

**FOURTH SEMIANNUAL REPORT ON
EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES**

LETTER

FROM THE

**CHAIRMAN, THE UNITED STATES ADVISORY
COMMISSION ON EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

TRANSMITTING THE

**FOURTH SEMIANNUAL REPORT TO THE CONGRESS
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF
SECTION 603 OF PUBLIC LAW 402,
EIGHTIETH CONGRESS**



**JULY 20, 1950.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs
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LETTER OF SUBMITTAL

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
THE UNITED STATES ADVISORY COMMISSION
ON EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE,
Washington 25, D. C., July 20, 1950.

The Honorable SAM RAYBURN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: The United States Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange submits with this letter its fourth semiannual report to the Congress in accordance with the provisions of section 603 of Public Law 402, which requires the Commission to report semiannually to the Congress concerning its appraisals of the educational exchange program conducted under the law, as well as its recommendations to the Secretary of State and the action taken.

This report consists chiefly of the Advisory Commission's appraisal of the educational exchange program as a whole, presented in the light of the President's proposal for a "Campaign of Truth." Appended is information on recommendations developed by the Commission during the period of the report, as required by Public Law 402, together with data on all other recommendations made by the Commission since its establishment in July 1948.

The membership of this Commission is as follows:

Harvie Branscomb, chancellor, Vanderbilt University, Chairman.

Mark Starr, educational director, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, Vice Chairman.

Harold Willis Dodds, president, Princeton University, member.

Edwin B. Fred, president, University of Wisconsin, member.

Martin R. P. McGuire, professor, Catholic University, member.

A duplicate copy of this report is being furnished to the Senate.

Very truly yours,

HARVIE BRANSCOMB,
*Chairman, United States Advisory Commission
on Educational Exchange.*

**FOURTH SEMIANNUAL REPORT TO THE CONGRESS
OF THE UNITED STATES**

BY THE

**UNITED STATES ADVISORY COMMISSION
ON EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE**

(JANUARY 1-JUNE 30, 1950)

FOURTH SEMIANNUAL REPORT ON EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES

“THE CAMPAIGN OF TRUTH”

The Congress is now considering the President's proposal to provide a campaign of truth through an expansion of the international information and educational exchange programs. The United States Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange, established by the Congress and appointed by the President, considers that an expression of its views on this proposal is appropriate, in view of the Commission's legal responsibilities for appraising the educational exchange program and reporting regularly thereon to the Congress.

Recent events in Korea serve as a tragic illustration of the urgent need for a campaign of truth. The situation there shows clearly the real methods of Communist aggression which begin with skillful, and maliciously untruthful propaganda and end with violence such as the seizure of the instruments of order within a country by a coup d'état or outright invasion. It is a striking fact that the Communist blow does not fall until the way has been skillfully prepared.

In Korea, where American troops are giving their lives in an effort to halt aggression, we must now rely on military actions to restore peace. This situation may become a blueprint for other countries of the world where the Communists have declared psychological warfare against this country on a broad front. The United States is charged with being a warmongering aggressor, avaricious in motive, and too decadent to provide the creative forces for a new and better world order.

Fortunately, the case which the United States has to present to the world is one of great strength and appeal because we are telling the truth. Over and against the Communist charges of aggression stand two firm policies—support for the freedom of other nations and joint action through the United Nations on international problems. Against the charges of a concern only for the plutocratic classes stand the simple, obvious facts of the dignity and standard of living of the American laborer. Against the slurs of weakness stand the great achievements of American technology, the highly organized character of American society, and the moral strength of our people. Against the steady march of dictatorship and aggression, stands American leadership in consolidating the free world. But these facts cannot be effective unless they are made known. The United States information and educational exchange programs are the major means by which this can be done.

The President has requested the Eighty-first Congress to provide additional funds for the United States information and educational exchange services which, as presently financed, cannot wage the

necessary campaign. Not to wage it will be to accept defeat in many lands not only for ourselves but for the free world we believe in.

For 2 years the Commission on Educational Exchange has been working with this program in an advisory capacity. As we have come to know it in detail, we have become convinced that it is an effective program. Furthermore, as experience is gained, it becomes increasingly a better program. The recently completed re-study of areas of special importance, which has supplied the basis for the program now before the Congress, represents in our judgment a definite step forward in planning. We believe both the information and educational exchange programs worthy of confidence and support. The basic elements of the educational exchange programs are bringing key individuals to this country for observation, study, and association with their professional colleagues and taking to foreign countries a true picture of the United States by whatever appear to be the most effective means—films, books, photographic exhibits, literature, American teachers, lecturers, students, and specialists. The program varies from one country to another both in content and media depending upon local factors. Some details of it may not be approved by some individuals. This is to be expected, since the problems to be met are varied, complex, and difficult.

From its knowledge of the program, this Commission recommends that the Congress give full support to these plans for expansion.

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FULL TEXT OF RECOMMENDATIONS AND REPLIES, FISCAL YEAR 1950
SUPPLEMENT TO PREVIOUS RECOMMENDATIONS ON AID TO DESTITUTE
CHINESE STUDENTS

Recommendation (submitted to the Department of State July 21, 1950)

The Commission considers that its general proposals for United States financial aid to destitute foreign students remain sound but that subsequent changes in the Far East necessitate a revision of its recommendations with respect to destitute Chinese students. (The text of these proposals may be found on pp. 9-11, H. Doc. No. 431, 81st Cong., December 29, 1949.) The following is a revision of these recommendations:

The Commission approves efforts of the United States Government to strengthen democratic elements in China by providing educational opportunities in this country for future Chinese leaders. Further, insofar as the Commission's previous recommendations are concerned, we wish to leave to the discretion of the Department of State the question of requiring the return to China of Chinese students in the United States. However, even though this question must be decided in the light of changing conditions in China and the availability of funds, the program should be based on the general guiding principle that foreign students should return to their own countries upon completion of their educational program and make their training and experience available to their own people.

Action

(Recommendations submitted simultaneously with this report; insufficient time for Department of State to reply.)

REPORTS FROM PERSONS RECEIVING UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT GRANTS

Recommendation (submitted July 21, 1950)

The Commission on Educational Exchange recommends that the Department of State, in order to insure the proper supervision, control, and evaluation of the exchange-of-persons programs, require all persons receiving United States Government grants to submit adequate reports covering their activities during the period of the grant.

Action

(Recommendations submitted simultaneously with this report; insufficient time for Department of State to reply.)

RELATIONSHIP OF THE INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE SERVICES OF PUBLIC LAW 402, EIGHTIETH CONGRESS

Recommendation (submitted to the Department of State July 21, 1950)

The Commission on Educational Exchange has received several communications from private groups and individuals recommending a change in the relationship between the information and educational exchange programs of Public Law 402. The Commission has given a great deal of study to this question, taking into consideration the legislative history of Public Law 402, as well as the nature of the two services and the relationship which would make for the most effective conduct of both. As a result of our study, the Commission has reached the following conclusions:

(a) The information and educational exchange services have been established to achieve the same broad objectives. Each service provides different methods of doing this.

(b) The Congress in establishing two separate advisory Commissions made clear its desire that neither phase of this total program should be neglected and that full and complete attention should be given to the formulation and execution of separate policies and programs for each service. To further carry out congressional intent, the Department has established separate offices to administer the two services—the Office of Educational Exchange and the Office of International Information.

(c) Coordination is achieved in a number of ways, chief of which is the maintenance of the posts of Assistant Secretary and General Manager to insure single top-level command of the two services. In the overseas operation this same principle is carried out on a lesser scale by the work of the public affairs officers.

(d) It is the opinion of this Commission that the relationship between the information and educational exchange services, as established by the Department of State, is in accord with congressional intent and satisfactory from a policy and program standpoint. We consider, however, that if financially possible, more extensive coordination of the two services on individual projects would increase their effectiveness. For example, the purposes of the educational exchange service could be furthered greatly by an even greater use of the Voice of America to inform other countries concerning educational and cultural activities in the United States. Likewise, the showing of documentary films descriptive of American life is regarded by this Commission as one of the more useful instruments of the educational exchange program; there is need for more of these. On the other hand, the educational exchange service might contribute a great deal to the information service by increasing the number of grants given to foreign nationals engaged in information work in other countries—journalists, broadcasting officials, film producers, etc.

Action

(None required.)

STABILIZATION OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN PROGRAM

Recommendation (submitted to the Department of State, July 21, 1950)

The Commission on Educational Exchange makes the recommendation to the Department of State that it investigate the possibility of utilizing foreign currency credits resulting from the sale of United States surplus property to stabilize the educational exchange program in the other American Republics.

Action

(Recommendations submitted simultaneously with this report; insufficient time for the Department of State to reply.)

THE ORIENTATION OF FOREIGN NATIONALS EMPLOYED IN USIE¹ PROGRAM AT OVERSEAS POSTS

Recommendation (submitted to the Department of State, February 13, 1950)

It has been brought to the attention of the Commission on Educational Exchange by officials of the Department of State and by individual members of the Commission returning from visits to overseas posts that foreign nationals are being employed by the information and educational exchange program for work which involves interpreting the United States to the local communities. These personnel have proved efficient and to a certain extent responsible for the successful operation of the program overseas, despite the fact that many of them have never been to the United States.

The Commission recommends that a program be developed for bringing the most deserving and promising of these alien employees to the United States for consultation and orientation as a means of preparing them to do an even better job.

Action

The Department of State accepted the above-mentioned recommendation and immediately developed a project for bringing 42 locally employed personnel to the United States from 31 different countries. These employees received advanced training in the various information and educational exchange offices in Washington and New York. In addition, they visited certain cities in the United States to observe first-hand the democratic community in action.

THE COMMISSION ON OCCUPIED AREAS—RELATIONSHIP TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND THE COMMISSION ON EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

Recommendation (submitted to Department of State April 17, 1950)

After a careful review of the operations of the Commission on Occupied Areas, and its contribution to this Government's cultural programs, the Commission makes the following recommendations:

The Department of State should encourage the Commission on Occupied Areas to continue to function as a private agency to which the Department can turn for specialized advice. The Department of State, in utilizing the services of the Commission on Occupied Areas, should ascertain that no conflict exists between

¹ Programs under the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (Public Law 402, 89th Cong.).

the duties of that Commission and those of the Commission on Educational Exchange.

The Commission on Educational Exchange, in turn, will keep the Commission on Occupied Areas fully informed of its activities and request that body to do likewise. Further, the Commission on Educational Exchange has appointed one of its members, Dr. Martin R. P. McGuire, to serve in a liaison capacity with the Commission on Occupied Areas so as to bring to the attention of the Commission any program or policy items of interest to both Commissions.

Action (text of Department of State's reply of June 21, 1950)

With respect to the recommendation concerning the Commission on Occupied Areas, representatives of the Department have participated in meetings of the Commission and of the panels which it has established in a number of substantive fields. The Commission has proven to be a useful instrument for reaching those organizations and institutions whose understanding and support is essential for the development of an extensive and effective program in Germany.

The Department has also found it useful to continue contractual arrangements initiated by the Department of the Army in the fiscal year 1949 when appropriated funds first became available for educational exchanges with Germany. Under these arrangements the Commission on Occupied Areas working through its panels assumed responsibility for developing and administering programs of observation, study, and training in the United States for German exchange visitors in certain selected fields. The Department is utilizing the services of this Commission in those fields in which it appeared that no other established public or private agency was equipped or prepared to furnish the required services, or in which the logical private agency to provide such services had already affiliated itself with the Commission on Occupied Areas.

In the current fiscal year the Department has entered into a contract with the Commission for handling 449 German exchange visitors in the fields of youth and community activities, religious affairs, and certain projects in the field of governmental institutions, representing approximately one-third of the total number of German visitors in the so-called leader category, who are to be brought to the United States under the 1950 program. This contract will probably be extended to cover 50 German leaders in the field of legal affairs.

The Department has also concluded a contract with the Commission on Occupied Areas for the organization and conduct of a 1-week general orientation course in American life and institutions for all German leaders arriving in the United States under the program.

In addition, the Department has sought the assistance of the panels of the Commission on Occupied Areas in locating and recruiting American citizens in the various substantive fields qualified to undertake assignments as United States specialists in Germany.

EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGES WITH SPAIN

Recommendation (submitted to the Department of State April 17, 1950)

The Commission on Educational Exchange makes the following recommendations to the Department of State:

The Commission on Educational Exchange has previously recommended to the Department of State that the United States

take steps to keep the door open to unofficial exchanges with countries of eastern Europe and initiate Government-supported programs only where their governments show a desire to cooperate. Our recommendation carried the proviso that in all such exchanges appropriate measures be taken to safeguard the national security. It is the Commission's view that the principles set forth in this recommendation have application to other areas of the world as well.

The Commission is in general agreement that—

(1) An educational exchange program with Spain would bring individuals who have been exposed to totalitarian political beliefs into contact with democratic ways of thinking and acting and therefore directly assist in the execution of the present United States foreign policy toward Spain.

(2) More cordial cultural connections between this country and Spain would have salutary influence on the relationships between the United States and the Latin American countries.

Spain is very active culturally in the American Republics, through the Hispanidad movement and other channels. A cultural program of exchange sponsored by the Department, using governmental funds if possible, would have a beneficial impact on the Latin American climate of opinion toward this country.

The Commission recommends, therefore, that the Department of State undertake an official educational exchange program with Spain since it is believed that that country desires to cooperate and reciprocate in the establishment of such a program. The Commission is unwilling at this time, however, in the absence of any recommendation from the Department of State, to ask for the elimination or curtailment of programs with other countries in order to initiate a Government-supported exchange program with Spain. In this connection, it is our understanding that the Department is now evaluating the world-wide program from the standpoint of priorities for each country, including Spain. This procedure has our strong endorsement.

The Commission recommends, further, that the Department of State encourage and facilitate unofficial exchanges with Spain, that is, exchanges which do not involve the outlay of United States Government funds.

Action (text of Department of State's reply of June 21, 1950)

In view of the urgency of other areas there will be no expansion in the official exchanges between Spain and the United States. However, the Department will assist private organizations, both in Spain and the United States, to arrange exchange programs which are financed entirely through private sources. Promotion of exchanges by the Department will provide for an exchange of materials and persons for the purpose of interchanging knowledge and skills in all fields of activity, including education, science, and technical skill, which have no political implications. Exchanges financed by the Spanish Government will be reviewed in the light of all factors and approved or disapproved on an individual basis.

Several Americans, including three who are well known in the music and art fields, visited Spain during 1949-50, where they received substantial assistance from the USIE office in Madrid. Julie Andre,

the American singer of songs from the Western Hemisphere, and Julius Katchen, one of America's outstanding young pianists, were hailed enthusiastically by Spanish audiences and the press. Assistance was also given Mr. Homer St. Gaudens, director of the department of fine arts of the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh, during his visit in Spain for the purpose of selecting European canvases for the Pittsburgh international exhibition of contemporary paintings to be held at the Carnegie Institute from October to December 1950.

In the fall of 1949 the Department facilitated the attendance of a Spanish student to the New York Mirror Youth Forum. Similarly, assistance has been given to enable a young Spanish student to attend the Youth Incorporated program Hands Across the Sea to be held during July and August 1950.

THE NEED FOR CLARIFICATION OF THE BASIC OBJECTIVES OF THE EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM

Recommendation (submitted to the Department of State March 31, 1950)

Basic to all considerations of the educational exchange program is the question of objectives. There is need for the Department of State to develop a sharper definition and to insure a clearer understanding of the objectives. It is recommended that this be done and that the Commission's views, given below, be taken into consideration. We shall appreciate the Department's comments on these views.

The broad purpose of this program has been stated in Public Law 402 of the Eightieth Congress, the Smith-Mundt Act. In the words of the act, its purpose is "to increase mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of other countries." This general statement, however, can be broken down into several more specific ones.

In the first place, a program of educational and cultural exchange certainly includes making other nations aware of United States resources in technology and economics, but also of American social organizations, cultural activities, and moral strength. The ignorance about us even in countries with which we have had many contacts is often astonishing. "Is it true," asked a Yugoslav last summer, "that in the United States even the workers have automobiles?" Knowledge of the resources of the United States will lead to increasing use of her goods and products, contacts with her institutions, and a growing awareness of the values to be gained by friendly relationships and mutual cooperation.

Secondly, and more important, is the task of providing an understanding of the character and motives of the United States and confidence in her purposes. This is of the first importance. It cannot be achieved by declarations of the purity of our motives, nor can it be bought with gifts. It can only be secured by enabling other peoples to know our country and our people, our democratic processes, our political principles, our problems, and our ideals, and letting them judge for themselves. Confidence, in other words, must come from personal contacts and knowledge. Its opposite is suspicion, which is the product of ignorance and uncertainty.

In the third place, it must be kept in mind that educational and cultural exchanges, in addition to creating understanding and confidence, have values of their own in that they are mutually beneficial

to all who take part in them. It would be a mistake to conceive of the educational exchange program solely in terms of what others may learn about us. It is a two-way street. The United States stands for a world which exchanges freely not only its goods but also its ideas, and it will profit along with other nations in the development of that kind of a world.

If these are the basic objectives of the educational exchange program, certain consequences follow.

In the first place, few undertakings could more effectively support and forward the foreign policies of the United States. It will do this, not by propaganda for specific objectives, but rather by bringing about growing understanding of American life, confidence in this country's broad objectives, and a desire to be associated with her in working toward these ends. These are the indispensable conditions for continuing cooperation between free and democratic peoples.

A second consequence is that the emphasis will vary as countries differ in their development. While all these purposes will always be present, the emphasis in countries out of touch with the United States and strongly influenced by nations closer to them might fall upon providing a knowledge of our national resources. Yugoslavia is a case in point. On the other hand, with a country like Great Britain, which has many relationships with the United States and a highly developed culture, the emphasis will fall on the objectives of the American people, the ways in which our social and political institutions function, and the mutual advantages of cultural exchanges.

A third consequence of the principles set forth is that this educational exchange program is not a program of beneficent educational paternalism. Its task is not to assume the educational obligations of other countries. To be sure, the objectives of understanding and of assistance will often overlap. One can go further and say that understanding with another people can perhaps be achieved best by contacts and associations in areas of their special needs and interests. The guiding principles, however, need to be kept clear, otherwise we shall find ourselves assuming obligations which are not properly ours, and in the end arousing resentment for interfering in purely internal affairs. Closely associated with this is another half-truth, namely, that the object of the program of educational exchange is to make friends for the United States. Obviously that is a desideratum of all parts of our foreign policy, and it can reasonably be expected to be furthered by this program. There is, however, no short cut to genuine friendship. Like happiness, it is a byproduct of other things. The friendly attitude, which the United States desires and reciprocates, will be a result of our genuine desire to know other peoples and have them know us and to be associated with them in activities of common concern.

The educational exchange program is not an effort to "Americanize" other nations. Such a policy could be successful only until it were found out. The program is reciprocal in character, as the Congress wrote into the provisions of the Smith-Mundt Act.

The tendency of some individuals to define educational and cultural relations in terms of academic undertakings and fine arts has been referred to above. If the broad objective is understanding between the peoples of these countries and of the United States, the program cannot be confined to these areas. It must be concerned with what-

ever are the significant forces and movements which can interpret the United States to other peoples. The American system of public schools and free libraries, the organization of the typical American home with its lack of servants and its use of labor-saving devices, the great philanthropic record of the American people—these and many other aspects of our social and cultural life have their place in any interpretation of America. But having said this, one must go on to say that the arts have their place also in this program, if a way can be found to deal wisely with them.

A broad program of the sort which has been outlined is of obvious importance and value to the United States. As a great world power, we will continue to be the object of constant criticism and judgment. For a number of reasons—the Communist journals being only one of the factors—we are not getting a good press in Europe as a whole. Direct contact with American life and American thought is the best corrective of misinformation, misunderstanding, and suspicion. Europe is sick of propaganda. We have the opportunity of providing something better. Even in countries where political relationships with this country are strained, there is a widespread popular desire to know more about the United States and our way of life. Probably no nation in history ever had so receptive a field for the establishment of ties of a nonpolitical character with other peoples. It is the unanimous opinion of this Commission that an educational exchange program with other countries will yield immediate and lasting benefits to this country and to the achievement of world peace.

We believe the clarification of aims and objectives is one of the most important responsibilities of the officers in charge of this program, and we urge that steps be taken to achieve this.

Action (Department of State's reply of June 21, 1950)

The Commission's views relating to the basic objectives of the educational exchange program are being given careful consideration by responsible officers of the Department who also attach utmost importance to their clarification. As I believe the members of the Commission have already been informed, a basic restudy of the whole information and educational exchange program is being undertaken by Assistant Secretary Barrett and his staff. From this will emerge a restatement of objectives which will be submitted for the Commission's consideration at an early date, together with a new plan for world-wide operations.

(NOTE.—At the June 23 meeting of the U. S. Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange, the Commissioners and Assistant Secretary of State Barrett reviewed a draft statement on the objectives of the program which had been prepared by the Department of State. This statement is now being given intensive study by both departmental officers and members of the Commission for the purpose of developing a final statement.)

THE QUESTION OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW USIE OFFICES IN 1950

Recommendation (submitted to the Department of State, March 31, 1950)

On November 23, 1949, the Department of State informed the Commission that provision had been made for the opening of 12 new

USIE offices at diplomatic posts during 1950 in selected cities in Europe, the Near East, and the Far East, but that plans were subject to revision in the light of rapidly changing conditions in eastern Europe and the Far East.

After a great deal of consideration of this plan, in the light of its study of the basic objectives of the program, the Commission recommended to the Secretary of State in its quarterly report for the period October 1 to December 31, 1949, that the Department not engage in a program of general expansion until certain fundamental questions now under consideration by the Department and the Commission have been settled. These questions relate to whether this program should be realigned so that it is carried out on a larger, more effective scale in a few countries or be continued with the current, or greater geographic coverage. Other questions deal with what activities will prove most efficient in the long run in achieving the ends which are sought.

Action (Department of State's reply of June 21, 1950)

Considerations affecting the establishment of new USIE posts abroad, which the Commission emphasizes in this report are fully acceptable to the Department. In fact, these considerations and others have guided the Department's action in this respect during the current year. During 1950 there has not been the expansion we planned at the beginning of the year, due in part to the political situation in eastern Europe and the Far East. While 2 new posts have been opened during the year (Glasgow, Scotland, and Martinique, French West Indies), 14 have been closed in other areas where operations were rendered impossible because of action of the host government.

FOREIGN OPINION OF THE LEVEL OF AMERICAN CULTURAL
ACHIEVEMENTS

Recommendation (submitted to the Department of State, March 31, 1950)

Among the prejudices concerning the United States to be found in other countries, one of the most firmly established is the view that this country is mechanical-minded, materialistic, and essentially "uncultured." This, like any belief which tends to undermine other nations' respect for this country, is of interest to both the Department and the Commission.

The Commission has felt, particularly in the light of communications from some of our overseas missions, that this problem should not be ignored. It recognizes the many difficulties involved in a fine-arts program designed to convince other peoples by a series of exhibits, concerts, and other activities of American achievements in the fine-arts fields. It has asked the Department of State to make studies of the problem. Meanwhile, it recommends that in those countries where this prejudice is particularly strong, or is felt to be of special importance, grants be made under the category of leaders and specialists to key individuals in the fine-arts fields to visit the United States. These individuals would then be able to study developments in their respective fields and to determine whether or not the criticisms are justified.

Action (Department of State's reply of June 21, 1950)

The Department is in accord with the Commission's views set forth in the final section of the report concerning foreign opinion of the level of American cultural achievements. It will comply with the Commission's recommendation in planning the program for 1951 when emphasis will be placed on exchanging leaders and specialists in the fine arts field, particularly in those countries where ignorance or misunderstanding of American cultural achievements is most prevalent.

The Commission should know, however, that some attention has already been given to this question. During the present fiscal year, the Office of Educational Exchange has made six awards to leaders and specialists in the fine-arts field, and has given three grants to Americans in these fields to lecture abroad.

As the Commission requested, a study of the Department's future policy with respect to fine arts has been undertaken. The findings resulting from this study, together with the Commission's review thereof, will form the basis for the Department's future policy concerning fine arts.

EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGES WITH YUGOSLAVIA

Recommendation (submitted to the Department of State December 12, 1949)

On October 19, 1949, the Commission on Educational Exchange recommended inter alia that the United States not engage in any Government-supported programs of educational exchange with the countries of eastern Europe until their governments give evidence of a desire to cooperate in the mutually helpful and friendly spirit required by the Smith-Mundt Act (Public Law 402, 80th Cong.).

It now appears that Yugoslavia is desirous of establishing on a basis of reciprocity and friendship such exchange relationships. The Commission on Educational Exchange therefore recommends that the Secretary of State—

(1) Take steps to initiate selected projects of educational exchange between the United States and Yugoslavia with appropriate screening, selection, and other procedures to safeguard the national security.

(2) Facilitate and continue such exchanges on a reciprocal basis satisfactory to the Department of State provided that, and so long as, the Government of Yugoslavia gives evidence of its desire to cooperate with the United States in this matter in the friendly spirit of the Smith-Mundt Act.

Action (Department of State's reply of February 1, 1950)

On February 1, 1950, the Under Secretary of State acknowledged the receipt of this recommendation and informed the Commission that the proposal had been sent to the United States Embassy in Belgrade for consideration.

At the June 23 meeting of the Commission, Department of State officials informed the Commissioners that a reply had been received from the United States Embassy in Belgrade and that a proposed program is in the process of formulation, subject to the success of current efforts to establish appropriate security safeguards and satisfactory reciprocal arrangements.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS AND REPLIES, FISCAL YEAR 1949

DESTITUTE FOREIGN STUDENTS

Recommendation (full text, second semiannual report to the Congress, H. Doc. No. 431, 81st Cong., December 29, 1949)

That the Department accept a six-point policy toward destitute foreign students in the United States which would provide that Federal funds be used only for emergency projects after all other sources of aid have been exhausted. (The Commission, after reviewing the Chinese-student situation in light of later developments, modified its position that Federal funds should only be granted where there was clear evidence that the grant would liquidate the problem and return the student to the country of his origin.)

Action

The Department of State expressed concurrence and informed the Commission that it was supporting an appropriation proposed in the Congress for the relief of Chinese students in the United States.

This legislation, passed by the Eighty-first Congress as Public Law 327, provided the authority and funds for a major assistance program for Chinese students to be administered by the Department of State.

FINNISH WAR DEBT PROPOSAL

Recommendation (full text, second semiannual report to the Congress, H. Doc. No. 431, 81st Cong., December 29, 1949)

That the Department of State support the Senate resolution which provided that the United States use future payments on Finland's World War I debt for educational exchanges with Finland.

Action

The Department of State supported the proposal which was passed as Public Law 265, Eighty-first Congress. The program is now in operation.

POINT 4

Recommendation (full text, second semiannual report to the Congress, H. Doc. No. 431, 81st Cong., December 29, 1949)

That in the development of the point 4 program the following be considered:

(a) Close coordination of the educational, cultural, scientific, and technical programs.

(b) Close cooperation with and use of personnel and facilities of other nations.

(c) Negotiated agreements with other countries to insure continuity.

(d) Increased emphasis on basic technical training in the underdeveloped countries.

Action

The Department of State informed the Commission on Educational Exchange that it is in agreement with all four points and would consider them in developing program plans for point 4.

PROFESSIONAL RELIGIOUS WORKERS

Recommendation (full text, second semiannual report to the Congress, H. Doc. No. 431, 81st Cong., December 29, 1949)

That Federal funds not be used for the interchange or training of religious workers for the purpose of engaging in professional religious activities.

Action

The reply by the Department of State stated that the Commission's recommendation, which coincided with the Department's position, would be followed.

SHORT-TERM STUDY PROJECTS

Recommendation (full text, second semiannual report to the Congress, H. Doc. No. 431, 81st Cong., December 29, 1949)

That, with respect to short-term study projects, the Department of State continue to follow its existing policy which precludes the use of Federal funds for such projects but which provides for departmental encouragement and facilitation where the projects are under reputable sponsorship and embody a learning process and purpose.

Action

The Department of State stated that it would continue to follow this policy concerning short-term study projects.

BILATERAL CULTURAL CONVENTIONS

Recommendation (full text, second semiannual report to the Congress, H. Doc. No. 431, 81st Cong., December 29, 1949)

That the United States negotiate bilateral cultural conventions and agreements with other countries which request such negotiations where it appears that conventions or agreements will further the objectives of Public Law 402.

Action

The Department of State replied that it concurred in the recommendation, and negotiations are currently being carried on with certain countries for the establishment of cultural conventions.

IMMIGRATION REGULATIONS

Recommendation (full text, second semiannual report to the Congress, H. Doc. No. 431, 81st Cong., December 29, 1949)

That new immigration regulations be promulgated by the Departments of State and Justice to liberalize the regulations applicable to international educational exchanges where it appears that the existing regulations place undesirable restrictions upon the international exchange-of-persons program. (This recommendation was made after a survey by the Commission of certain interested private individuals and organizations in this country qualified to report on the workings of the current regulations.)

Action

The Department of State assured the Commission that immediate attention would be given to the recommendation, and informed the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Justice of the Commission's views. The Departments of State and Justice continued discussions which had been conducted with a view to liberalizing the regulations affecting the exchange of persons for educational purposes. This resulted in the publication in the Federal Register of July 22, 1949, of regulations providing for a new Smith-Mundt exchange-visitor visa.

ELIGIBILITY FOR COMMISSION MEMBERSHIP

Recommendation (full text, first semiannual report to the Congress, H. Doc. No. 56, 81st Cong., February 4, 1949)

That the Department of State take necessary steps to establish the eligibility for membership on the Commission on Educational Exchange of administrators and faculty members of State universities and land-grant colleges.

Action

The Department of State took under advisement the legal problem affecting the eligibility of such individuals in view of the prohibition in Public Law 402 on the appointment of State or Federal employees.

POLITICAL REFUGEES

Recommendation (full text, first semiannual report to the Congress, H. Doc. No. 56, 81st Cong., February 4, 1949)

That the Department of State continue its case-by-case handling of foreign students and professors who, while in the United States, declare themselves to be political refugees from the country of their origin.

Action

The Department of State has continued to follow this policy.

LOOTED OBJECTS OF ART

Recommendation (full text, first semiannual report to the Congress, H. Doc. No. 56, 81st Cong., February 4, 1949)

That looted objects of art which have come into possession of the United States Government as a result of World War II be placed in the custody of an appropriate Federal Government agency until the Department of State determines the final disposition to be made.

Action

The Department of State put this recommendation into effect and has followed the policy outlined by the Commission in the disposition of such art objects.

PUBLIC INFORMATION

Recommendation (full text, first semiannual report to the Congress, H. Doc. No. 56, 81st Cong., February 4, 1949)

That the Department of State intensify its program of making full information about educational exchange programs and the work of the

Commission available to the American public in order to keep the people of the United States informed of the Government's activities and to stimulate the work of private agencies in educational exchange.

Action

The Department of State informed the Commission that action was being taken to carry out the recommendation. Funds have been made available for the publication and distribution of reports of the Commission and other publications on international exchange. The Department has cooperated with private organizations in their programs and has used all available media to inform interested persons of the work being done.

SCOPE OF THE EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM

Recommendation (full text, first semiannual report to the Congress, H. Doc. No. 56, 81st Cong., February 4, 1949)

That the program be broadened in scope so as to achieve a greater impact on a larger number of people in other countries. Specifically, that in addition to the recognition already given to the scientific and technical fields and to exchanges of academic personnel, greater emphasis be given to certain other groups—authors, musicians, businessmen, etc., whose participation is necessary to a balanced program.

Action

The Department replied that prompt action might be expected on this recommendation. In developing budget requests and in making program plans, the Department has worked increasingly toward the development of a broader base for the exchange-of-persons program.

PROGRAM LEVEL

Recommendation (full text, first semiannual report to the Congress, H. Doc. No. 56, 81st Cong., February 4, 1949; also second semiannual report to the Congress, H. Doc. No. 431, 81st Cong., December 29, 1949)

That the Department of State develop a budget and plans which would provide for a more adequate and effective educational exchange program.

Action

The Department of State informed the Commission that it would not be feasible to request additional funds at that time in view of the budget policies of the executive branch. Subsequently, in the closing months of fiscal year 1950, world conditions made it necessary to request additional funds.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

Recommendation (full text, first semiannual report to the Congress, H. Doc. No. 56, 81st Cong., February 4, 1949)

That a liberal policy be followed in allowing entrance into the United States of participants in international conferences sponsored by repu-

table private agencies to encourage the selection of the United States as a meeting place for organizations of a widely international character.

Action

The Department of State accepted the recommendation which was incorporated into a subsequent statement of policy. (See H. Doc. No. 431, 81st Cong., the Commission's second semiannual report to the Congress for text of this statement.)

EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE WITH EASTERN EUROPE

Recommendation (full text, first semiannual report to the Congress, H. Doc. No. 56, 81st Cong., February 4, 1949)

(1) That, with appropriate security safeguards, the United States Government facilitate programs of unofficial exchange with iron-curtain countries where freedom of communication is usually denied.

(2) That United States Government funds not be used for official exchanges except where the other country shows a desire to reciprocate in the spirit of Public Law 402, which requires that all official exchanges be on a reciprocal basis.

(3) That, in implementing the points above, the following policies be followed:

(a) United States entry permits be limited to 1 year.

(b) Restrictions be placed on travel in the United States of individuals sponsored by organizations considered subversive.

(c) That inexperienced and immature American students not be encouraged to study under present conditions in eastern Europe.

Action

The Department of State informed the Commission that the recommendations were in agreement with United States foreign policy objectives and that immediate steps would be taken to put them into effect.

Action was taken to insure that appropriate departmental and Foreign Service officers were informed of the Commission's recommendation and the Department of State's reply.

