Institute on the Re-education of Axis Countries -- Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen Rohde, former minister to Denmark, chairman. (This institute, with members from 10 nations, meets every second week and publishes regular reports.)

b. Action group

1. World Education Service Council, 2 West 45th Street, New York

II. Affiliated organizations (working independently)

- a. Women's Council for Postwar Europe, Inc. -- Miss Marie Ginsberg, 366 Madison Avenue, New York, chairman
- b. Student Committee for Workshops in International Education -- Mrs. E. Reich, 2 West 45th Street, New York (World Education Service Council), chairman
- c. Midwest Committee on Educational Postwar Reconstruction of the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota

WAR RELIEF SERVICES - NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE CONFERENCE

A special arm of the National Catholic Welfare Conference rendering relief and morale services to war-stricken people in 36 countries throughout the world.

350 Fifth Avenue
New York 1, N. Y.

Telephone: Wisconsin 7-8585

Right Reverend Monsignor Patrick A. O'Boyle, Executive Director

PURPOSE: To render relief and morale services to war-stricken populations, regardless of nationality, color or creed.

ORGANIZATION: This organization operates as an official agency of the administrative board of the National Catholic Welfare Conference (NCWC) and as a participating service of the National War Fund.

Basic to the War Relief Services program are the purposes of the organization, described in its articles of incorporation as "unifying, coordinating and organizing the Catholic people of the United States in works of education, social welfare, immigrant aid and other activities."

Original sponsor for War Relief Services (WRS) was not the Conference but the Bishops' War Emergency and Relief Committee, which was set up in 1939. After doing a great deal in the line of international and national war emergency relief and morale work, the committee set up WRS in June, 1943, to carry on this work under its own board of trustees. War Relief Services is separately incorporated and is therefore quite independent of the other branches or departments of the NCWC.

War Relief Services, as an organization, is headed by a board of trustees, identical with the administrative board of the NCWC, and a governing committee, both of which are made up of Catholic Hierarchy; an advisory committee composed of prominent Catholic laymen and laywomen; and an executive staff headed by Monsignor O'Boyle. Its office staff numbers 45, the field staff 27. The organization uses approximately 16,000 volunteer workers, both lay and men and women in religious orders.

War Relief Services works through the Catholic Committee for Refugees in administering relief to war refugees in the United States. For them, it provides immigration and employment service and medical and dental care, also material relief.

INTERNATIONAL INTERESTS: The international relationships of War Relief Services, working as it does in constant liaison with affiliated groups in 36 countries, are necessarily complex. This agency is certified to work in these countries by the President's War Relief Control Board. As a voluntary agency, it is independent of government control.

WARTIME OPERATIONS: In brief, WRS provides such varied kinds of assistance as: aid for evacuated children and refugees, nursing service, supplementary relief, medical care and clothing, dispensaries, infirmaries, hospitals, sanitoriums and rest centers, and welfare centers in refugee camps and for the use of the military, plans for educational, recreational and occupational programs and necessary materials for such programs, clubs for merchant seamen, and expert social workers for UNRRA (on a loan basis) for relief work in the Balkans.

The organization supplies many of these services on a tremendous scale. For example, in Switzerland, where WRS works through the Swiss Catholic Mission, the latter takes care of thousands of refugees from virtually all European countries. For the war-stricken civilian populations of Italy, Sicily and Sardinia, in a recent church collection through 32 archdioceses and dioceses in the United States, in a period of three weeks, more than five million pounds of clothing were collected.

As further indications of the scope of this organization's activity: In China, WRS, operating through the Chinese Catholic Medical Service, assists in the maintenance of hundreds of infirmaries and dispensaries in addition to numerous hospitals, all of which offer medical attention to civilians and to wounded Chinese military.

Also, WRS operates 22 Catholic Maritime Clubs in the United States, Halifax, Curacao, England and Scotland, and plans are under way to open additional clubs in other foreign ports where the need for this service is apparent.

War Relief Services operates a world-wide program of services to prisoners of war. Hundreds of thousands of recreational, educational, occupational and religious supplies are provided prisoners of war of all nationalities.

WORLD ALLIANCE FOR INTERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIP THROUGH THE CHURCHES
American Council

Voluntary organization for cooperative activity among churches working toward the achievement of international peace.

70 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, N. Y.

Telephone: Algonquin 4-2720

Henry A. Atkinson, General Secretary

PURPOSE: "The purpose of this Alliance shall be the promotion of international friendship and peace, the avoidance of war, and the mobilization into a conscious force for international good will of all men and women who share in the great hope of a world in which war will have been abolished, whatever may be their religious faiths, political affiliations or diversified views as to instruments or forms for the attainment of the universal brotherhood of peace." (Official statement)

ORGANIZATION: The World Alliance was created by the Church Peace Union in 1914 to give a more democratic expression to its principles. The Alliance, with headquarters as above, is the American Council of the World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches, which before the war included 34 national councils in Europe, China, Japan, Australia and New Zealand, with headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland. The American Council of the Alliance is a membership organization and derives some of its financial support from membership fees but in practice is an operating arm of the Church Peace Union.

The task of the American Council of the World Alliance is primarily to influence public opinion through the churches and other religious organizations. Its activities include: (1) cooperation with local, state and religious groups in strengthening the peace programs of the churches; (2) promotion of the study of world order through committees in the local churches; (3) publication of a monthly News Letter, as well as pamphlets and study packets for the use of religious groups and individuals; (4) counsel with church workers on special problems of peace education through an information service; (5) organization of conferences and institutes for ministers and church workers, for seminary and college students, on peace aims and world order; (6) arrangement of interchange of ministers between the United States and European countries; (7) joint action with other councils of the World Alliance and cooperation with other international religious agencies to promote international goodwill and to coordinate efforts for peace; (8) promo-

tion of interreligious conferences on religious objectives for world order as exemplified by the Pattern for Peace signed by leaders of the three great faiths; (9) establishment of a local unit to coordinate all postwar study efforts in such communities.

Officers of the American Council of the Alliance include: president, Right Reverend G. Ashton Oldham, D. D., Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Albany; treasurer, Dr. Edgar J. Fisher, assistant director of the Institute of International Education; general secretary, Henry A. Atkinson. The vice-presidents represent the interfaith basis of the Alliance; they are Rabbi Philips Bernstein, Bishop James C. Baker of the Methodist Church, and Most Reverend Francis J. Haas of the Catholic Church.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The central headquarters of the Alliance remain, theoretically, at least, in Geneva, where a skeleton staff is still maintained. A member of the American delegation to the International Council of the Alliance left some time ago for Geneva to survey conditions in the European countries which formerly had councils affiliated with the Alliance. During the active days of the World Alliance, funds from the Church Peace Union endowment were allocated to the international office in Geneva, which in turn re-allocated the funds to various member councils, each of which had also its own supplementary methods of financing.

MEMBERSHIP: Membership, which is open to all, includes a subscription to the monthly News Letter and use of the information service and entitles the members to receive other literature issued by the World Alliance.

Member of World Alliance: \$1 a year.

Cooperating associate: \$2 a year.

Contributing associate: \$5 a year.

Supporting associate: \$10 or more.

PUBLICATIONS: The following are representative publications of the American Council of the World Alliance:

World Alliance News Letter -- 10 issues a year; included in membership (payable annually) of \$1 member; \$2 cooperating associate; \$5 contributing associate; quantity rates for groups, 50¢ a year for five or more subscriptions; single copy, 5¢.

Worship Services for Peace and Brotherhood -- 5¢ a copy.

The Study of Peace Aims in the Local Church -- Fagley; one copy, 3¢; 12 copies, 30¢.

PUBLICATIONS (continued):

The American Churches and World Order -- revised edition; issued jointly with the Council for Social Action; includes Nos. 3 and 14a; one packet, 35¢.

Religious Literature for Chaplains and Service Men -- revised check list; free to chaplains.

Half of Humanity: Far Eastern Peoples and Problems, by M. Searle Bates; one copy, 10¢; 12 copies, \$1.

Crossroads of Conflict: European Peoples and Problems, by Carl J. Hambro; one copy, 10¢; 12 copies, \$1.

Anti-Semitism, Inc. -- reprint from September, 1943, News Letter; one copy, 1¢; 100 copies, \$1.

Pattern for Peace (Catholic, Jewish and Protestant Declaration on World Peace) -- one copy, 1¢; 100 copies, \$1.

World Alliance (American Council) Principles, Program, Procedure and Privileges of Membership -- leaflet; free.

WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES
(American Committee)

An ecumenical movement of Christian churches.

297 Fourth Ave.
New York 10, N. Y.

Telephone: Gramercy 5-3475

Henry Smith Leiper, Executive Secretary

PURPOSE: "1) To enable the churches to function as one Christian body throughout the world.
2) To facilitate common action by the churches.
3) To promote cooperation in study.
4) To promote the growth of ecumenical consciousness in the members of all churches.
5) To carry on the work of two former world movements.
6) To establish relations with denominational federations of worldwide scope and other ecumenical movements.
7) To call world conferences on specific subjects."

ORGANIZATION: The World Council of Churches, which is now in the process of formation, already consists of 88 churches in 29 countries. It is an outgrowth of the ecumenical conference in 1937 on "Life and Work" in Oxford and on "Faith and Order" in Edinburgh and the 1938 Provisional Conference at Utrecht. The World Council will discharge its functions through an Assembly which will be the principal authority and which will meet every five years, and through appointed commissions, established under the authority of the Assembly.

The present Provisional Committee is headed by: the Archbishop of Canterbury, chairman; Marc Boegner (France), Archbishop S. Germanos (England), John R. Mott (U. S.), vice-chairmen; W. A. Visser 't Hooft (Switzerland), general secretary; Henry Smith Leiper (U. S.) secretary for America; Adolph Keller (Switzerland) consultant. Douglas Horton is the chairman of the American Committee.

Until the formative period of the World Council ends in the holding of the first World Assembly the matter of financial support is left to the voluntary action of the constituent churches in each country.

There are branch offices of the World Council in Sweden (Ecumenica Institute, Sigtuna), Great Britain (21 Bloomsbury Street, London, W.C.1), Switzerland (41 Avenue de Champel, Geneva), and Canada (3 Willocks Street, Toronto 5).

The World Council will offer counsel and provide opportunity of united action in matters of common interests; it may take action on behalf of constituent churches in such matters as one or more of them may commit to it; it will have authority to call regional and world conferences on specific subjects as occasion may require. However, the Council will not have the power to legislate for the churches.

The Council's present activities include: chaplaincy service to the Prisoners of War in conjunction with the Y. M. C. A.'s War Prisoner's Aid; distribution of Bibles and other Christian literature in cooperation with the American Bible Society; coordination of church aid for refugees; reconstruction and inter-church aid, with headquarters in Geneva and a representative staff contributed by the member churches functioning with national committees in the devastated lands.

MEMBERSHIP: Churches which express agreement with the basis upon which the Council is founded are eligible for membership. The Friends of the World Council of Churches, Inc. is an organization established by the American Committee to discharge the responsibility of promotion and support of the World Council in this country. In its membership are enrolled local churches and individuals who contribute. A quarterly bulletin, The World Council Courier, is sent to its members.

PUBLICATIONS: International Christian Press and Information Service, weekly, \$2.50 per year.

World Council Courier, quarterly, 25¢ per year.

Christendom, quarterly, \$3.00 per year.

Reconstruction and Inter-Church Aid in Europe, W. A. Visser

't Hooft, 15¢.

The American Churches and the Churches of Europe, Samuel

McCrea Cavert.

What is the Church Doing, Henry P. Van Dusen, 60¢.

The Struggle of the Dutch Church, W. A. Visser 't Hooft, 25¢.

The Church's Battle for Europe's Soul, A. L. Warnshuis, 25¢.

The European Churches, W. T. Elmslie.

Total list of publications available on request.

WORLD STUDENT RELIEF

North American Affiliated Committee

A cooperative project of student groups to render aid to students and professors who are victims of war conditions.

8 West 40th Street
New York 18, N. Y.

Telephone: Chickering 4-5890

Roland Elliott, Executive Secretary of N.A.A.C.

PURPOSE: The work of the WSR is administered on the basis of the following principles:

"Impartial service to all students and professors in need, irrespective of religion, race, country or nationality; individualized service with an emphasis upon intellectual, spiritual and ethical forces represented by WSR and embodied in its constituent movements; rehabilitation of university life in its full scope rather than relief only; cooperation among students and faculties inspired and sustained by the ideal of international student solidarity; promotion of self-help and cooperative efforts in addition to direct assistance; reliance upon indigenous leadership; cooperation with other agencies concerned with student relief." (Official Statement)

ORGANIZATION: In March 1940, the International Student Service, Pax Romana and the World Student Christian Federation, the three major student organizations then in existence, created the European Student Relief Fund in Geneva as the coordinating agency of their student relief projects. In the ensuing years, ESRF expanded its activities in behalf of student prisoners of war and student refugees, as well as students suffering from famine and disease in occupied countries.

In August 1943, the three affiliated organizations extended their cooperation on a world-wide scale, creating the World Student Relief as the united channel for their international relief activities in Europe, North America, China and other areas where the need might arise. The central headquarters of WSR is at 13 Rue de Calvin, Geneva. Andre de Blonay is the General Secretary.

With the formation of WSR, the North American Affiliated Committee was established with an office in New York to administer the WSR program in the United States and Canada and in other areas more easily reached from this continent.

The relief work undertaken by WSR is an international activity. In the United States it is supported by a separate organization, the World Student Service Fund, described elsewhere in the directory. The administration

of relief is conducted in close cooperation with private agencies, government organizations, religious groups and other existing international organizations as well as through WSR's own efforts and in its own name.

DOMESTIC OPERATIONS: The North American Affiliated Committee cooperates primarily with the War Prisoners' Aid of the YMCA in supplying the educational needs of students and professors who are prisoners of war in Europe and the Far East as well as in the United States and Canada. The NAAC has one secretary, Dale Brown, in Canada, and another in New York, Howard Hong, both of whom work with the staff of War Prisoners' Aid. The program involves furnishing books and periodicals. For this purpose, the Individual Book Service was organized. Individual requests are received directly from the camps and through field secretaries of War Prisoners' Aid. From February to July 1944, Individual Book Service sent out 2500 books and pamphlets, all donations of World Student Relief. In cooperation with War Prisoners' Aid, an Educational Kit was recently sent to every prison camp in the United States, containing 113 books, dictionaries and texts in the English language, for the use of instructors and students and to guide camp requests. The educational program has expanded and approval has been obtained from Army authorities to permit the administration of courses at the university level. WSR has also cooperated in making it possible for students to take regular correspondence courses from American universities.

In supplying the educational needs of Allied prisoners abroad, the NAAC is able, through the Individual Book Service, to fill requests for books originating with the individual prisoners of war. The NAAC acts as the agent for American student requests involving relations with American universities. NAAC, in cooperation with War Prisoners' Aid, is also responsible for shipping, after censorship, the books collected by the World Student Service Fund in its periodical drives conducted in American colleges for Allied prisoners abroad.

Assistance in the form of scholarships and loans is rendered to high school and college European refugee students in the United States through the Institute of International Education. Financial assistance also is given to the National Japanese American Student Relocation Council which is responsible for relocating evacuee students and placing them in colleges throughout the country.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: Relief activities abroad may take any of the following forms: material relief (food, clothing, medical supplies), books and study materials, scholarships, help in reestablishing and strengthening student centers and homes, cooperating in student exchanges, and, in addition, rehabilitation of intellectual, social and spiritual life, either directly or through the activities of constituent movements. Included in the beneficiaries of WSR aid are students who, because of the circumstances of war, may not at the time be enrolled in universities.

WSR also recognizes as part of its responsibility the aid and encouragement of students and professors in relating themselves significantly to community relief and reconstruction beyond the life of the university.

Although WSR maintains an administrative staff and a small number of trained relief workers, whenever possible the projects are undertaken by students and professors themselves in cooperation with other existing relief agencies of the country.

The principle of impartiality in the giving of relief has made it possible for projects in Europe (administered by the European Student Relief Fund) to keep functioning during the war in most of the belligerent and occupied countries. Through the Geneva secretariat, contacts were made with camps for Allied prisoners and European nationals and books and supplies made their way to many students. It was also possible for the traveling secretaries of WSR and War Prisoners' Aid to help in the administration of university courses in these camps.

Relief to uprooted students in the USSR is provided by the Student Department of the Soviet Youth Anti-Fascist Committee with WSR funds transmitted through the Russian War Relief.

The British World Student Relief Committee is an affiliate of World Student Relief. WSR operates in China, Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand, South Africa, France, Sweden, and Switzerland through constituent national committees.

POSTWAR PLANS: WSR has made systematic studies to determine the conditions and needs of students and student life in Europe. The results of these studies have been prepared as Postwar Reconstruction Reports by the Department of University Research and Information of the International Student Service.

World Student Relief has been recognized by UNRRA as a world agency specializing in the rehabilitation of university life. WSR workers have already begun to operate in the Near East and Greece under the jurisdiction of UNRRA. In countries where UNRRA does not exist and when UNRRA's work is completed, WSR will work directly through its own committees and in close cooperation with the governments of the countries concerned.

PUBLICATIONS:

Fighting Against Hunger and Despair, report of the war relief activities of the European Student Relief Fund.

Serving Students in War-Time China, report of the National Student Relief Committee.

Postwar Reconstruction Reports.

WORLD STUDENT SERVICE FUND

An independent, educational and fund-raising agency for student relief projects, operating primarily in the colleges, universities, preparatory schools, and theological seminaries of the United States.

8 West 40th Street
New York 18, N. Y.

Telephone: Wisconsin 7-7686

Sidney Lovett, Chaplain of Yale University,
Chairman of the General Committee
Huntley Dupre, Executive Secretary

PURPOSE: To raise money for world student relief and, in addition, to conduct educational campaigns to create international bonds between students throughout the world and particularly to make American students aware of their responsibilities for the intellectual, moral and physical reconstruction of student life in war torn areas.

ORGANIZATION: The work of student relief began in 1937 when the Far Eastern Student Emergency Fund raised money for students in war devastated China. With the spread of war to Europe, the European Student Service Fund was organized in 1940 and shortly afterward the two Funds were merged into the World Student Service Fund.

WSSF has two sponsors: the Student Service of America, Inc. which is responsible for the relief of refugee students in the United States, and the United States section of the World Student Christian Federation which includes: the National Intercollegiate Christian Council, the Student Volunteer Movement, the Interseminary Movement, University Commission of the Council of Church Boards of Education. Although the principal sponsoring groups are Protestant, the funds are administered without discrimination as to religion and on an international, interracial, non-political basis.

WSSF does not administer funds under its own name. It allocates the administration of relief to the National Student Relief Committee in Chungking, the European Student Relief Fund in Geneva and the North American Affiliated Committee of World Student Relief in New York. (For details on the administration of relief abroad, see World Student Relief, described elsewhere in the Directory.)

The policy and program of WSSF are determined by representatives of the sponsoring groups and additional cooperating organizations who compose the WSSF General Committee. Sidney Lovett, Chaplain of Yale University is the Chairman of the General Committee. President of WSSF for 1945-46 is Dr. Meta Glass, President of Sweet Briar College.

The WSSF office in New York exists primarily to help colleges conduct drives for student relief. Its help is available in the following ways: visits of its traveling secretaries, provision of speakers for college campaigns, promotional literature and campaign aids, a monthly newsletter, and special reports and bulletins from the relief projects abroad.

WSSF also sponsors periodical book collections in colleges and universities in the United States for shipment abroad.

Funds are transmitted abroad by cable under United States Treasury Department licenses. For the year 1944-45, WSSF has set a campaign goal of \$500,000.

PUBLICATIONS: WSSF Handbook, issued annually
WSSF Newsletter, available on request
The Story of World Student Relief 1937-1944, a report to the constituency of the World Student Service Fund

WOMEN'S COUNCIL FOR POSTWAR EUROPE, INC.

Voluntary educational organization in the field of international activities for women.

366 Madison Avenue
New York 17, N. Y.

Telephone: Circle 6-9787

Miss Marie Ginsberg, President

PURPOSE: The purpose of the Council is, educationally, to bring American and European women together; to coordinate and act as a clearing-house for the international activities of existing women's organizations.

ORGANIZATION: The Women's Council for Postwar Europe, Inc., was founded in the spring of 1943. It is supported by contributions and has been aided, in some of its activities, by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. It is cooperating with the United States Committee on Educational Reconstruction, but is financially independent. It is administered by a president and board of directors, and by an executive committee. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, eminent leader of feminist movements, and the Honorable Ruth Bryan Owen Rohde, former United States minister to Denmark, are honorary presidents. Miss Marie Ginsberg, for many years with the League of Nations in Geneva, is president.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The Council is interested, for purposes of reciprocal education, in women's groups and movements, particularly in the liberated countries of Europe. It has no present foreign affiliations, but hopes eventually to promote groups similar to the Council in other countries.

WARTIME OPERATIONS: The Council, in cooperation with the United States Committee on Educational Reconstruction and New York University, sponsored an institute on girls' and women's education, October 20-21, 1943. It has since prepared a carefully compiled list of women experts who are willing to help in the rehabilitation of the war-devastated countries. An agreement has been established with the Save the Children Federation concerning a relief project, kits for Europe's children, which will provide practical help to young mothers and their babies in allied European countries. Mrs. Gerda Schairer has charge of this project. The Council has sponsored the "treasure chest" campaign for the provision of books for children of devastated countries. The first shipment of these chests has already been made. This activity, which is carried on with the collaboration of schools, libraries, the Camp Fire Girls, Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, and the children's department of the American Library Association, is under the direction of Madame Ninon Tallon, chairman of the book

committee of the Council. In addition to the "treasure chest" program, the Council plans to prepare and publish, in all the languages of the liberated countries of Europe, a series of children's books covering the history of the war and portraying deeds of devotion and comradeship by young people. The Council invites the collaboration of all women and women's organizations in its work.

MEMBERSHIP: Membership is available to all who endorse the Council's educational program. The fee for active membership is \$5 a year. There are also auxiliary and junior group memberships at \$2 and \$1 a year. A minimum contribution of \$50 makes a person a sponsor; a one-time donation of \$500 entitles one to life membership.

PUBLICATIONS: The Council has as yet published only a few pamphlets describing its work and plans. In addition to the children's book series noted above, it plans, however, an international bulletin, to be issued at intervals, dealing with all subjects of international interest to women.

WOODROW WILSON FOUNDATION AND WOODROW WILSON MEMORIAL LIBRARY

A public service foundation chiefly concerned with publications and education on international and postwar problems.

8 West 40th Street
New York 18, N. Y.

Telephone: Lackawanna 4-7364

Mrs. Burnett Mahon, Executive Director

PURPOSE: "Its particular object: the promotion of public welfare, the advancement of liberal thought and the furtherance of peace through justice." (Official statement)

ORGANIZATION: The Woodrow Wilson Foundation was created in 1922 in recognition of the national and international services of Woodrow Wilson, "who furthered the cause of human freedom and proposed practical methods for the cooperation of the liberal forces of mankind throughout the world". Funds were raised from 200,000 individuals by popular subscription.

In 1929 the Woodrow Wilson Foundation established the Woodrow Wilson Library which contains a complete collection of documents published by the League of Nations; these include the publications of the International Labor Office, the Permanent Court of International Justice, and the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation. The Library contains, in addition to the League documents, an extensive selection of scholarly works in the fields of international law, international relations, peace, arbitration and related subjects. Its collection of postwar material has expanded until it is one of the most comprehensive in the country, an attempt having been made to acquire all postwar planning reports and studies from this country and abroad, from both public and private agencies. This collection alone contains several thousand books and pamphlets. The entire Library numbers over 10,000 volumes. The Library is available for research and for group meetings. It has been increasingly used as a postwar information center.

The Foundation's board of directors is headed by Arthur Sweetser, author and chairman of the United Nations Information Board, as president; Harry Gideonse, president of Brooklyn College, is vice-president, and Mrs. Charles E. Simonson is secretary. The board also includes such public figures as Archibald MacLeish, Assistant Secretary of State; Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., wife

of the Secretary of the U. S. Treasury; Miss Marion E. Park, president emeritus of Bryn Mawr College; James T. Shotwell, author and publicist; Raymond Gram Swing, commentator, and Sumner Welles, former Assistant Secretary of State.

WARTIME OPERATIONS: The Foundation distributes widely to schools, universities, libraries, organizations and interested individuals material pertaining to international and postwar problems. It is sponsoring a series of 13 broadcasts over approximately 70 radio stations called "How Can We Make the Victory Stick?". They are being given by Dr. D. F. Fleming, professor of international relations, Vanderbilt University.

The Foundation has made a number of grants to organizations carrying on work in the international field. During 1943-44 it gave \$4,000 to the Commission to Study the Organization of the Peace, and a grant of \$1,000 to the National League of Women Voters for a campaign called "Stop Isolation Now."

The Foundation has cooperated actively with government agencies. It has lent its clipping files to the OWI and cooperates with the State Department in the distribution of certain public documents.

On Wilson's birthday, December 28, 1944, the Foundation presented the Woodrow Wilson Award for Distinguished Service to Marshal Jan Smuts of South Africa.

PUBLICATIONS: Recent publications include:

Our Second Chance. - quotations from prominent Americans showing parallels between 1919 and today.

Official Documents Issued during the Two World Wars - Wilson's Fourteen Points, the Atlantic Charter, United Nations Declaration, the Fulbright and Connally Resolutions, the Moscow, Cairo, and Teheran Declarations.

Proposals for the Establishment of a General International Organization as Submitted by the Dumbarton Oaks Conference, Washington, D. C., October 9, 1944.

World Organization: An Annotated Bibliography - compiled by Hans Aufricht. Revised, January, 1945.

Woodrow Wilson - by David Loth.

All publications are free upon request.

WORKERS EDUCATION BUREAU OF AMERICA

A national agency devoted to workers' education in the United States.

1440 Broadway
New York 18, N. Y.

Telephone: Pennsylvania 6-8975
Cable Address: EDUCATION

John D. Connors, Secretary and Director

PURPOSE: "The purpose of the Bureau, as originally conceived, in 1921, was to serve as a clearing-house of information and guidance in the development of workers' education in the United States. While maintaining this original aim, and enlarging its activities to meet new needs, the Bureau has also, during the past 24 years, become the recognized agency through which the American Federation of Labor carries on a workers' educational program for its seven million members." (Official Statement)

ORGANIZATION: The Bureau, which was founded in 1921, is a national educational agency with which the American Federation of Labor and more than 500 national and international unions, state federations of labor, central bodies, local unions, and workers' educational enterprises are affiliated. Any non-communist union may become an affiliate of the Bureau, which is supported by the membership dues of such affiliates. The headquarters of the organization are in New York. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, is its honorary president. Its director and secretary, John D. Connors, has a long background in labor organization and education, and is well known as a lecturer on economic and labor subjects.

The Bureau has steadily broadened its program, particularly through the organization of institutes of labor at various colleges and universities. The oldest continuing annual institute, at Rutgers University, will hold its 15th session in June, 1945. Others have recently been held at Wellesley, University of Denver, University of Nebraska, and elsewhere. The WEB does not conduct these institutes, but collaborates with representatives of the school or university, and of the labor movement, in their preparation. The Bureau is constantly engaged in setting up new institutes and in acting as advisor on other less comprehensive programs for labor education. In general, it handles all requests for information and advice on labor education in the United States.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The Bureau, through its director, is represented on the steering committee of the Liaison Committee for International Education. It maintains contact with the Workers' Educational Associations of Great Britain, Canada, and other coun-

tries and with the International Labor Office in Montreal, and is a member of the World Association for Adult Education, with headquarters in London.

Early in 1945, Mr. Connors went to England as a representative of American labor under the joint auspices of the OWI and the Workers' Educational Association of Great Britain. This tour was part of an exchange arrangement, under which English lecturers from the WEA have already visited the United States. Similar exchanges of lecturers with other countries are contemplated after the war.

MEMBERSHIP: Membership in the Bureau is made up of affiliated unions and other labor organizations. There are now more than 500 affiliates, whose members include about 7,000,000 workers.

PUBLICATIONS: The Bureau maintains its own press and issues an extensive list of books, pamphlets, outlines, syllabi, skits and reprints in the fields of economics, history and all aspects of the labor movement. These range in price from 3¢ to \$1.00. It also publishes a monthly News Letter and, at intervals, issues the Workers' Education News.

WORLD EDUCATION SERVICE COUNCIL, INC.

An international educational organization founded to promote direct contact across frontiers from school to school, student to student, and teacher to teacher.

Room 1704
2 West 45th Street
New York 19, N. Y.

Telephone: Vanderbilt 6-1948

Dr. Reinhold Schairer, Executive Director

PURPOSE: "The objectives of the corporation are . . . : (1) to encourage and coordinate private efforts of individuals, schools, philanthropic agencies and educational organizations in providing intellectual, moral and material assistance to schools, students, teachers and educators of the countries that have suffered from aggression and invasion; (2) to encourage and support every effort of individuals and groups in the various countries toward self-responsibility and cooperative self-help in the field of education . . . ; (3) to appeal to organizations, schools, students, teachers, educators and philanthropically minded persons in freedom-loving countries to support such projects of emergency assistance in the field of education to the country in need and to create wherever possible personal contact between donor and receiver. . . ." (From the Charter)

ORGANIZATION: The Council, founded in June, 1944, was sponsored by the United States Committee on Educational Reconstruction, a private policy group composed of outstanding individuals in the educational field. It operates primarily as a fund-raising organization and is in the process of developing a manifold distribution program which will involve such affiliated agencies as the Save the Children Federation. E. George Payne, dean of the School of Education, New York University, is chairman of the Council, and Dr. Reinhold Schairer is executive director.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: Among the founding members nominated by national groups are persons of prestige, such as Professor Jacques Maritain among the representatives for France; Henrik de Kauffmann among those for Denmark; Professor Jan B. Kozak for Czechoslovakia; Mrs. D. A. Delprat for Holland; Mrs. Sigrid Undset for Norway; Professor Woo Che Fee for China; and Dr. Sava N. Kosanovich for Yugoslavia. The above individuals are designated soon to return to their own countries where they will establish groups to collaborate in the exchange activities of the Council.

WARTIME OPERATIONS: A tentative plan of operations includes:
(1) kits for students, composed of such supplies as tools for

workshops, paper, pencils and notebooks, gathered by American students from schools, homes and offices. With each contribution will go the name and address of the student donor as a means of establishing a personal contact with the recipient. The Save the Children Federation, 1 Madison Avenue, New York, cooperating with the Council, will act as the distributing agency for the kits; (2) "Tell the People" reports -- a project for scrapbooks to be prepared by European and American students and teachers on subjects of mutual interest as a basis for reciprocal exchange of ideas and information; (3) book parcels (in English); (4) child health centers -- individuals here donate \$150 to establish and maintain a health center for about one year in one European school; (5) school sponsorship -- collection of funds in the United States to aid European schools; (6) chests for physical fitness -- sports clothing and equipment; (7) international teacher centers -- collections to be made in the United States to establish in Europe centers to permit teachers from liberated countries to spend two or three months in centers for rest, health and exchange of ideas.

MEMBERSHIP: Membership consists of interested national groups, philanthropic and educational organizations and individuals. An educational group in or representing any country, if truly representative of the educational forces of the country, may be invited to form a National Education Service Association as part of the World Education Service Council. Memberships: individual, \$5 a year; junior (student), \$2; organization, \$50 (or on the basis of individual memberships); sustaining, \$100 or more; life, \$1,000; honorary contributing members, at least \$50 a month or a lump sum of at least \$5,000.

PUBLICATIONS:

Their Struggle Is Ours -- a report on schools, students and teachers in the Axis-occupied countries.

WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS

International organization devoted to Jewish world cooperation.

1834 Broadway
New York 23, N. Y.

Telephone: Circle 6-1900
Cable Address: CONGRESS

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Chairman, Executive Committee

PURPOSE: "The World Jewish Congress is a representative organization designed to enable Jews the world over to cooperate in dealing with their common problems as citizens of their various countries." (Official Statement)

ORGANIZATION: The Congress was organized in 1936, as the culmination of efforts since the end of the first World War to achieve effective international cooperation for the protection of the democratic liberties and rights of the Jews. After the first meeting of the Congress, which was held in Geneva, its headquarters were established in London. With the outbreak of the war involving Great Britain, in 1939, the central offices of the Congress were moved to New York. The World Jewish Congress is closely affiliated with the American Jewish Congress, with which it shares office space.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The Congress has a great number of foreign affiliates. It is the only remaining accredited body representing the Jews of Axis and occupied Europe, and has the cooperation and support of 17 Jewish committees-in-exile, representing the Jews of that region. The Jewish communities of the countries of North and South America are affiliated with the Congress through their central representative bodies. The Jewish community of Palestine is affiliated with the Congress through its representative body, the Vaad Leumi. Within the free zones of Europe, the Congress has active affiliates, the most important of which is the British section. The Congress is also represented in most of the neutral countries and in several of the British colonies. With the American Jewish Congress, it maintains the Institute of Jewish Affairs, a research body which is its central informational agency.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, eminent American rabbi, is chairman of the executive committee of the World Jewish Congress.

The Congress has been active in mobilizing the energy of its affiliates in United Nations countries in support of the war against the Axis. Within the limits of funds available and through such channels as the blockade makes possible, it has

extended material aid to Jews in occupied Europe. The Congress has made one of its major tasks "to receive, sift, and bring home to the governments and public opinion of the free countries the authentic facts of the horrible German program to exterminate the Jews." (The World Jewish Congress)

The Congress has sought to gain United Nations acceptance of constructive policies in this connection. Two such policies it has so far advocated without much success: "that the United Nations attempt to arrange for food and medical supplies to be sent under neutral supervision to the stricken Jews of Europe; and for the evacuation of European Jews from zones where they are in danger of extermination." (The World Jewish Congress)

The Congress has, however, been successful in gaining United Nations support for the policy of warning the Axis and satellite governments and peoples that the perpetrators of anti-Jewish acts will be punished. It has also secured the promise of representatives of a number of the United Nations that after the war the Jews will be established under conditions of legal equality, and that the grievous damages they suffered will, as far as possible, be repaired.

In the case of territories reoccupied by the United Nations, the World Jewish Congress has already been instrumental in securing important measures of rehabilitation. Through the Institute of Jewish Affairs, the Congress gathers data on the Jewish situation from a wide variety of sources, prepares and publishes factual analyses, and makes plans for postwar Jewish rehabilitation. In November, 1944, the Congress conducted at Atlantic City a conference on current and postwar Jewish problems, at which 310 representatives from 38 countries were present.

MEMBERSHIP: Membership in the World Jewish Congress is confined to representatives of its affiliated national and community groups.

PUBLICATIONS: The Institute of Jewish Affairs, the research organization sponsored jointly by the World Jewish Congress and the American Jewish Congress, carries on a broad program of publication. In addition, the World Jewish Congress publishes in its own name a weekly, Jewish Comment, and occasional informational pamphlets.

WRITERS' WAR BOARD

Devoted to the mobilization of American writers in the war effort.

122 East 42nd Street
New York, N. Y.

Telephone: Murray Hill 3-6800

Rex Stout, Chairman

PURPOSE: The Writers' War Board "serves as a clearing-house for the thousands of American writers who have contributed their talents by preparing, generally without compensation, articles, scripts, stories, poems, slogans, pamphlets and books on all aspects of the war." (Official statement)

ORGANIZATION: The Board was organized at the request of the Treasury Department in December, 1941. It is a private organization of approximately 20 members, writers of books, magazine material, plays, and radio scripts. It is financed by private contributions and its chairman and members receive no salary or reimbursement for expenses. The Office of War Information, however, maintains a liaison office and small clerical staff at the headquarters of the Board, to handle the flow of proposals from government agencies. Through this office are cleared all requests from government agencies wishing to obtain the volunteer services of writers. The Board also submits through this office manuscripts and ideas for consideration of the appropriate federal agency.

The Board has an advisory council, which never meets as a group but is rather a list of writers whom it can call upon for specific assignments. For the efficient application of special talent to specific problems, 33 committees have been established. In addition to working with the advisory council, the Board is in active correspondence with several thousand professional writers throughout the country. Rex Stout is chairman of the Board; Frederica Barach is executive secretary.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The Board has cooperated with the Overseas Branch of the Office of War Information, and has supplied OWI with many articles by well-known writers or recognized authorities on a variety of subjects. These articles have been used in many countries and translated into many foreign languages. The Board has supplied OWI with a list of writers capable of delivering broadcasts in foreign languages, has arranged a list of top newspaper writers to handle emergency news assignments for short-wave broadcasts, has advised on books for Italian publication, and has filled special requests for brief speeches and statements by known writers to be used on notable anniversaries in Allied countries.

The Board has also served for over a year and a half as a voluntary board of editors to obtain articles for the British magazine, Transatlantic, designed to serve the British public with authentic and well-written information about this country. It has furnished writers for the BBC weekly program, "Answering You", short-waved to England every week. In cooperation with the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, the Board has supplied pamphlets, radio scripts and movie scripts for use in South America. It has arranged for recordings used in successive Canadian war loan drives.

WARTIME OPERATIONS: The Board has, since its establishment, cooperated with many government departments and agencies, as well as with numerous private organizations engaged in war activities. Originally organized to enlist the aid of professional writers throughout the country in the sale of war bonds, it was very soon urged by federal agencies other than the Treasury Department, as well as by nongovernmental agencies, to lend its aid to many additional war projects. This it agreed to do and expanded its operations to include the initiation and execution of any enterprises that it believed might contribute toward the winning of the war and the peace.

Such enterprises include the provision of speakers and lecturers on war subjects, the arrangement of radio programs, and the distribution of educational material in a great variety of ways. Requests made by the armed services have received priority over all others. Material supplied, directly or indirectly, by the Board, has been used both for morale purposes in the field and for acquainting the American public with the armed forces. Its services on the home front have covered nearly the whole range of wartime and postwar planning activities calling for the information and stimulation of the American people.

PUBLICATIONS: The Writers' War Board issues regularly a monthly report to writers, a set of suggested editorials for local newspapers; provides a brief items service to war plants and house organs; a similar service suited especially to the needs of Army camp papers; a monthly war script for local radio stations, colleges and schools; and a special bulletin for cartoonists and comics magazines. In addition to this, it issues an annual report and occasional statements in mimeographed form.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
National Council

World-wide religious membership organization of young men.

347 Madison Avenue
New York 17, N. Y.

Telephone: Murray Hill 6-1200
Cable Address: FORSEC

Frank V. Slack, Executive Secretary of the International Board

PURPOSE: "A world-wide fellowship of men and boys united by common loyalty to Jesus Christ for the purpose of developing Christian personality and building a Christian society." (From a resolution adopted by the International Convention of YMCA's of North America and by the National Council of YMCA's of the United States, Cleveland, August, 1931)

ORGANIZATION: Young Men's Christian Associations are located in 1300 places in the United States, the first of them having been formed in 1851 following developments in Great Britain and on the European continent dating back to 1844. The American Associations are federated in a National Council and through it in a World Alliance with headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland.

YMCA's in the United States provide individual and group activities for a membership and total constituency of 2.5 million, among whom younger adults and older youth normally predominate. Twenty-five Associations conduct technical or junior colleges and vocational schools. Wartime programs among industrial workers and their families, and (through the USO) among members of the armed forces, have greatly increased the numbers served. The National Council is represented in the National Education-Recreation Council, the National Social Work Council and various other religious, educational and social work bodies concerned with postwar community planning.

The movement is financed by income from membership dues, revenue from buildings, voluntary contributions from individuals, funds, societies and foundations. World Service of the International Committee of the YMCA's of the United States and Canada raises its own funds, including contributions from local YMCA Associations, individual contributions, and money from funds and foundations.

Officers of the National Council of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States include: president, Howard A. Coffin, Detroit; chairman of the national board, Ralph W. Harbison, Pittsburgh; general secretary, Eugene E. Barnett, New York; chairman of the international committee, Harper Sibley, Rochester; chairman of the interna-

tional board, Cleveland E. Dodge, New York; and executive secretary of the international board, Frank V. Slack, New York.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: Among the international activities of the Association in normal times are the following:

Friendly Relations Work in North America: "For 30 years the YMCA, through its committee on friendly relations among foreign students, has helped to make the life of tens of thousands of foreign students easier -- through assistance with immigration regulations, help in securing travel information, counselling on personnel problems, emergency loans, part-time employment and many other services. The Committee aided 136 stranded students through emergency loans in 1940." (The YMCA Helps Young People to Live Normal Lives)

World "Y" Tours: "For 17 years the YMCA has conducted tours to Europe, the Far East and Latin America for American high school and college students. More than 1,500 young people have traveled abroad and studied the life and cultures of people, under trained leaders, in world "Y" tour groups.

"The international situation has lead to temporary discontinuance of tours to Europe, but during the summer of 1941 a small group of students visited South America under the leadership of Arnold E. Jenmy, for five years director of world "Y" tours." (The YMCA Helps Young People to Live Normal Lives)

Scholarships: Normally during a year up to six men from various parts of the world are brought here to study in colleges and in YMCA units, where they can participate in YMCA work. For 1945, there is provision in the budget for one man from Czechoslovakia to come, if possible.

Visits: In normal times YMCA men from Europe, South America, and Asia come to America to visit the YMCA. In 1943 there were some travels of Association leaders among other nations, such as the trip to North America of Hugo Cedergren, general secretary of the Swedish YMCA; the visit of J. C. Ceriani, general secretary of Montevideo, to the United States; and the visits of Harper Sibley, of the international committee, and Dr. D. A. Davis, of the World's Committee staff, to the South American Federation in the spring of 1944.

Conferences: It has been the practice of the World's Committee to have a conference of all "Y's" every four years; however, the last one held was the conference in India in 1937. From time to time, representatives of all the movements come to the United States for consultation.

The International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States and Canada directs the joint interests of the two National Councils in extending North American cooperation in personnel and financial support to YMCA movements in other countries. "World Service" is the title given to the work done by the International Committee, and its purpose is to build "self-directing, self-supporting and self-propagating YMCA movements" in the countries where it is at work. The YMCA has consistently followed the policy of sharing its economic resources with like-minded peoples, even though the period of return of value is undetermined. By the beginning of the war this program had spread to 32 countries.

WARTIME OPERATIONS: In rebuilding independent, indigenous units in war-torn countries, World Service is lending men of experience and grants of money. These men will seek out experienced, capable and reliable men in each country and with them reorganize the YMCA movements. The 1944 budget called for 52 permanent men in the field (18 in the Far East; 14 in South Asia, Africa, and the Middle East; 13 in Latin America; 7 in Italy; 2 in Poland; 1 in Rumania; 2 in service to Russians in Europe; 1 in Turkey) with an additional emergency staff of 18 (7 in the Far East; 8 in South Asia, Africa, and the Middle East; 1 in Bulgaria; 2 in Greece).

"A first claim on increased assistance from North America comes from movements of long-established relationship which are now despoiled by war and which will need generous help, both in staff and equipment, in rehabilitation and adjustment to new conditions. Such movements are those of China, Korea, the Philippines, Thailand, Burma, Greece, the Balkan countries, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Italy (Rome).

"A second group consists of long-related movements in countries not actually devastated by war but which the war and various political and economic influences have brought into enlarged significance for the postwar world and enlarged YMCA potentiality and need. These include India, Egypt, Palestine, and the various countries of Latin America." (From Policy Study Document #44, June 10, 1944)

Immediate Staff Plans: The YMCA has been requested to come back into Greece and reestablish a Greek YMCA as soon as possible. There was a YMCA and one American representative in Salonika (and, of course, other Greek YMCA Associations in Greece), but in 1939 the Metaxas government closed such establishments as the Salonika YMCA, and the national youth movement took over the other Associations. World Service is planning to send two people "under the umbrella of UNRRA" to reestablish the Greek

YMCA. This will not be a relief agency, but will get together dependable, experienced, capable local leaders and see what can be done to aid in local rehabilitation of the country.

To Italy the YMCA hopes to send Claude Nelson (under UNRRA). It had a building in Rome, Piazza Indipendenza, which was loaned to the Red Cross at the beginning of the war. Eventually the hope is to have a new and improved building in Rome.

Recently World Service has sent Paul Anderson, its senior man in Europe, to London and Paris. He is also representing War Prisoners' Aid of the YMCA and the French War Relief Societies in the United States. He will also be connected with the negotiations in Paris between the Russian-Church-in-Exile, the Anglican and Protestant Episcopal Church, and the Russian Church in the USA. He has a colleague, Donald Lowrie, of YMCA, who has been there since September at the City University. Lowrie is working from Geneva as his base with the YMCA World's Committee War Prisoners' Aid, with the Russians in Paris, and is continuing his work with interned American aviators in Switzerland.

To Poland, World Service plans to return Paul Super, who was director of the well-established Polish YMCA before the war and who has been directing activities of the Polish YMCA from here in recent years. Buildings had been built in Warsaw, Lodz, and Krakow, which have been allowed to function on a restricted basis, such as having a soup kitchen for children. There has been no direct communication with them, but contact has been maintained through War Prisoners' Aid (Switzerland).

One man, Ezra Young, is in Istanbul. The organization is not officially called the YMCA there, but is called Dershane, an American School; it has the same program as the YMCA, and to it World Service sends \$1,000 a year.

POSTWAR PLANS IN THE USA: Acting on behalf of the National Board, a committee on public affairs, a centennial committee (to observe the original organization in London in 1844), a research council, and other groups are engaged in planning and promoting studies and program adjustments in local Associations looking toward the postwar period: (1) adjusting normal programs to wartime and postwar needs; (2) strengthening vital religion and stimulating world thinking and action among the 2.5 million members and other participants; (3) creating a sense of responsibility for the new world order; and (4) providing guidance and re-education for youth during the demobilization and reconstruction period. Local YMCA's are, normally, related to community committees dealing with re-employment, guidance, and educational planning.

MEMBERSHIP: Open to boys and young men, without restriction of creed or color, who are in accord with its purposes, ideals and spirit.

Dues vary according to local conditions.

PUBLICATIONS:

National Council Bulletin -- monthly.

Postwar Concerns of the YMCA -- supplement to the National Council Bulletin; 1943.

In Wartime and After -- summary of the triennial assembly of YMCA secretaries; Paul M. Limbert, editor; 1942.

War Service and the Peacetime Program of the American YMCA -- reprint from the YMCA Year Book for 1941; Owen E. Pence, editor; 1942.

Educating for Civic Responsibilities -- by Paul M. Limbert; 1941.

Guide to Local YMCA Planning, Program Services, National Board -- 1943.

Today's Youth and Tomorrow's World -- 1939.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
National Board

An organization advancing the physical, social, intellectual, moral, and spiritual interests of young women.

600 Lexington Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Telephone: Plaza 3-4700
Cable Address: EMISSARIUS

Miss Margaret E. Forsyth, Executive of the Foreign Division

PURPOSE: "To unite in one body the Young Women's Christian Associations of the United States; to establish, develop and unify such Associations; to cooperate with the National YWCA's in other countries in developing their organizations; to advance the physical, social, intellectual, moral and spiritual interests of young women." (Official statement)

ORGANIZATION: The Young Women's Christian Association originated in England in 1855. A similar movement was begun in 1858 in New York City. The present national organization was created in 1906 with the National Board and executive committee as its executive bodies.

The Association in this country has a voting membership of approximately 560,000 women and girls composing 1,403 local units, representing such varied groups as business and industrial women, home women, college and university students, secondary school students, young employed girls, Negroes, Indians and the foreign-born. Users of facilities, participants of activities, etc., number about 2,950,738. The organization's programs vary from service to individuals, such as providing housing and food, to the most carefully developed group work along accepted modern lines. The central emphasis is on the development of the individual and the building of a society in which Christian ideals of living may be realized as fully as possible.

The National Board is financed by income from endowment and contributions from individuals, local YWCA's and foundations, sale of publications and conference fees. The regular annual budget averages approximately \$1,000,000. The World Emergency and War Victims Fund receives gifts from the National War Fund and the Church Committee on Overseas Relief and Reconstruction.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION -2-
National Board

WARTIME OPERATIONS: Three special wartime programs have been added to the regular work of the Association:

(a) The USO Division of the YWCA, financed by the USO through the National War Fund, whereby the YWCA as one of six member agencies serves women and men in the armed forces and in war production plants.

(b) The World Emergency and War Victims program, financed through the National War Fund and the Church Committee on Overseas Relief and Reconstruction, which provides money and personnel to strengthen the war work of the YWCA overseas wherever women are in need of help.

(c) The YWCA War Community Service, financed through appeals to war chests by American War-Community Services, Inc., of which the YWCA is one of six or seven member agencies. This service is developed for war industry communities where the need is great.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES: For the purposes of producing international confidence through a central consultative process and to insure joint world planning, the American YWCA in 1894 helped to organize an international body known as the World's Young Women's Christian Association. Although the National Board participates in the work of the World's Council through attendance at its meetings and helping in its policy determination, having indeed the largest number of members on its Council and the greatest financial investment in its budget of any country, yet as an autonomous national movement with an extensive international service program, it operates directly with the YWCA's in those countries where it has assumed service projects.

The types of service in which the American YWCA specializes abroad include shelter, food service, individual counseling, education, leadership training, group work, community cooperation, camps, health education and recreation. The service rendered is selective rather than of mass volume and directed primarily to women and girls.

There are 34 Americans now serving with the YWCA in 13 countries abroad, exclusive of Canada. They are all American citizens except one, who is Canadian. In a country or center where the YWCA has a strong indigenous development, the American staff works as a part of that unit, but where the work in the field is not well organized the American staff assumes major responsibility. American staff members seek to develop leaders within each country, the Americans thus serving in an advisory rather than in a detailed executive fashion as soon as the situation permits.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION -3-
National Board

A summary of the present disposition of overseas personnel will give some idea of foreign activities. In the Middle East there is a secretary in Istanbul who has been there since 1920. OWI has been working with her there at the Service Center. There are two American secretaries assigned to Beirut. One is general secretary and the other is concentrating on program to meet needs caused by the war. A few other women have been sent to the Middle East to work with the British War Services program.

Three are in Italy where they are working with the Allied Women's Army under the British YWCA. Three more have been loaned to UNRRA to go into Greece. Another has been sent to Cairo to go into Burma to work with the War Services of the British YWCA.

Five have been loaned to England to do regular YWCA work and are heading the organization in city Associations. One is in Newfoundland working in conjunction with the Canadian movement. The YWCA supports a secretary in India who is director of welfare work for women in the services.

The Association has always had a large interest in the China YWCA, which is very strong. It has a regular staff of five Americans there and gives a sizable sum to China from the War Fund.

In South America the YWCA has one secretary in Rio and another is on her way there; the War Fund makes a grant to war service program for the Rio YWCA. There are three American secretaries in the Argentine, and one in Chile and a second going there; two are in Mexico with a third to be added.

Another international activity is a program for the development of leadership among women of other countries.

Between 1940 and 1944 a total of 30 different staff members from 11 countries had received specialized training in the United States. The majority of these were under the supervision of the department of study. Geographically they represented Bolivia, British Guiana, China, India, Jamaica, Japan, Malaya, Mexico, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Philippine Islands and Uruguay. Of this total, two were enabled by the Foreign Division to go to other countries for training, one secretary from Malaya to China and one from Uruguay to Argentina.

While the number of secretaries coming to the United States for professional training was reduced after war began, the number of foreign visitors, students and non-students with whom the Foreign Division had active contacts increased greatly. In the summer of

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION -4-
National Board

1944, the Foreign Division experimented with planning experiences of training value on the membership level, when three Mexican business girls were brought to the United States, two to participate in the Southwestern Business and Industrial Conference and one to attend the Office Workers' Summer School. Many of these leaders from abroad who were forced to prolong their stay here in the United States indefinitely because of the war were helped to know and become acquainted with the YWCA and its program, thus preparing them for postwar leadership in their own countries. In 1940 the Foreign Division was in close touch with 38 individuals from 12 countries; by 1943 the number had increased to 286 from 53 countries and in 1944 the number continued to grow. Of these in 1943, 51 persons of 26 countries enjoyed especially selected experiences in the YWCA, such as local Association visits, camp and conference attendance, and in 1944 (January through August) 93 persons from 32 countries.

As the total number increased in recent years, students from countries heretofore having no contact with the Foreign Division were included, notably Iceland, the Soviet Union, and Thailand. European refugees wanted to register their interest in postwar reconstruction work, hoping to return home after the war. As the number from the Far East decreased, with the exception of the large China group stuck in the United States for the duration, the number of new arrivals from Latin American countries increased.

POSTWAR PLANS: 1. The American YWCA can make available its existing contacts and facilities to serve or supplement government and semi-government agencies. Since these contacts and facilities are not limited to the United States but exist in many countries, they should be of practical value in connection with reconstruction.

2. The special service the American YWCA assumes it will be asked to render abroad when hostilities cease is the restoring of the YWCA in certain countries where property has been destroyed, leadership rendered inactive and program discontinued or severely modified. This restoration will be for the purpose of insuring that the YWCA of the country plays its natural part in the rehabilitation of that country. The YWCA will probably be called on to help with large numbers of women and child refugees, with women and girls who are undernourished and broken in morale, with those who are seeking to rebuild their homes and find work. Since the YWCA has women of unusual leadership in its group and since these women constitute a potential nucleus for service the moment they are free to undertake it, the Association can be of immediate and exceptional service. Financial and program aid will, however, have to be provided at first. In other words, Associations abroad need to be mobilized and enabled.

3. Within the United States, the National Board will continue its services in connection with enemy alien interned women, refugees, groups of exiles and the Japanese-American relocation centers.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION -5-
National Board

4. The National Board would be willing to nominate a few carefully selected and especially equipped women, both Americans and other nationalities, to serve in government or semi-government groups in the early reconstruction period. It believes its long personnel experience and wide contacts would make this proposal of practical aid.

In addition to 34 now in overseas posts, the National Board can swiftly draw on workers who have served abroad who are now in positions in the United States and it can draw also on its secretariat of approximately 3,000 in YWCA's and USO centers throughout the country.

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION: The National Board constantly aids in the development of programs in community and student associations in the broad field of international education. This endeavor builds on interests in YWCA work in other countries and also on obligations of women and girls as American citizens. The objective is to increase interest in and understanding of other nations, so that the strength of Christian ideals can be mobilized in the building of a world community.

MEMBERSHIP: Each of the local units determines whether its members pay dues or not and practice is variable. Standard fee is \$1.00.

PUBLICATIONS:

The Woman's Press, published monthly.

AMERICAN ORGANIZATIONS INTERVIEWED

by the

Division of Foreign Information Research

as of February 14, 1945

(arranged categorically by fields of principal interest)

ADVERTISING (0)

AERONAUTICS (0)

AGRICULTURE (0)

AMERICANA (0)

ARCHITECTURE (2)

American Institute of Architects

International Congresses for Modern Architecture (Chapter for
Relief and Postwar Planning, Inc.)

ARMED FORCES (1)

National Vocational Guidance Association

ARTS (13)

American Academy of Arts and Letters

American Designers Institute

American Institute of Decorators

American Institute of Graphic Arts

College Art Association of America

Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art

Institute of Fine Arts, New York University

Iranian Institute of America

Pierpont Morgan Library

National Association of Women Artists, Inc.

National Institute of Arts and Letters

National Sculpture Society

New York Historical Society

COMMERCE (0)

COMMUNICATIONS (0)

COMMUNITY LIFE (9)

American Public Health Association

American War-Community Services

Association of Junior Leagues of America, Inc.

Cooperative League of the U. S. of America

Institute of Educational Research

National Committee on Housing, Inc.

National Federation of Settlements

National Recreation Association, Inc.

National Safety Council, Inc.

COOPERATIVES (1)

Cooperative League of the U. S. of America

ECONOMICS (4)

Cooperative League of the U. S. of America
League for Industrial Democracy, Inc.
Public Affairs Committee
Twentieth Century Fund

EDUCATION (67)

American Association for Adult Education
American Association for an International Office for Education
American Council on Education
American Education Fellowship
American Guild of Organists
American Institute of Graphic Arts
American Institute of Physics
American Jewish Committee
American Jewish Congress
American ORT Federation
American Schools and Colleges Association
Association of American Colleges
Boys' Clubs of America, Inc.
Boy Scouts of America
China Institute in America, Inc.
College Art Association of America
College Entrance Examination Board
Committee for Refugee Education
Commonwealth Fund
Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art
Council for Democracy, Inc.
Council on Foreign Affairs, Inc.
English-Speaking Union of the United States, Inc.
Foreign Policy Association, Inc.
Girl Scouts, Inc.
Institute for Intercultural Studies, Inc.
Institute of Current World Affairs
Institute of Educational Research
Institute of Fine Arts, New York University
Institute of International Education
Institute of Jewish Affairs
Intercollegiate Musical Council, Inc.
International House
International Student Assembly (and United States Student Assembly)
Iranian Institute of America
Italian Labor Education Bureau
Juilliard School of Music
League for Industrial Democracy, Inc.
Liaison Committee for International Education
Manhattan School of Education
Metropolitan Opera Guild, Inc.
Pierpont Morgan Library
National Conference of Christians and Jews

EDUCATION (continued)

National Council of Soviet-American Friendship
 National Education Association
 National Education-Recreation Council
 National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs
 National League of Nursing Education
 National Orchestral Association
 National Recreation Association, Inc.
 National Vocational Guidance Association
 Near East Foundation
 Netherland-America Foundation, Inc.
 New School for Social Research
 New York Historical Society
 Public Affairs Committee
 Rockefeller Foundation
 Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, Inc.
 Social Science Research Council
 Students International Union, Inc.
 United China Relief, Inc.
 United States Committee on Educational Reconstruction
 Women's Council for Postwar Europe, Inc.
 Woodrow Wilson Foundation and the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library
 Workers Education Bureau of America
 World Education Service Council
 World Jewish Congress

FASHIONS (0)

FOOD AND NUTRITION (1)

American Public Health Association

GEOGRAPHY (0)

GOVERNMENT, U. S. (2)

Institute of International Education
 United Nations Information Office and Board

HEALTH AND MEDICINE (15)

American Foundation for the Blind
 American Occupational Therapy Association
 American Public Health Association
 American-Soviet Medical Society
 American War-Community Services
 American Women's Hospitals
 Commonwealth Fund
 Hadassah, The Women's Zionist Organization of America, Inc.
 Medical Administration Service
 National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis
 National Health Council
 National League of Nursing Education
 National Medical Association
 National Tuberculosis Association
 Rockefeller Foundation

AMERICAN ORGANIZATIONS INTERVIEWED -4-

HISTORY, U. S. (1)

New York Historical Society

HOUSING (2)

National Committee on Housing, Inc.

Twentieth Century Fund

INDUSTRY (3)

American Management Association, Inc.

American Standards Association

National Safety Council, Inc.

INTERIOR DECORATING (1)

American Institute of Decorators

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS (30)

American Association for an International Office for Education

American Federation for Polish Jews, Inc.

American Jewish Committee

American Jewish Conference

American Jewish Congress

Americans United for World Organization

Central and Eastern European Planning Board

Council on Foreign Affairs, Inc.

English-Speaking Union of the United States, Inc.

Foreign Policy Association, Inc.

Freedom House, Inc.

Free World Association

Institute of Current World Affairs

Institute of International Education

Institute of Jewish Affairs

Institute of Pacific Relations, Inc., American Council of

International House

International Migration Service

International Student Assembly (and United States Student Assembly)

Iranian Institute of America

League of Nations Association, Inc.

Liaison Committee for International Education

National Council of Soviet-American Friendship

Rockefeller Foundation

Save the Children Federation, Inc.

Students International Union, Inc.

United Nations Information Board and Office

United States Committee on Educational Reconstruction

World Education Service Council

World Jewish Congress

JOURNALISM (0)

LABOR (4)

American ORT Federation

Italian Labor Education Bureau

Twentieth Century Fund

Workers Education Bureau of America

LAW (0)

LEARNED SOCIETIES, FOUNDATIONS AND INSTITUTES (9)

Commonwealth Fund
 Institute of Educational Research
 Institute of International Education
 New York Historical Society
 Rockefeller Foundation
 Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, Inc.
 Social Science Research Council
 Twentieth Century Fund
 Woodrow Wilson Foundation and Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library

LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS (2)

Pierpont Morgan Library
 Special Libraries Association

LITERATURE (5)

American Academy of Arts and Letters
 Authors' Guild
 Authors' League of America, Inc.
 National Institute of Arts and Letters
 Writers' War Board

MAGAZINES (1)

American-Soviet Medical Society

MERCHANDISING (0)

MOVIES (1)

Society of Motion Picture Engineers, Inc.

MUSIC (20)

American Academy of Arts and Letters
 American Composers Alliance, Inc.
 American Guild of Organists
 American Society of Authors, Composers and Publishers
 Eastman School of Music, University of Rochester
 Intercollegiate Musical Council, Inc.
 Juilliard School of Music
 League of Composers
 Manhattan School of Music
 Metropolitan Opera Guild, Inc.
 National Association for American Composers and Conductors
 National Bureau for the Advancement of Music, Inc.
 National Institute of Arts and Letters
 National Music Council, Inc.
 National Orchestral Association
 New Friends of Music, Inc.
 Oratorio Society of New York
 Philharmonic-Symphony League of New York
 Philharmonic Symphony Society of New York
 Rachmaninoff Memorial Fund, Inc.

NATIONAL GROUPS AND CULTURES (26)

American Federation for Polish Jews, Inc.
 American Jewish Committee

NATIONAL GROUPS AND CULTURES (continued)

American Jewish Conference
American Jewish Congress
American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee
American ORT Federation
Belgian War Relief Society, Inc.
China Institute in America, Inc.
English-Speaking Union of the United States, Inc.
Greek War Relief Association, Inc.
Hadassah, The Women's Zionist Organization of America, Inc.
Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Association
Institute of Jewish Affairs
International House
International Migration Service
Italian Labor Education Bureau
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
National Conference of Christians and Jews
National Council of Jewish Women
National Council of Soviet-American Friendship
National Medical Association
Netherland-America Foundation, Inc.
United China Relief, Inc.
United Jewish Appeal
United Nations Information Board and Office
World Jewish Congress

NATURAL RESOURCES (1)

Twentieth Century Fund

PATENTS AND COPYRIGHTS (0)

POLICE (0)

POLITICAL SCIENCE (2)

League of Nations Association, Inc.

New School for Social Research

POLLS, PUBLIC OPINION (0)

POSTWAR PLANNING (20)

American Association for an International Office for Education
American Jewish Conference
American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee
American Management Association, Inc.
Americans United for World Organization
Church Peace Union
Committee to Study the Organization of the Peace
Council for Democracy, Inc.
Federal Council of Churches of Christin America
Freedom House, Inc.
Free World Association
Greek War Relief Association, Inc.
Hadassah, The Women's Zionist Organization of America, Inc.
League of Nations Association, Inc.
Postwar World Council
Twentieth Century Fund

POSTWAR PLANNING (continued)

United Nations Information Office and Board
 United States Committee on Educational Reconstruction
 Woodrow Wilson Foundation and Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library
 World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches

PUBLIC WORKS (0)

RADIO (0)

RECREATION (9)

Amateur Athletic Union of the United States
 Boys' Clubs of America, Inc.
 Boy Scouts of America
 Camp Fire Girls, Inc.
 Girl Scouts, Inc.
 National Education-Recreation Council
 National Federation of Settlements
 National Recreation Association, Inc.
 United Seamen's Service

RELIEF, FOREIGN (31)

American Federation for Polish Jews, Inc.
 American Field Service
 American Jewish Conference
 American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee
 American Relief for France, Inc.
 Belgian War Relief Society, Inc.
 Christian Science War Relief Depot
 Church Committee for China Relief
 Church Committee for Relief in Asia
 Congregational Christian Service Committee
 English-Speaking Union of the United States, Inc.
 Foreign Missions Conference of North America
 Greek War Relief Association, Inc.
 Hadassah, The Women's Zionist Organization of America, Inc.
 Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Association
 International Migration Service
 International Missionary Council
 National Council of Jewish Women
 National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the USA
 Near East Foundation
 Refugee Relief Trustees, Inc.
 Russian War Relief, Inc.
 Save the Children Federation, Inc.
 Unitarian Service Committee
 United China Relief, Inc.
 United Jewish Appeal
 United States Committee for the Care of European Children, Inc.
 War Relief Services, National Catholic Welfare Conference
 Women's Council for Postwar Europe, Inc.
 World Education Service Council
 Young Men's Christian Association, National Council of

RELIGION (22)

American Bible Society
American-European Fellowship
American Guild of Organists
Christian Science War Relief Depot
Church Committee for China Relief
Church Committee for Relief in Asia
Church Peace Union
Congregational Christian Service Committee
Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America
Federation of Protestant Welfare Agencies, Inc.
Foreign Missions Conference of North America
International Missionary Council
Lutheran Welfare Council
National Conference of Christians and Jews
National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the USA
Refugee Relief Trustees, Inc.
Unitarian Service Committee
War Relief Services, National Catholic Welfare Conference
World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches
World Council of Churches
Young Men's Christian Association, National Council of
Young Women's Christian Association, National Council of

SCIENCE (6)

American Institute of Physics
American-Soviet Medical Society
American Standards Association
Commonwealth Fund
Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art
Rockefeller Foundation

SOCIAL PROBLEMS (48)

American Association for Adult Education
American Association of Social Workers
American Federation for Polish Jews, Inc.
American Foundation for the Blind
American Jewish Committee
American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee
American Occupational Therapy Association
American ORT Federation
American Prison Association
American Public Health Association
American War-Community Services
Association of Junior Leagues of America, Inc.
Boys' Clubs of America, Inc.
Boy Scouts of America
Child Welfare League of America, Inc.
Committee for Refugee Education
Commonwealth Fund
Cooperative League of the U. S. of America
Council for Democracy, Inc.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS (continued)

Family Welfare Association of America
 Federation of Protestant Welfare Agencies, Inc.
 Girl Scouts, Inc.
 Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Association
 International Migration Service
 League for Industrial Democracy, Inc.
 Lutheran Welfare Council
 Medical Administration Service
 National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
 National Committee on Housing, Inc.
 National Conference of Christians and Jews
 National Council of Jewish Women
 National Council of Women of the United States, Inc.
 National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs
 National Federation of Settlements
 National Information Bureau
 National Refugee Service
 National Safety Council, Inc.
 National Tuberculosis Association
 National Vocational Guidance Association
 Public Affairs Committee
 Social Science Research Council
 Twentieth Century Fund
 Unitarian Service Committee
 United Jewish Appeal
 United Seamen's Service
 War Relief Services, National Catholic Welfare Conference
 Young Men's Christian Association, National Council of
 Young Women's Christian Association, National Council of

TECHNOLOGY (6)

American Institute of Electrical Engineers
 American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers
 American Management Association, Inc.
 American Society of Civil Engineers
 National Safety Council, Inc.
 Society of Motion Picture Engineers

THEATRE, LEGITIMATE (0)

TRANSPORTATION (0)

WAR AND WAR AIMS (4)

American Field Service
 American Jewish Conference
 United Nations Information Board and Office
 Writers' War Board

WOMEN'S ACTIVITIES (10)

American Women's Hospitals
 Association of Junior Leagues of America, Inc.
 English-Speaking Union of the United States, Inc.
 Hadassah, The Women's Zionist Organization of America, Inc.

WOMEN'S ACTIVITIES (continued)

National Association of Women Artists, Inc.
National Council of Jewish Women
National Council of Women of the United States, Inc.
National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs
National League of Nursing Education
Women's Council for Postwar Europe, Inc.

YOUTH (12)

Amateur Athletic Union of the United States
Boys' Clubs of America, Inc.
Boy Scouts of America
Camp Fire Girls, Inc.
Child Welfare League of America, Inc.
Girl Scouts, Inc.
International Student Assembly (and the United States Student Assembly)
National Council of Jewish Women
Save the Children Federation, Inc.
United States Committee for the Care of European Children, Inc.
Young Men's Christian Association, National Council of
Young Men's Christian Association, National Council of



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