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IOWA IN THE WORLD



FELLOW CITIZENS

Peace is the culmination of many virtues, not the least of which is a willingness to cooperate in any promising, ethical, productive undertaking.

In the pages of this report, there is ample evidence that Iowans understand the power of cooperation, of concern for the plight of distant peoples, and of hospitality for visitors from foreign lands.

Through humanitarian and business ventures alike, Iowans are engaged in a wide range of international endeavors, all of which help to establish the common bonds upon which peace is built.

It is in this spirit that we bend our efforts in the future toward building international institutions, such as the United Nations, to be strong enough and flexible enough to deal with the problems of a changing world.

Harold E. Hughes

Iowa in the World . . .

A Report on International Cooperation to the Governor and the People of Iowa

Sponsored by: The University of Iowa, The Iowa Development Commission, The Iowa
Division, United Nations Association of the U. S. A., The Governor's
United Nations-International Cooperation Year Committee

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Courtesy Luther College.

Iowa was a place to settle . . . and still is. Children of Norwegian faculty at Luther College stand outside American-Norwegian museum in Decorah. It houses a collection of Norwegian crafts which have enriched Iowa's culture.



Preface

Iowa was a place to settle for men from many communities who named its towns and counties, its plains and rivers: Cerro Gordo, Pulaski, and New London; Guttenberg, Delhi, and Van Wert; New Sharon, Madrid and Tripoli.

Thus from the beginning the state has been a world community attaining maturity by putting to work in this new land political principles of the French Revolution, religious traditions whose beginnings were in the Middle East, and technical know-how from the developed European nations.

This is a report of the process, the international cooperation, through which Iowans are now enthusiastically creating this state's role in the world which, itself, has become a community—a role that has evolved quite naturally out of Iowa's international heritage.

The report is product of the efforts of many Iowans: first of all, members of the Governor's United Nations-International Cooperation Year Committee who envisioned the report's potential; next, the sixteen working committees, members of which assembled the material, the substance of the vision; finally, those persistent individuals who, through their labors on the editing and promotion committee, wrought the final form. Their names are carried after the chapters to which they have contributed and in the final pages of the publication.

To whom do we report? First to our fellow Iowans of whose achievements we offer but a representative sample. This sample, impressive though it is, must be multiplied many times to equal the actual number of international activities by Iowans. It illustrates, however, the character, diversity, and quality of our international cooperation to date. It indicates, both by recommendation and implication, ways in which the world yield of future efforts can be increased.

We also address this report to our fellow world-inhabitants in whose nations this publication will be placed through United States embassies, and to the many foreign visitors whom Iowa is honored to welcome. We want you to know the world-awareness of Iowans; aware that all people must contribute their labor, their ingenuity to achievement of a viable world community; aware, too, that much of that which Iowans have been able to accomplish stems from our common world heritage, plus the present incalculable contributions by other peoples.

This report is a salute to Iowans and all others who, through international cooperation, are responsible for building the world community. It is a demonstration of what *can* be done in the years directly ahead.

It is an inspiration for us who have worked with it to believe that such accomplishments *will* be made through international cooperation, that the world will enjoy growing prosperity, order, and justice for all of us who are its members.

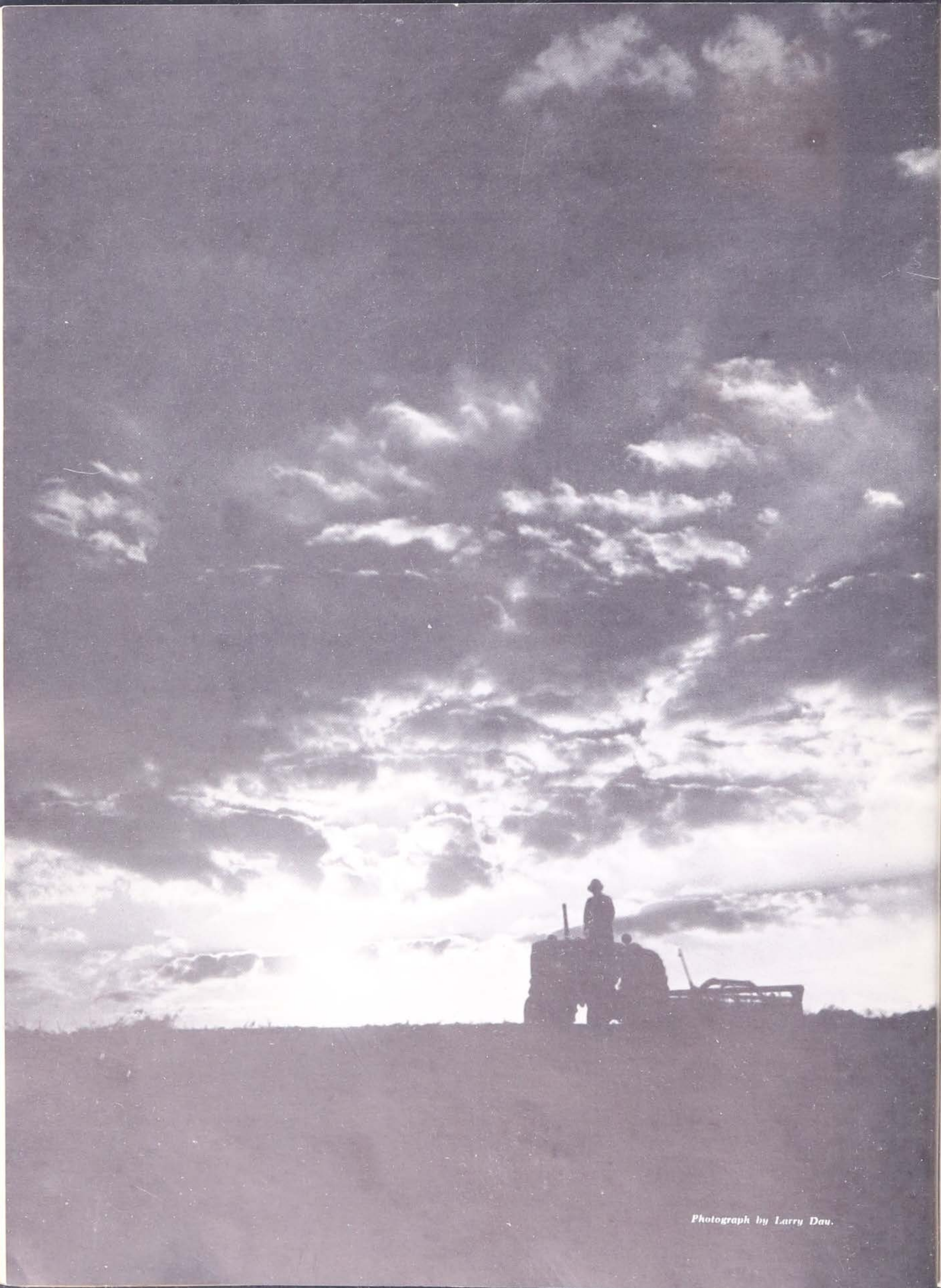
2-18-68 Iowa Development Com. gift



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Photograph by Larry Dau.



Chapter 1

Iowa and the World's Food

"The bread basket of America," Iowa has been called, because of her rich soil and ideal growing climate. Now the State has become one of the world's important sources of food and agricultural knowledge.

While industry, the statistic show, produces more than half of Iowa's wealth, much of this is related to agriculture, as are other important aspects of Iowa life. Therefore, many sections of other chapters are, in a very real sense, a part of Iowa's story on agricultural international cooperation.

The vehicles in this story are many: voluntary organizations, government, business, private foundations, trade associations, schools, industry. The central character, however, is the individual Iowa farmer. This chapter is a tribute to his drive and productivity and to his vision for a better world with a full basket of food.

PART I, AGRICULTURAL TRADE RELATIONS

EXPORTS—More Food in Other Lands, A Stronger Economy at Home

Iowa's major export commodities include feed grains, soybeans, protein meal, soybean oil, animal feeds, lard and tallow, poultry, cereals, hides and skins, and meat and meat products of which Iowa ranks as the leading exporter in the United States.

Other agriculturally-related commodities exported are baby chicks, veterinary phar-

maceuticals, grain fumigants, insecticides and herbicides, and purebred livestock.

Agricultural exports for Iowa during 1965-66 totaled \$430 million, including \$170 million in feed grains and \$160 million in soybeans, oil and meals. The state ranked fifth in agricultural commodity exports during the 1963-64 period.*

IMPORTS—Better Living in Iowa, A Stronger World Economy

Agricultural imports by Iowans are largely products not grown here. They include tropical and semi-tropical products such as coffee, tea, spices, bananas, and rubber. The food processing industries are dependent on imports

for products of this nature and also for cork, gum, casings, burlap, and bagging. In addition, there are imports of competing products, often of special grade and higher price; some of these are restricted by tariffs or quotas.*

OVERSEAS MARKETS—For Some Major Agricultural Products

Japan is Iowa's number one market for agricultural products. According to the United States-Japan Trade Council, Iowa exported \$58 million worth of agricultural commodities to Japan in 1965. Of that amount, soybeans accounted for \$22.5 million, corn \$32.75 million, hides and skins \$3 million.

Iowa's other significant agricultural markets are the United Kingdom, additional European Free Trade Association nations, and the European Common Market countries. Smaller volumes are exported to the Middle East and Africa.

SOYBEANS. Iowa is the second largest U. S. producer. Japan has been the major soybean market for several years, other important markets being Canada, the Netherlands, and Italy. A livestock feeding industry is in its infancy in Japan, and increasing amounts of soybean meal will be used in the feeding of broilers and hogs.

CORN. Iowa ranked first in the United States in corn (grain) production on the basis of a five-year average (1965 estimate). Japan is the largest market in terms of dollars for U. S. corn, with the European Economic Com-

*United States Department of Agriculture.

munity taking increasing amounts. The demand for corn is accelerating largely because it is needed in feeds for poultry and livestock which are increasing.

Hybrid seed corn is essential to fill this demand efficiently. In round numbers, \$400,000 in seed corn per year is exported from Iowa. Yielding greater quantities per acre and per man hour, it is an important factor in the current effort to feed an undernourished world. Countries within the European Common Market, particularly Germany, have been the principal buyers. Iowa is a major exporter of this seed.

TOURING FARMERS—Stimulate Production and Trade

Outbound

Literally dozens of international farm tours led by Iowans in recent years have strengthened ties that undergird the world's economy, bringing people closer in understanding and cooperation. Five examples are listed below.

- **EUROPE.** Farm study tour (forty-three people), Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, 1965.

- **SOUTH AMERICA.** Agricultural Good-Will Tour (forty people), Iowa State University under People to People sponsorship, 1965.

- **AUSTRALIA.** (Twenty-five people) Sheep and Wool Growers Study Group, 1961.

- **ASIA.** Agriculture and Marketing goodwill tour (fourteen people), Iowa State University under People to People sponsorship, 1962.

- **SOVIET UNION AND SATELLITES.** Educational tour sponsored by the *National Hog Farmer*, an Iowa publication, 1957.

Inbound

Many farm groups extend hospitality to in-

POULTRY. Over 100 million chicks are hatched in some fifty-five foreign countries annually from parent stock developed by leading poultry breeders in Iowa. The leading markets for these egg-laying chicks are Europe, Latin America, and Japan.

Hybrid poultry has a very real place in the development of the economy of emerging nations, as well as the health of their people. Broilers are a quick, efficient way of providing protein in the diet. Over 95 percent of the money paid to the local hatcheryman is spent within the buyer's country, giving employment to local people and bolstering the local economy.

creasing numbers of visiting agriculturalists.

- **THE FARMERS GRAIN DEALERS OF IOWA**, for example, hosted twelve foreign agricultural delegations in 1964. In 1966, visitors from Kenya, Jordan, Turkey, Japan, Nigeria, Zambia, the Philippines, and Ethiopia studied business methods, marketing systems, and co-operatives with the help of the association. This was arranged by the Co-operative League of the United States in contract with AID.

- **HY-LINE POULTRY FARMS** of Des Moines sponsored a tour of 125 Japanese poultrymen in June of 1965. This was followed by another in June, 1967, attended by 120 Japanese hatcherymen.

- **THE GREATER DES MOINES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE** in May, 1966, was the major host for forty-nine French farmers, agricultural representatives, and meat processors in their visits to stock yards, meat packing industries, and farms.*

PART II, INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION IN FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

The IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY at Ames ranks among the top four universities in the United States in providing training and assistance for upgrading agriculture in other nations. Over 90 percent of foreign students of agricultural and home economics in Iowa are enrolled at ISU.

SIX COMMITMENTS TO INTERNATIONAL FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Host to Foreign Visitors

During the 1965-66 period an estimated 520 short-term foreign visitors were on the campus. In the previous year visitors came from forty-seven countries. The numbers increase annually.

Training Foreign Students

In 1966 a total of 500 undergraduate, graduate, and special students from foreign countries

*See Chapter II for additional trade promotion and recommendations.

studied at Iowa State. Of these, 186 were enrolled in agriculture and forty-eight in home economics. In addition, there were eighty-five visiting staff members from educational institutions over the world.

Training for Foreign Service

Fifteen foreign students in agriculture and home economics, as well as American students, were enrolled in an International Service Curriculum in 1966 to train for careers in foreign



Courtesy Iowa State University.

A student in the Nutrition Workshop for African Women at Iowa State University.

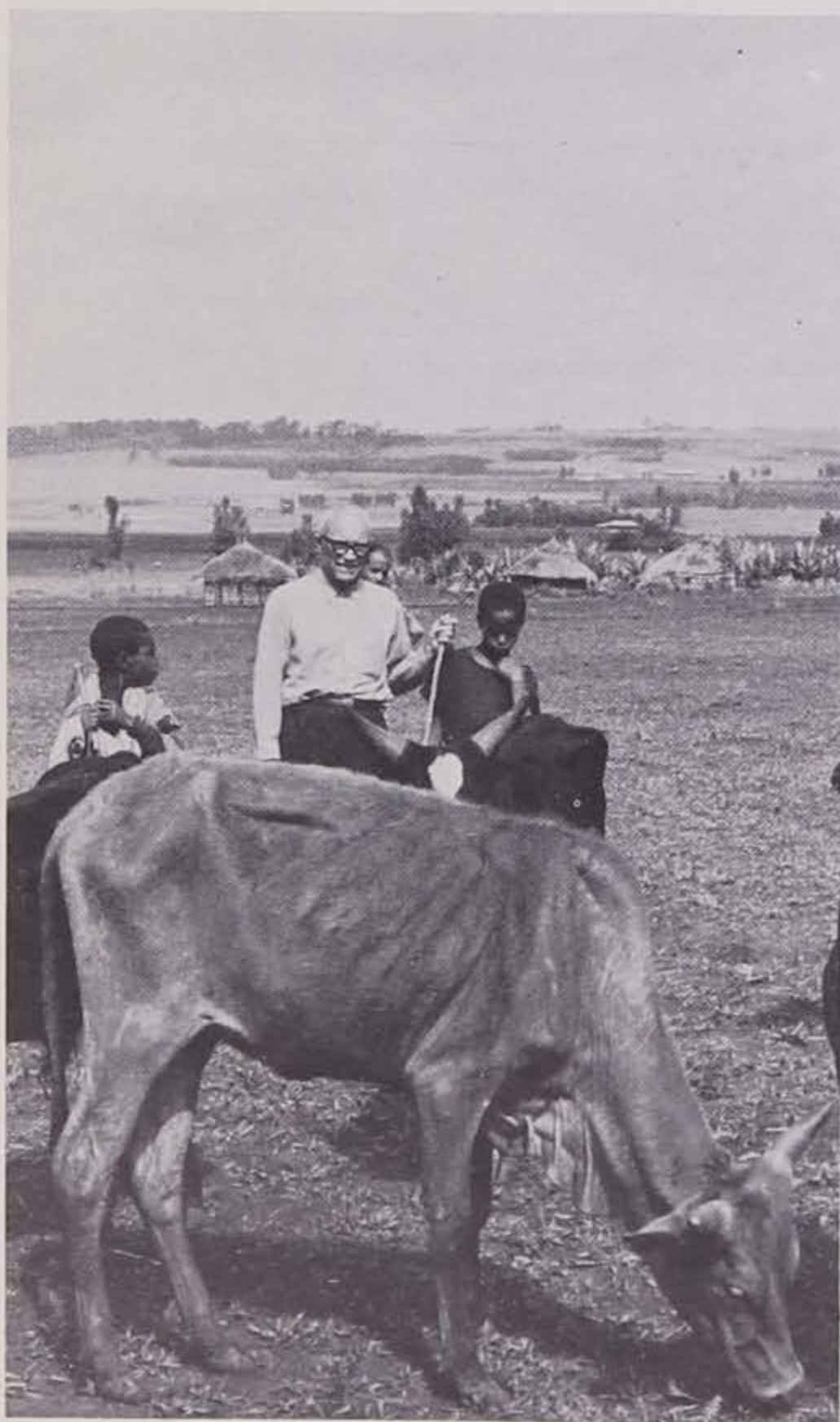
service. A few illustrations of assignments carried out: teaching nutrition in Syria; International Voluntary Services in Laos and in Vietnam; courses in nutrition, Japanese Society of Private Universities; International Farm Youth Exchange advance representative, Brazil.

Training: Peace Corps

Twenty-one staff members, as an example, participated in training twenty-seven volunteers during an eight-week program in 1963 for a Uruguay mission. The complete story of Iowa and the Peace Corps can be found in the chapter on Technical Cooperation.

Foreign Assignment

One illustration of foreign assignment of staff: The Ethiopian government requested technical assistance through the Agency for International Development (AID) in livestock production and meat processing. This request



Photograph by Grover Hahn.
Victor Gibbs, former Vice-President of John Morrell and Company, Ottumwa Plant, on livestock production and meat processing mission in Ethiopia.

was granted by the United States government. In 1964 two Iowans, one of them a staff member, were sent on this mission.*

Cooperative Projects

The most recent participation in an international cooperative project is with the Ford Foundation in Brazil.* In the summer of 1965 three staff members from the College of Agriculture reviewed the development program of the Rural University of the State of Minas Gerais, Brazil, at the request of the Ford Foundation. As a result of recommendations made, the Foundation made a grant of approximately \$1 million over the next five years to this Brazilian university; a matching grant from the state of Minas Gerais was also made.

OTHER ISU INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

International Workshops

In the summer of 1964 sixteen women representing the countries of Nigeria, Kenya, Sierra Leone, Tanganyika and Ethiopia participated in a six-week workshop sponsored by AID and by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The workshop was designed to combine technical knowledge in nutrition, health, and food sanitation with practical application of such knowledge to educational programs in developing countries.

Youth Activities

These are well illustrated by the *International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE)*. Ninety-four young Iowans have participated in the IFYE program since its beginning in 1948. In turn, Iowa by 1965 had served as host state to 203 exchanges from other countries which have involved 720 different Iowa families. It is estimated that each returning delegate reaches ten thousand people through formal group presentations. Many additional people are reached through newspaper stories, magazines articles, radio, and television.

Conferences

Food—One Tool In International Economic Development was the subject of a conference held in 1962. In 1964 an AID conference on World Agricultural Development took place at Ames. A Home Economics of the World conference was presented in 1965 for all land grant colleges. Many other conferences on agriculture have been brought to ISU from foreign countries.

*Other examples in Chapters VIII and IX, Education and Technical Cooperation.

PART III, VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURE

FARM ORGANIZATIONS

In addition to the agricultural trade organizations mentioned elsewhere, there are many farm groups involved in international cooperation, among them: the *Iowa Farm Bureau*, the *Iowa Grange*, and the *Farmers Union*. The activities of the Farm Bureau are given below as an outstanding example.

HOST FAMILIES. Each year all foreign students attending Iowa colleges and universities are issued invitations to spend the last weekend in April in homes of Farm Bureau members. Host families furnish the transportation and arrange for the students to see as much of rural and community living as possible. In 1964, ninety-one students from forty-one countries were with eighty-five host families.

WELFARE. *Iowa Farm Bureau Women* contributed over \$2,000 in 1964 for welfare programs and meetings of Associated Country Women of the World. Mrs. Raymond Sayre of Ackley, an outstanding leader in world affairs, was International President of the ACWW from 1947-53.

FOREIGN TRAINEES. Iowa's foreign trainee program is sponsored by the Iowa Farm Bureau. Under this program, twenty-three Japanese farmers worked on Iowa farms during 1964-65 and ten in 1965-66.

INFORMATION. Farm Bureau programs on International Understanding include studies, in cooperation with ISU extension service, of other countries as well as foreign trade and its importance to Iowans.

MORE AID TO FARMERS OF OTHER LANDS

The following are but a sampling of voluntary agricultural aid carried out by a large number and variety of Iowa organizations.*

RECONDITIONED MACHINERY. *Self-Help, Inc.*, at Waverly, established by Vern L. Schield, president and board chairman of Schield Bantam Company, ships reconditioned and new machinery to the people of emerging nations. Rather than outright donations, this equipment is sold at a price the users can afford, ranging from one-third to one-fifth its actual value. Terms are no cash down and first payment after the harvest.

Iowa and Minnesota chapters of *Future Farmers of America* help recondition the machinery which is sent only on request. These come through missions of all faiths and, increasingly, through U. S. embassies and consulates. In 1965 equipment worth nearly \$58,000 was sent to twenty-three countries.

*Other examples are in Chapter IX and Chapter XI, Part II.

TOOLS FOR FREEDOM. The *National Catholic Rural Life Conference*, headquartered in Des Moines, sponsored its second Farm and Hand Tools for Freedom project in 1966. In the fall of 1965, as a pilot project, the Conference gathered ten thousand pounds of tools in nine Mid-West states. Catholic Relief Services is now distributing these tools among low-income people of South America.

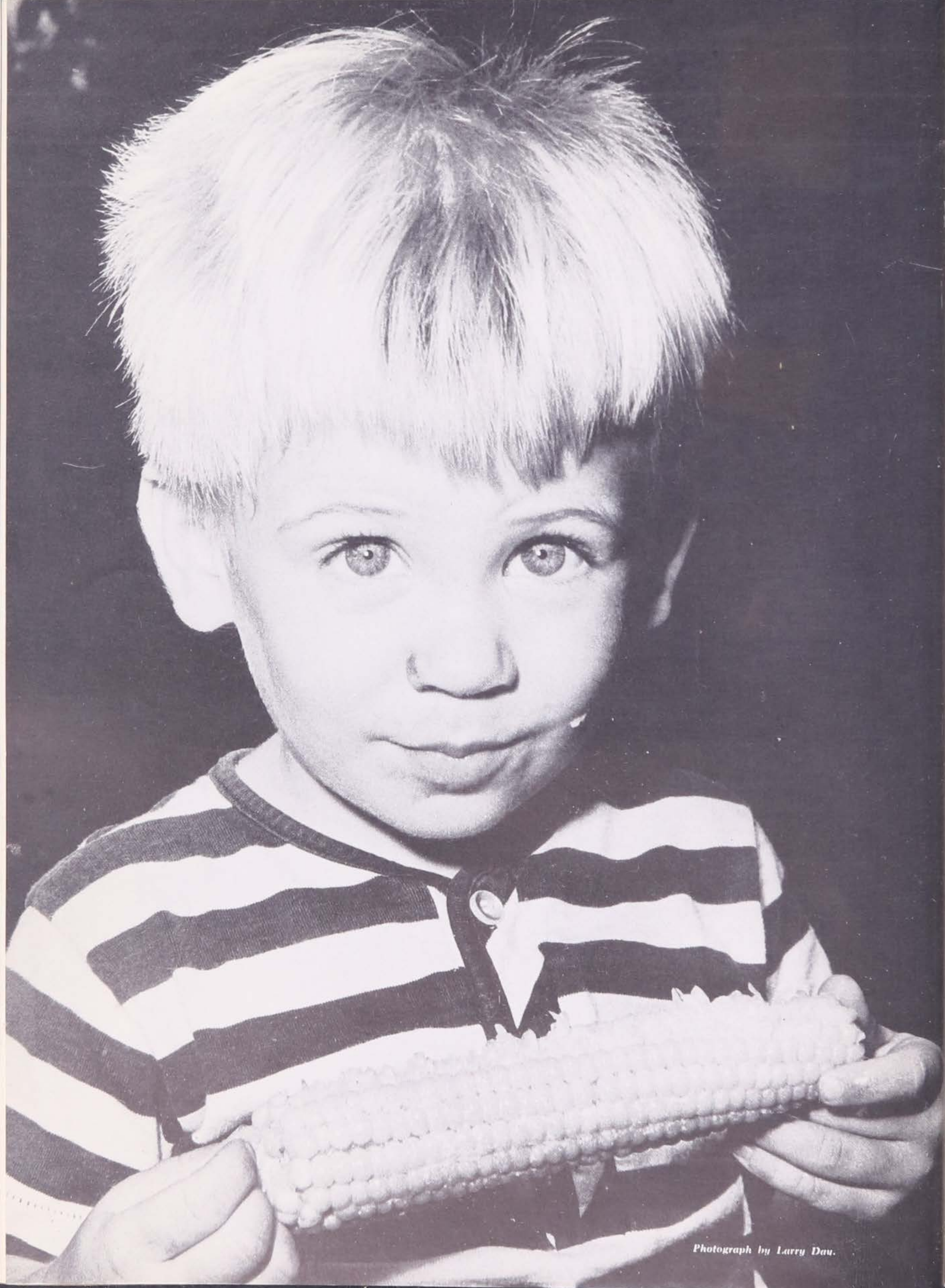


Photograph by Vern Schield.

Tractor reconditioned by Self-Help Inc. at work in Mexico.

ANIMAL LOAN BANK. In 1962 Iowa farmers shipped twenty-seven hogs to Korea through the *American-Korean Foundation*. Managing the gift were the Iowa Secretary of Agriculture, a member of the *County Officers' Association*, and a member of the *Iowa Farm Producers Association*.

The hogs are now a part of the Animal Loan Bank which helps Korean 4-H youngsters and farm families by lending a pig to a 4-H member for breeding and improving stock. The loan is repaid in offspring from the loan stock. The average yearly income of a Korean farmer is \$86. Given one pig, which produces two litters a year, his income jumps to more than \$500.



Photograph by Larry Dau.

PART IV, FOOD AND THE WORLD'S FUTURE

These grim statistics are offered by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), a United Nations specialized agency: 1.5 billion people—half the world's population—suffer from hunger or malnutrition; each day ten thousand people die from this cause. By the year 2000, the world's population will have nearly doubled. If these six billion people are to eat even adequately, food production must be *tripled*. Because of short grain crops in India and Russia during the 1965-66 crop year plus increasing population, there has been *no noteworthy improvement* in per capita food production over the last six years.

The achievements reported in this chapter have generated a massive agricultural power in Iowa which can be put behind the world effort to meet this mounting crisis. Following are examples from Iowa agricultural industry and government indicating that the power is being turned on.

CORN FOR TROPICAL COUNTRIES

With the objective of developing hybrid corn varieties well adapted to growing conditions in tropical countries which have the most rapidly expanding populations, *Pioneer Hi-Bred Corn Co.* instituted a corn breeding program several years ago on the island of Jamaica.

The company is working with white corn because it is so widely used as human food. Their work with yellow corn is at least as significant, the company feels, because of the rapidly increasing poultry numbers. In addition, Pioneer is developing improved breeding stock in poultry and beef.

MOBILIZING THE YOUNG WORLD

In October, 1965, *Massey-Ferguson Company*, whose North America headquarters are in Des Moines, signed an agreement with the Food and Agriculture Organization providing half a million dollars for the FAO project, Mobilizing The Young World For Food And Development. The overall purpose is to develop progressive young farmers, encouraging them to leadership of the world's agricultural communities.

Four regional seminars in developing areas, designed to survey the rural youth situation and determine what help youth organizations need to increase food production, have been held for Asia and the Far East, Africa, Latin America, and the Near East. These were followed by two seminars in developed areas to review the needs and to propose plans for strengthening the program in developing countries. The European Seminar was held at Rome, Italy, in April, 1967. The North American Seminar was held at Des Moines, Iowa, in May, 1967.

A worldwide conference at Toronto, Canada, in September, 1967, expected to attract representatives of 115 nations, will bring together recommendations from the seminars and plan implementation of a world program aimed at applying modern agricultural technology to increase food production. An *Iowa Council on World Hunger* was subsequently formed by the Iowa conference delegates which, as this report goes to press, is developing a state-wide campaign.

WORLD FOOD EXPOSITION UNDER STUDY

Iowa's government is also addressing itself to food and the world's future. The 1965 session of the Legislature established the *Iowa State Fair and World Food Exposition Committee* to study the feasibility of a world food exposition in Iowa. The Committee reported back an enthusiastic approval to the 1967 legislature and recommended more detailed study which was approved. Some of the exposition objectives are:

- To demonstrate improved skills and techniques for food production, distribution and processing.
- To establish a world agriculture educational center for originating demonstration programs to transmit around the world.
- To raise the economic, social and cultural levels of the rural peoples of the world.
- To stimulate international trade.
- To promote peace.

"A busy world," the Exposition Committee states, "feeding itself, would have less reason for war and more time for reasoning."

This Chapter has been based on
THE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION YEAR REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR
BY
THE COMMITTEE ON FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

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Kirk Fox	Former Editor, <i>Successful Farming</i>	Des Moines
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Chapter II

Two-way Streets Around the World

Along the two-way streets of trade go products from 591 Iowa exporting firms. They range from ultrasonic sensing systems to tiltproof bow ties, from printing presses to dental chairs, from card games for speech therapy to walking snow blowers.

Books from an Iowa publishing firm—except for dictionaries and Bibles, the most popular in the world in terms of numbers sold—can be purchased in many languages on every continent. Iowa writing pens are sold from Singapore to South America, from Nigeria to the Netherlands.

This trade is made possible by a world network of transportation and communication, of finance and business. It opens the routes of intellectual exchange, bringing closer cultural ties. Its two essential ingredients are competition and cooperation.



Courtesy Meredith Publishing Company.

When the Governor of Roi-ed Province, Thailand and his wife entertained the American Ambassador for a royal meal, the Ambassador complimented his hostess on the superb chiffon pie only to be told that it came from *Better Homes and Gardens Cookbook* published in Iowa. Above, His Excellency Samart Amatayakum and daughter accompany Mrs. Samart as Ambassador Young presents her with a gift of BH&G books.

IOWA'S ECONOMIC STAKE IN WORLD TRADE

INDUSTRIAL

As a manufacturing area for many products in demand both in developing and industrialized nations, Iowa has a high stake in world trade.

EXPORTS. The state ranks seventeenth in the nation in value of manufactured exports which totaled \$239.6 million in 1963*. Iowa exports accounted for the employment of an estimated 164,507 manufacturing workers in 1958, according to the most recent Census Bureau Survey of Manufacturers. Iowa's four major industrial exports which in 1960 were responsible for nearly 91 percent of Iowa's manufactured exports include:

- Non-electrical machinery of which the state is the eighth leading exporter. This is largely construction equipment and farm machinery. Iowa is number one exporter of the latter.
- The second largest exporting industry is food and kindred products; Iowa ranks as fifth most important exporter in the United States. Some of the food processing industry's major exports are rolled oats, meats, cereals, corn syrup and wheat flour.

- The state ranks ninth in exported electrical

*All export-import figures are estimates and are for 1960 unless otherwise indicated. These and related figures in this chapter, unless attributed to others are by the U. S. Departments of Commerce, Agriculture, and Labor.

**ESTIMATED VALUE OF
EXPORTED AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES ORIGINATING IN IOWA 1963-64**

Commodity	(Millions of Dollars)		
	Government Programs	Commercial	Total
Wheat	2.0	1.6	3.6
Wheat Flour	2.8	1.0	3.8
Total Feed Grains	12.8	100.7	113.5
Soybeans	0.3	80.1	80.4
Flax Seed		0.1	0.1
Soybean Oil	11.3	6.3	17.6
Protein Meal		15.7	15.7
Fruits, Nuts and Preparations		0.3	0.3
Vegetables and Preparations		0.3	0.3
Dairy Products	7.9	2.9	10.8
Meats and Products excluding Poultry		17.8	17.8
Hides and Skins	0.1	8.6	8.7
Poultry Products	0.1	1.2	1.3
Lard and Tallow (Edible and Inedible)	3.8	26.1	29.9
Other	1.7	25.2	26.9
Total	42.8	287.9	330.7

Source: U. S. Agricultural Export Shares by Regions and States, Fiscal Year 1963-64, Economic Research Service, U. S. Department of Commerce

Prepared by: Research Division
Iowa Development Commission

**ESTIMATED VALUE OF
MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS EXPORTED BY IOWA FIRMS**

Industry Group	(Million Dollars)		Percent Change
	1963	1960	
Food and Kindred Products	53.0	56.3	— 6
Apparel and Related Products	0.4	0.4	(a)
Lumber and Wood Products	1.3	1.0	(a)
Furniture and Fixtures	0.2	0.2	(a)
Paper and Allied Products	0.4	0.3	(a)
Printing and Publishing	1.6	1.3	21
Chemicals and Allied Products	5.9	4.1	45
Rubber and Plastics Products	1.8	2.5	—27
Leather and Leather Products	0.1	0.1	(a)
Primary Metal Industries	3.1	2.8	11
Fabricated Metal Products	5.1	4.2	22
Machinery Except Electrical	117.3	99.1	18
Electrical Machinery	32.3	33.1	— 2
Transportation Equipment	1.0	0.8	(a)
Instruments and Related Products	3.7	2.4	(b)
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	12.4	10.4	19
Total Exports of Manufactured Products	239.6	218.9	9

(a) % Change Not Calculated on Exports Less Than \$1.0 Million
(b) More Than 50% Change Not Computed

Source: Survey of the Origin of Exports of Manufactured Products 1963, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

Prepared by: Research Division
Iowa Development Commission

machinery: laundry appliances, radio and television tubes, circuit breakers, etc.

● Fabricated metal products are also a significant export. They include automatic control valves, liquid level controllers, electronic equipment for aeronautic application.

IMPORTS. All four categories of industry depend on imports, both directly and indirectly. Large quantities of ferroalloys used in machinery manufacture for instance, are produced by the primary metals industry from imported ores and concentrates such as manganese, chromite, nickel, bauxite, and tungsten. Non-metallic imports used—most of which are direct requirements—include aluminum oxide, industrial diamonds, and rubber.

Our dependence on many of these materials is growing. For example, imported bauxite—the material from which aluminum is made—amounted to 65 percent of our new supply in 1950; in 1960 bauxite imports had risen to 81 percent of the new U. S. supply. It is used in all categories of Iowa's leading manufactures, except food and kindred products.

Thus it is abundantly clear that world trade is important to Iowa industry for both its materials and its markets.

AGRICULTURAL STAKE

Harvests from one of every four acres of Iowa farmland are destined for export. Iowa's total agricultural exports reached \$430 million during fiscal 1965-66^o. The employment of about 22,700 farm workers is attributed to the production of Iowa farm products that were exported both in processed and unprocessed form in 1960-61; they represented 7.9 percent of all farm workers.

The world market for Iowa commodities is growing rapidly and the Iowa farmer's stake in world trade, tremendous though it is, increases every year.^{oo}

EXPORTED SERVICES

Not so tangible as the products, but equally useful, are services exported from Iowa. Though no directory is available, we know that a number of engineering firms sell their services

^oExports of fishery products from Iowa were valued at about \$2.6 million in 1960. They were mainly mussel shell products from the Muscatine area and are not classified under either the industrial or agricultural categories.

^{oo}See Chapter I for additional information on agricultural exports and imports.

abroad. The *Weitz Company* of Des Moines offers an interesting example.

Many less developed countries are deficient in grain storage and distribution facilities resulting in a market for design and consulting services offered by this company. Their initial overseas project was in the United Arab Republic, the first phase being a feasibility and preliminary engineering report defining the nature and size of the facilities required. The second phase involved the detailed design and preparation of contract documents for some fifty-five grain elevators. When the project reaches contract stage, the Iowa company will supervise construction on behalf of the Egyptian government. Feasibility studies have also been made for Syria, Honduras, Brazil, Colombia, and East Pakistan.

TECHNICAL AID FOLLOWS TRADE

These are three examples out of many intangibles—in this case, manual and management skills—following the tangible products of Iowa industry.

MECHANICAL TRAINING. In addition to its four plants in Ottumwa, Dubuque, Des Moines, and Waterloo, the *John Deere Company's* farm machinery manufacturing plants are in France, Germany, Canada, Spain, South Africa, Argentina, and Mexico. In all these countries the company has schools to train operators in the handling of its products, as well as training schools in care and maintenance for dealer personnel. There is a major European training center in Chatillon, France, and a Latin American training center in Tarréon, Chihuahua, Mexico.

MANUFACTURING TECHNIQUE. *The Fisher Governor Company* likewise trains personnel at its plant in Marshalltown for licensed manufacture of its automatic control equipment in Europe, Japan, Australia, Canada, and Mexico.

MANAGEMENT KNOW-HOW. *The Maytag Company* with plants in Newton and Hampton has exported capital and management knowledge, as well as its products, in the formation a few years ago of Homann-Maytag GmbH, a West German manufacturer of appliances with substantial ownership by Maytag. The new company plans to introduce an appliance designed for the European market manufactured largely under European management.

TRANSPORTATION—WATER, LAND, AND AIR

Less well recognized than Iowa's high agricultural and industrial productivity, but equally

important to the world and Iowa's economy is the state's low cost transportation system for



moving immense quantities from an interior producing area to ocean ports and then throughout the world.

INLAND PORTS

Iowa is the only state in the union bordered by two navigable rivers open to trade, commerce, and industry and to all foreign markets.

MISSOURI RIVER navigation in the northern plains is now in its expanding stage. Traffic in the Sioux City-Omaha section showed a 34 percent increase from 1959 to 1963 when it totaled 1.3 million tons and an approximately 30 percent gain in the 1963-66 period. Traffic has increased significantly during the last five years, the Sioux City July 1966 tonnage showing a 45 percent increase over the previous July.[°] With loading and unloading facilities built and the development of a nine foot channel anticipated by 1968, the system is ready to move into its mature phase and should have a stimulating effect on Iowa economy and international trade.

THE MISSISSIPPI has for many years carried substantial quantities of Iowa agricultural commodities and manufactured goods for foreign markets. Beginning in 1940 navigation via a nine-foot channel on the Mississippi was

extended to Minneapolis and St. Paul by the construction of twenty-six locks. Tonnage, since the system became operative, increased from relatively small quantities to more than 14 million tons which moved through the Rock Island District in 1964.[°] This includes the Iowa ports of Dubuque, Bellevue, Fulton, Pleasant Valley, Muscatine, New Boston, Burlington, and Keokuk.

It is estimated that by 1970 total tonnage through the same District will range from 20 to 25 million tons annually on the present nine-month schedule. A recommended twelve month navigation season, now under consideration, would generate, according to the Iowa Development Commission, an additional five to 7.5 million tons annually in 1970.

SHIPS MOVE CLOSER

An important change in the geography of the earth—the St. Lawrence Seaway—was completed in 1959 and tonnage through the Rock Island District increased by 45 percent from that year to 1964.^{°°}

MIDWEST TO MIDEAST. The Seaway had profound effects, not only upon the farmers of the Midwest, but upon the industrial pattern of the country and available supplies to the Middle East. A five year industrial development audit from 1961 to 1966 of the twelve Iowa towns located on the Mississippi

[°]Based on figures from the U. S. Corps of Engineers.

^{°°}Estimates and audits by the Iowa Development Commission.

shows 148 new industries with a capital investment of \$166 million and probable employment of 6,376 people.* The impact extended as far as Europe and the Mediterranean countries where shipments from the Seaway are almost exclusively destined.

DIFFERENCE IN DOLLARS AND DRACHMAE. Prior to the construction of the Seaway, the bulk of Iowa's export shipments was transported by rail to seacoast ports, there to be loaded on ships. Ocean-going vessels which can carry up to 560,000 bushels of grain are now able to move through the Seaway and on to foreign ports. This lowers the transportation charges for grain exports and brings foreign market dollars to the heart of our grain belt. Soybeans, as an example, are now able to move to Europe, North Africa, and Middle Eastern areas at rates 12 cents to more than 20 cents a bushel cheaper through the St. Lawrence Seaway.

PROMOTING AND SERVING WORLD TRADE

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY

FOUR CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE in Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Cedar Falls-Waterloo, and Davenport promote foreign trade and assist members who export.

As early as 1947 Cedar Rapids, outstanding among Iowa cities in this regard, took the lead over several Eastern cities in bidding for Latin American markets through New Orleans export facilities. This was one of the first steps towards establishing a flourishing export trade for Iowa. In addition, the services of two combination export companies are now available in Cedar Rapids.† The 1950 exports for Cedar Rapids totaled \$29 million. By 1965 these had risen to \$65 million.

THE IOWA MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION is engaged in general promotion of international trade and offers an information service to its members.

IOWA EXPORT EXHIBITS COMMITTEE. Thanks to the efforts of five Iowa trade development organizations, eleven small Iowa farm machinery firms exhibited in the El Salvador International Trade Fair in 1965.

*Statistics on actual amounts of exports transported by these carriers are unavailable.

†Combination export companies either purchase from the manufacturer for resale overseas, or act as the manufacturer's sales agent representing the company abroad.

††The Council operates the largest overseas market development for any commodity in any country in the world, utilizing dollar funds from its resources and Japanese yen available under Section 104A of Public Law 480. This provides for a 5 percent minimum of local currency used in payment for commodities under such programs as Food for Peace to be spent for market development between the buyer country and the United States.

LAND AND AIR

TEN TRANSCONTINENTAL RAIL LINES serving Iowa provide a transportation network of modern facilities for moving vast quantities of manufactured goods and raw materials for export to all major United States ports.*

COMMERCIAL AIR FIELDS. Fourteen commercial air fields and sixty-six landing strips located throughout the state provide rapid transit services for industry, even those located in the smallest Iowa communities. Some companies find it cheaper to ship replacement parts by air than to maintain warehouses. Airline officials indicate that nearly all of Iowa's outgoing cargoes are industrial shipments.* Scheduled international carriers for air freight have been recommended by the Iowa Industrial Traffic League and are presently under discussion.

The five united to form the IEEC, a permanent non-profit committee to assist Iowa manufacturers in locating dealers or distributors around the world.

AGRICULTURE

THREE MAJOR NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS which promote agricultural exports were created in Iowa: the *U. S. Corn Growers Association* with headquarters in Boone; the *American Soybean Association* with its national office at Hudson; the *U. S. Feed Grain Council*, now headquartering in Washington, D. C.†† All three groups have state organizations in Iowa.

THE FARMERS GRAIN DEALERS ASSOCIATION OF IOWA, an energetic promoter of foreign trade, is building an export terminal at New Orleans and has established an overseas sales staff in Europe.

THE IOWA FARM BUREAU FEDERATION promotes international trade through an educational program and, by a portion of membership dues (Iowa accounts for 10 percent of the Bureau's national membership), helps support the Farm Bureau Trade Center in Rotterdam, Holland.

Additional agricultural associations are listed below under Iowa Department of Agriculture.

BANKING

SEVERAL IOWA BANKS provide international banking services to assist businesses in world trade through their connections in principal coastal cities: the *Iowa-Des Moines National Bank*, the *First National Bank of Denison*, the *First National Bank of Mason*



Courtesy Kieffer Associates.

Governor Hughes with Mr. B. J. O'Dowd, Head of Continental Grain Co. inspecting grain barge in Rotterdam during European Trade Mission. Two young inhabitants assisted.

City, and the *Livestock National Bank of Sioux City*.

TWO IOWA BANKS, the *Merchants National Bank* in Cedar Rapids and the *Central National Bank* in Des Moines have instituted their own international departments. Services include international credit reports, information on currency and on custom and government regulations. Now available to Iowa exporters are: world market research, selection of export agents or distributors, credit extensions, advertising services, preparation of quotations, protection of patent registration, and transportation arrangements.

INSURANCE

Insurance service for Iowa exporters is also growing. Many companies now offer insurance to cover various risks including currency fluctuation, damage in transportation, war, and insurrection. One company, the *Insurance Company of North America*, with a regional office in Des Moines, offers export insurance exclusively. This, in turn, makes possible credit extension from banks for Iowa exporters.

GOVERNMENT

THE DES MOINES FIELD OFFICE of the U. S. *Department of Commerce* with the *Iowa Regional Export Expansion Council* offer services to help Iowa companies take advantage of foreign market opportunities. Their services are largely informational; this covers quotas, available markets, and general import-export statistics.

THE MARKETING DIVISION, *Iowa Department of Agriculture* assists exports programs with promotional funds on advice of the Marketing Board composed of the Secretary of Agriculture and the Dean of Agriculture at Iowa State University as nonvoting members plus representatives of the following Iowa Associations: *Crop Improvement, Sheep, Beef Producers, Dairy, Poultry, Horticulture, Swine Producers, Soybean*. This is a growing program which is carried out in liaison with the U. S. *Department of Commerce*, the *Iowa Development Commission*, the U. S. *Department of Agriculture*, and other Midwestern states.

THE IOWA DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION offers an information service on specific Iowa products using commissioned research in depth, a current example being potential foreign markets for Iowa-raised turkeys. Its general services include publication of reports and directories of Iowa industries.

The Commission's office carries out an active foreign visitor service. As this report is written, for example, three businessmen from Yemen interested in purchasing earth movers for road building and tractors suited to local agriculture under the AID program, are being hosted by the Commission.

Trade missions are also a Development Commission program.

FOREIGN TRADE MISSIONS

THE EUROPEAN MISSION, headed by Governor Hughes and composed of about 100 businessmen and agricultural executives, visited five key Western European countries in 1965 in an effort to boost Iowa exports. The delegation made 556 contacts resulting in immediate orders of \$5 million. Expected total business within twenty-four months is \$22 million.

A MISSION TO THE FAR EAST in the spring of 1966 made 548 contacts, resulting in slightly less than \$5 million immediate business with an expected total of \$20 to \$21 million in exports.

A MISSION TO SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES is, at this writing, due to leave



Courtesy Kieffer Associates.

Harold Goldman, President of Iowa Paint Company conferring with a Japanese businessman on the Trade Mission to that country.

Iowa July 30.

PERMANENT PROGRAM. Based on trade mission success to date, the Development Commission envisions a permanent program which would include several more highly specialized missions each year.

TWO-WAY STREETS, PROMOTING TRADE BY POLICY

Traffic on the St. Lawrence Seaway, as well as other transportation improvements provides more intense competition from imports which, without this cheap transportation, might not have been sold so advantageously in Iowa markets. Iowans, with most Americans, are learning, however, that a nation must sell in order to buy—that trade is a two-way street.

JAPAN-IOWA, TWO ENDS OF A STREET

Our trade with Japan is a prime example of the reciprocity principle. In the last twenty years the U. S. has exported more to Japan than any other foreign country except Canada; the United States in turn is Japan's number one foreign market. The U. S.-Japan Trade Council points out that in 1963 each American (each Iowan) purchased an average \$7.92 of imports from Japan, while every Japanese bought an average of \$17.59 of American export products.

The sale of Iowa agricultural products to Japan is presently increasing at the extra-

*See Chapter I for additional details on Iowa-Japan agricultural trade.

**Japan, the American Farmer's Best Export Market

ordinary annual rate of 15 percent.*

In a June, 1966 publication, the U. S.-Japan Trade Council states, "It is anticipated that the United States will . . . supply a major share of Japan's increased products. But this clearly is dependent on a willingness to accept Japanese imports. Japan's plans for economic growth require an increase of 10 percent in her sales to the U. S. over the next several years."**

A NEW TWO-WAY STREET?

Another example of trade policy and its effect on Iowa markets is the current U. S. relaxation of restrictions on about 400 non-strategic commodities for shipment to the Communist countries of East Europe where, according to the Iowa Development Commission, new markets exist due to a notable shift in the geographical pattern of trade.

"There are excellent opportunities for expanding exports of feed grains and soybeans to Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary . . . and possibly Russia," the *Des Moines Register* editorialized on October 16, 1966, "if ways and

means can be found for Russia to earn the dollar exchange." The *Register* further points out the economic advantage to Iowa exporters of a proposed relaxation in the U. S. requirement that 50 percent of grain shipments to Russia be carried by American ships, a requirement which presently increases the cost to Iowa's potential customer. The newspaper recommended this additional change.

COMPETITION, COOPERATION

As a whole, agricultural exports from Iowa are about two times as large as the competing imports. Judging from national import-export figures, the trade ratio for manufactured items is as favorable.

Never before has the temptation for Iowans to invoke protective quotas or tariffs on competitive imports, with the inevitable slackening of traffic on the two-way street of trade, had so little ground. If defensive attitudes have existed in the past, they must now have been replaced by solid self confidence, for Iowa leads from strength in world trade today.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In a report presented on behalf of the Iowa Trade Mission to Europe in April, 1966, Harold Goldman, Des Moines businessman, commented, "We learned that we are the last major nation to persist in our weights and measurements system, that we cause delays in computation and restatements of sizes, weights and description. . . . I suggest we adopt the metric system of weights and measures."

Further suggestions were that we accelerate and expand through our school system the teaching of major languages and that we encourage academic and political leaders, as well as our youth, to travel and study abroad.

Other recommendations in this chapter are: relaxing the required use of American ships and other trade restrictions such as tariffs and quotas, consideration of regularly scheduled international carriers for air freight, and a twelve month navigation season for the Mississippi River.

**This Chapter has been based on
THE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION YEAR REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR
By The Following Committees**

TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE

Co-Chairmen

Robert Fleming	President, National By-Products, Inc.	Carlisle
Jack Wesenberg	General Secretary, Greater Des Moines Chamber of Commerce	Des Moines

Members

Brig. Gen. Frank W. Berlin	Director, Iowa Aeronautics Commission	West Des Moines
Ray Eveland	Director, U. S. Department of Commerce Field Office	Des Moines
Harold Ewoldt	Assistant Executive Vice President, Chamber of Commerce	Cedar Rapids
Chester Good	Secretary, World Trade Department, Greater Des Moines Chamber of Commerce	Des Moines

Editor

William W. Brown	Former Assistant to the Director, Iowa Development Commission	Des Moines
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BUSINESS AND FINANCE COMMITTEE

Co-Chairmen

Richard Levitt	Treasurer, Dial Finance Company	Des Moines
Rudolph Weitz	Chairman of the Board, The Weitz Company, Inc.	Des Moines

Members

Calvin W. Aurand	President, Iowa-Des Moines National Bank	Des Moines
James M. Camp	President, United Federal Savings and Loan Association	Des Moines
Thomas H. Stoner	President, Stoner-McCray System	Des Moines

Editor

William W. Brown	Former Assistant to the Director, Iowa Development Commission	Des Moines
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Chapter III

Iowa in the World of Science

Since Science is international by its very nature and the written and spoken word is not, international cooperation is very important to bridging the communication gap. Person-to-person contact increases the degree of understanding of complex scientific matters. It also tends to erase national and racial barriers between persons. Both of these aspects of international cooperation enhance professional and personal values.

Thus wrote an Iowa scientist to Dr. James Van Allen in response to the Committee's request for information for Iowa's International Cooperation Report. The request went to fifty-nine science and engineering departments in the state.

"It is clear," the committee concludes on the basis of the returns, "that the State of Iowa is already engaged in international cooperation in science and technology on a massive scale."

IOWA'S PART IN THE INTERNATIONAL GEOPHYSICAL YEAR

During the period 1955-58 there was a special burst of international activity in Iowa: first, intensive planning for participation in the International Geophysical Year by Dr. James A. Van Allen, his associates, and students at the University of Iowa; then in 1957-58 the program was executed.

It comprised ten high-altitude rocket and balloon flights in the United States and at Fort Churchill, Manitoba, and forty balloon-launched rocket ("rockoon") flights from shipboard over a range of latitudes from 70 degrees north, near Thule, Greenland, to 72 degrees south in the Ross Sea, near Antarctica.

These flights were for comprehensive geographic studies of cosmic radiation and of the

earth's magnetic field at altitudes of twenty to seventy miles. The program culminated with the flight of Iowa-designed-and-built equipment on the first successful American satellite, Explorer I, during February-March, 1958.

The observations with Explorer I were interpreted by the Iowa group as establishing the existence of great radiation belts around the earth, a discovery which was promptly confirmed by a second Iowa satellite flight by Explorer III in March-April, 1958, and which has been the foundation for hundreds of subsequent investigations throughout the scientific world. The radiation belts were named for Professor Van Allen in recognition of this achievement.

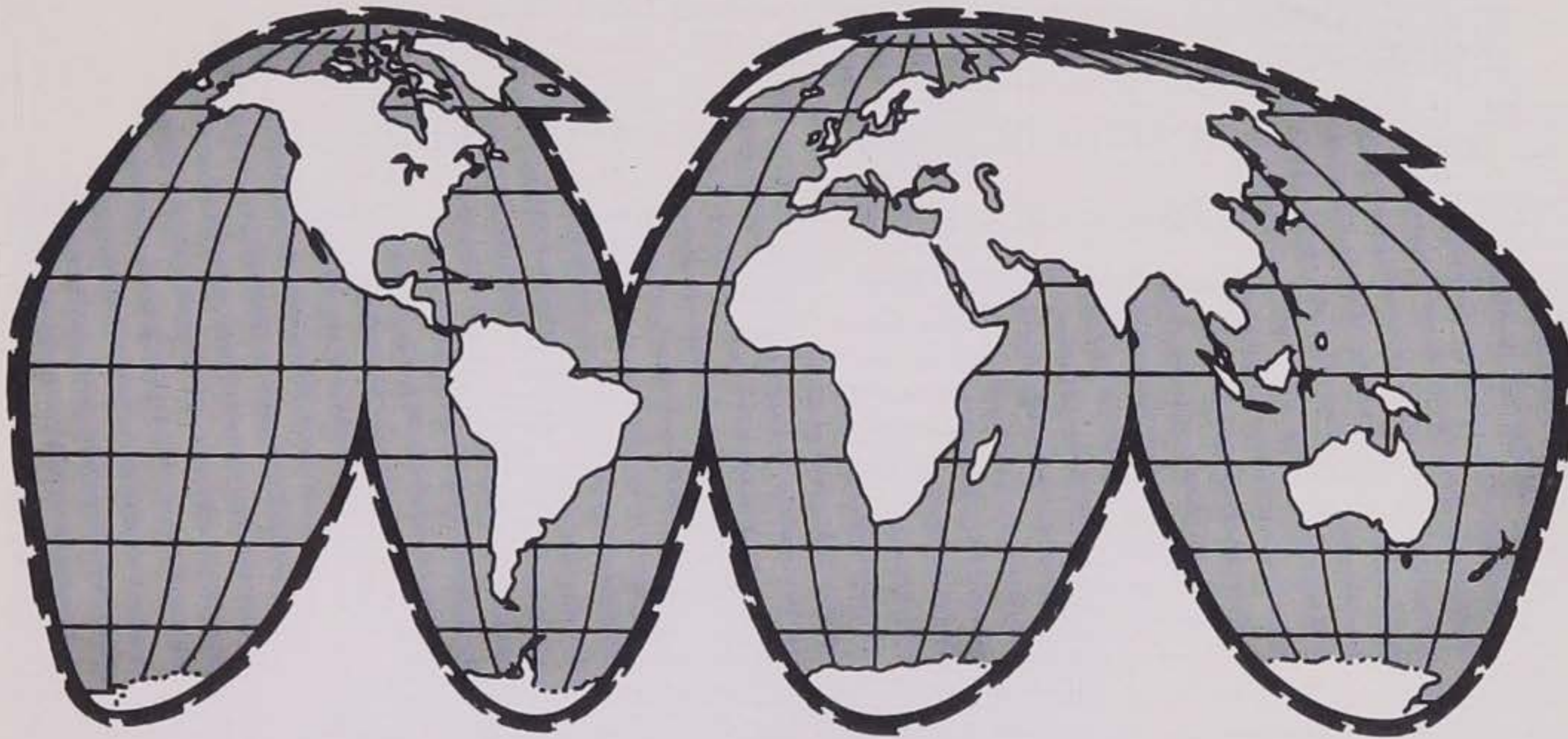
WORLD CONFEREES

That science, by its very nature, is international is well illustrated by the involvement of Iowa's scientists in conferences and symposia around the globe. From 1960 to 1965, 135 persons from Iowa made 145 visits to international scientific conferences abroad. One hundred and eighty-eight Iowans made 502 visits to international meetings within the United States. Some of the foreign countries visited are indicated on the accompanying map-list.

CULTURAL FALL-OUT

Most of these visits were brief. Others, however, were prolonged. For example, biochemist David Metzler from Iowa State University took his wife and five children to Moscow for five months while he did research at the Institute of Radiology and Physical-Chemical Biology as part of the U. S.-Soviet cultural exchange program. The four older children went to a Russian school, and three attended a Russian "Pioneer" summer camp. Thus scientific and cultural exchange often go hand-in-hand.

IOWA IN THE WORLD OF SCIENCE



Iowa Scientists and Engineers at International Conferences in:

Argentina	Italy
Australia	Japan
Austria	Mexico
Brazil	Netherlands
Britain	Norway
Bulgaria	Pakistan
Canada	Peru
Colombia	Philippines
Czechoslovakia	Poland
Denmark	Portugal
Egypt	Puerto Rico
Finland	Russia
France	Sweden
Germany	Switzerland
Hungary	Turkey
India	Uganda
Iraq	Yugoslavia
Ireland	

Countries from which Distinguished Scientists and Engineers came to Iowa:

Argentina	Korea
Australia	Mexico
Austria	Morocco
Belgium	Netherlands
Brazil	New Zealand
Britain	Nigeria
Canada	Norway
Chile	Pakistan
China	Paraguay
Dahomey	Peru
Denmark	Philippines
Egypt	Poland
Finland	Russia
France	Singapore
Germany	Spain
Ghana	Sudan

Guiana	Sweden
India	Switzerland
Ireland	Tanganyika
Israel	Thailand
Italy	Turkey
Jamaica	Uganda
Japan	Yugoslavia
Jordan	Zanzibar

Countries from which Graduate students and Post Doctoral Associates came to Iowa:

Argentina	Israel
Australia	Italy
Austria	Japan
Belgium	Jordan
Brazil	Korea
Britain	Lebanon
Burma	Liberia
Canada	Malaya
Ceylon	Mexico
Chile	Netherlands
China	New Zealand
Colombia	Nigeria
Costa Rica	Norway
Cuba	Pakistan
Denmark	Peru
Egypt	Philippines
Ethiopia	Puerto Rico
France	Russia
Germany	Ryukyu Islands
Ghana	South Africa
Greece	Spain
Hong Kong	Sudan
Hungary	Sweden
Iceland	Tanzania
India	Thailand
Indonesia	Turkey
Iran	Uruguay
Iraq	Venezuela
Ireland	Viet Nam

REVERSE FLOW

The reverse flow has been even more impressive. More than 550 distinguished foreign scientists and engineers from many countries have visited the various departments of Iowa colleges, universities, and industry represented

in this report. The nations from which they came are indicated on the map-list as are countries represented by the approximately 617 foreign graduate students and post doctoral associates who spent a year or more in the various Iowa departments.

TWENTY-SEVEN ACHIEVEMENTS OF INTERNATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

SPACE, AIRCRAFT, COMMUNICATIONS

OGO-III, The Orbiting Geophysical Observatory earth satellite launched from Cape Kennedy June 6, 1966, carried instruments to perform twenty-one different scientific experiments in its orbit which loops from 170 miles from the earth to 76,000. One instrument was a new type of radiation detector—a seven-inch magnesium cube plated with gold, painted in alternate strips of green, silver, and gold to provide a control over the extremes of heat and cold in outer space. The new detector was designed by Louis A. Frank of the University of Iowa physics departments, built and tested in the University of Iowa physics research center under the direction of Professors Van Allen and Frank.

Van Allen radiation detectors are functioning also on OGO-I and OGO-II, launched in 1964 and 1965 and Moon-IMP, launched in the summer of 1966. Mariner V carried a detector designed and made in the same department to settle the question of whether Venus is encircled with radiation belts similar to those around the earth.

ADVANCED CONCEPTS OF VTOL (Vertical Take-Off and Landing of Aircraft) and "GROUND EFFECTS" AIRCRAFT (Aerodyne and Aerofoil craft), which achieve lift by directing a blast of air against the ground, were the subjects of a paper by Dr. Alexander M. Lippisch whom *Hydro-Space Systems Corporation* of Cedar Rapids sent to Germany. He spoke to an aircraft club in Godesberg, to the German Defense Ministry staff in Bonn, and the technical staff of Dornier and Messerschmidt Aviation in Munich. Papers by him were published in Switzerland, England, and Germany.

MERCURY, GEMINI AND APOLLO Man-In-Space Programs have been contributed to since 1958 by the Hydro-Space System's work on the development of VOICE TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS, TELEMETRY, COMMAND TRACKING, and other electronic control functions.

The Collins Radio Company of Cedar Rapids has developed a large number of new tech-

niques, devices, and systems which have had international impact through sales of products and services. Direct sales to foreign customers by the Cedar Rapids Division of the company totaled \$19.8 million in the fiscal year 1965, including:

- PRACTICAL SINGLE SIDE-BAN (SSB) techniques for amateur radios and aircraft communication systems now in wide use throughout the world.

- UNIVERSAL RADIO GROUP, an efficient high-fidelity voice and data communication system with automatic tuning, capable of remote control. Important installations are in Norway, Denmark, France, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Malaysia, and Singapore.

- INTEGRATED FLIGHT SYSTEMS to process data from many sources and present it to the aircraft pilot in three-dimensional, pictorial-symbolic summary. These systems have been installed in 85 percent of the free world's airline jets produced in the past five years.

- SOLID-STATE AVIATION ELECTRONICS INSTRUMENTS for navigation, communication, identification, and flight control of aircraft, used by multi-engine aircraft throughout the free world. Collins supplies more than 65 percent of the market.

- GENERAL-PURPOSE COMPUTERS for operation with communication systems of airlines and railroads. These computers process messages for U. S., British, Canadian, and trans-Atlantic airlines and do general business and scientific computing.

- MANNED SPACE FLIGHT COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS for Projects Mercury, Gemini, and Apollo. The Cedar Rapids Division of Collins also assisted the Texas Division in supplying the world-wide Deep Space Tracking network to track spacecraft.

- A SYSTEM OF INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS has been developed to permit aircraft landings with lower ceilings and shorter visual ranges.



Courtesy University of Iowa.

Dr. James Van Allen discusses Iowa's Moon-IMP instruments with T. P. Armstrong and S. M. Krimigis in physics laboratory.

● MEASUREMENTS AND PREDICTION OF PROPAGATION OF SIGNALS achievements and subsequent communication system control are expected to have international impact soon.

● RADIO ASTRONOMY, RADIO METEOROLOGY, and RADIO-CELESTIAL NAVIGATION achievements have resulted in a new system for marine navigation which is arousing international interest.

TECHNOLOGY DOWN TO EARTH

ROADS AROUND THE WORLD. Foamed Asphalt Process, is used for low-cost road construction employing local materials: Ladis H. Csanyi, professor of civil engineering, Iowa State University, developed the process in conjunction with his work at the Engineering Ex-

periment Station. It has gained considerable acceptance and application in the United States, Great Britain, Canada, Australia, and in several other countries and has been patented through the Iowa State University Research Foundation.

The process has particular application for remote country roads where only poorer grade aggregates are available and is therefore of special interest to developing nations. Professor Csanyi made trips abroad in 1962 and 1964 to lecture about this process. He traveled to parts of Europe and Africa in 1962; and in 1964 to Japan, Thailand, India, Afghanistan, and the Aegean Islands.

TESTING HIGH VOLTAGE INSULATORS. Dr. Essam Nasser while at the De-



Courtesy Collins Radio Company.

Astronaut Scott Carpenter viewing communications equipment for Project Mercury with Engineers Eugene Haebeger and Arthur Wulfsburg at Collins Radio plant, Cedar Rapids.

partment of Electrical Engineering at Iowa State University developed a standard test method for testing high-voltage insulators under the effects of natural contamination. These are to be recommended to the International Electrotechnical Commission.

OXYGEN TRANSFER. Foreign inquiries have been coming in to the University of Iowa about the oxygen transfer studies by the late Professor Philip Morgan of the civil engineering department.

PHYSICAL SCIENCES AND MATHEMATICS

THE AMES LABORATORY of the U. S. **ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION** on the campus of Iowa State University, utilizing its teachers and students on its staff, does basic research in physics, chemistry, metallurgy, chemical engineering, mechanical engineering, and ceramic engineering, publishing the results openly: more than 800 technical articles in the past five years. The laboratory also does advanced applied research and development.

The uranium-production process developed at the Ames Laboratory is used world-wide by countries supporting atomic-energy programs.

RARE EARTH. The laboratory's chemical processes for separating the rare earths and for producing rare-earth metals are employed in India, France, Germany, Japan, Britain, and elsewhere. Many American companies also use these same processes for producing rare-earth metals and sell their products to the world market: for example, the *Lunex Company* of Pleasant Valley, Iowa.

Greatest demand for high purity individual rare-earth elements is in research regarding the influence they have on properties of other elements. Already our understanding of atomic theory, magnetism, super-conductivity, as examples, is greatly enhanced. Rare earths are used in atomic reactors to control the rate of fission. Isotopes from rare earths are used for cancer treatment and tracer studies. Commercial uses include their addition to camera lenses for reduction of chromatic aberration, the flint in cigarette lighters, and production of the finest colors in stained glass.

The availability of rare earths of high purity from the Ames Laboratory has opened many avenues of research to the world's scientists. In 1965 more than twenty-five scientists from thirteen foreign countries attended the Fifth Rare Earth Conference at Iowa State University. Scientists at Ames Laboratory participate in international exchanges, and the Laboratory regularly employs and trains a number of foreign scientists, from India, Britain, Japan, Australia, Brazil, Belgium, and other lands.

FUNDAMENTAL DATA ON PLATINUM as a standard for heat conduction. It is very difficult to measure accurately the heat conductivity of any solid at temperatures above 700 degrees C and an international standard material is needed. Iron has been used in the past but presents problems. Iowa State presented thermal conductivity measurements to an international conference in 1964 which indicated that platinum may be suitable. Several laboratories throughout the world are now investigating this possibility and preliminary results look encouraging.

THERMALLY STABLE POLYMERS researched by J. K. Stille of the University of Iowa. One objective is a plastic which would withstand heat conditions to which metals are subjected (e.g. nose cone). Uses would include electrical insulating material and high temperature metal adhesives particularly for aluminum. The second objective is to make an elastomer, or rubbery material that will withstand heat. This would have innumerable uses in the space program.

CANCER TREATMENT. A process developed by Charles L. Hammer and other physicists at Iowa State University for extracting electrons from twenty-five million-electron volt X-ray machines (synchrotrons) has been adapted by Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company. These machines are in service in Europe and New Zealand and in many U. S. hospitals. The bombardment of some cancerous tumors by electrons is a more effective method for arresting tumor growth than similar procedures using X-rays. The same process is being tested by Russian scientists for use on the 10-billion-electron volt proton accelerator located in the city of Dubna, U. S. S. R.

THERMODYNAMIC TEMPERATURE SCALE. A scientific study of the properties of solids and liquids requires an accurate temperature scale because many of the fundamental processes are thermally activated. A group at Iowa State University is cooperating with scientists in Washington, D. C., and Australia in an effort to establish a thermodynamic temperature scale between 1°K and 20°K—just above Absolute Zero.

COMMUTATIVE ALGEBRA research was carried out jointly by M. Sakuma, a Japanese mathematician who spent two years at the University of Iowa, and by H. T. Muhly of the Iowa mathematics department, with publication in America and Britain.

STATISTICAL LABORATORY at Iowa State University. The laboratory, established in 1933, was the first of its kind in the country. It has been called on for advice in setting up

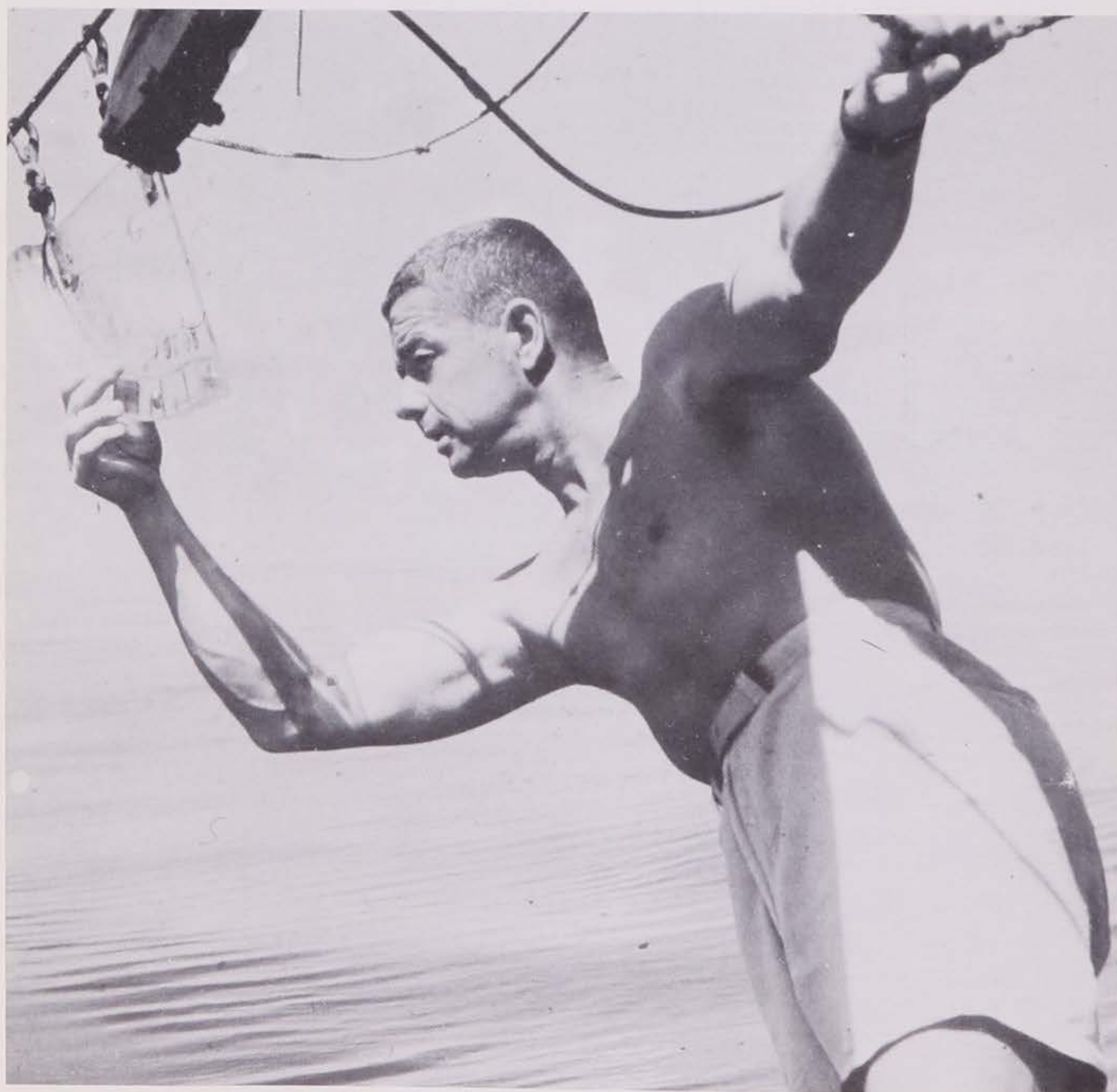
new statistical centers at Universities in the U. S. and abroad. Its research and applications have attracted many foreign graduate students from developing countries, and members of the staff at Ames have undertaken many short-term assignments abroad.

LIFE SCIENCES

EXPLORING THE OCEAN. Scientists of twenty-eight nations undertook a cooperative effort to explore the 28 million square miles of the Indian Ocean. As part of this, the U. S. National Science Foundation financed a three-month cruise by the Stanford University schooner, *Te Vega*, in the fall of 1964 across a five thousand mile equatorial stretch of the ocean from Kenya to Singapore and Sumatra.

Sonar and seining techniques were used to study the animal and plant life at different depths and their interrelationships.

Richard V. Bovbjerg, director of the University of Iowa's Lakeside Laboratory on West Lake Okoboji, was one of three senior scientists on the expedition. He found additional clues on how animals can survive in the deeps where no light penetrates, no plants can grow, and pressures are extreme. These deep-dwellers include specialized fish, crustaceans, and jelly fish. They are sustained by eating other animals which move up to feed at night and then return to the depths. Many of the same types of creatures were found all the way from Africa to Sumatra, but not in commercial quantities except over continental shelves.



Professor Richard Bovbjerg on Indian Ocean exploration.

Courtesy University of Iowa.

PALEONTOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS of Phaleozoic cephalopods and conodonts by members of the University of Iowa geology de-

partment helped fix the international classification of these fossilized forms of life from more than 200 million years ago.

THE MICROBIOLOGICAL department of the University of Iowa, ten faculty members and fifteen graduate students, do fundamental research of international significance in medical microbiology, immunology, genetics, virology, microbial physiology, and medical mycology.*

APHASIS (loss of speech). A. L. Benton of the University of Iowa psychology department worked on international standards for examination for aphasia.

REPRINT REQUESTS

One of the most important methods for conveying information among scientists is via the reprint request. Since no individual scientist can subscribe to all the scientific journals and since using library copies, if available, is sometimes awkward, the Iowa institutions which employ scientists buy many extra copies of their published works. These reprints are sent upon request to scientists in this country and abroad. It is not unusual to receive requests from fifty or more foreign scientists, representing as many countries of the world, for a single published work.

*See Shistosomiasis story, Chapter XI and Biology at Pahlavi University, Chapter VIII, Part II.

Thus Iowa scientists push the *understanding of complex scientific matters* through international cooperation, erasing *barriers between persons* in the process and creating one community for all men.

This Chapter has been based on
THE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION YEAR REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR
 BY
THE COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY

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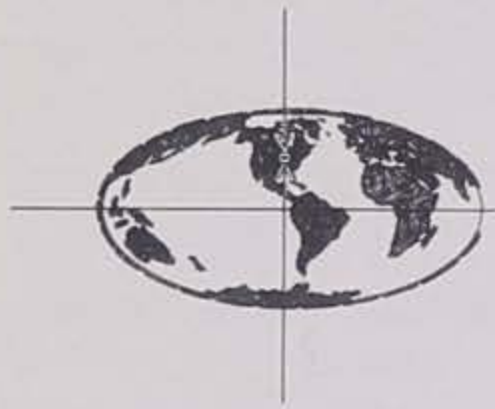
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Paul Waite	State Climatologist, U. S. Weather Bureau	Des Moines

Editor

Charles Ransom	Editorial Writer, <i>Des Moines Register</i> and <i>Tribune</i>	Des Moines
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IOWA PLANS FOR FUTURE INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION

- Provision of opportunities for education, at a graduate level, of a limited number of carefully selected students from other countries.
- Maintaining interchange of educational programs with colleagues in other countries.
- Continuation and expansion of foreign student exchange programs.
- Continuation of active participation in international conferences.
- Invitation of more foreign lecturers.
- Coordination of program to provide teachers, advisers, and consultants to schools in developing countries at a graduate teaching and research level.
- International exchange of ideas concerning current research problems.
- Continuation of sponsorship of foreign graduate students, including postdoctoral fellows and research associates.
- International exchange of professorships.



Chapter IV

Iowa-World Communications

A single line in a recent United Nations report summarizes mass communications today:

In nearly every village of the world, there is now at least one radio.

From that village, wherever it may be, stretch the lines, tangible or ethereal, which link it to the great news nerve centers—London, Moscow, Peking, Washington, New York and on to the intermediate points, including those in Iowa.

It is genuinely one world in mass communications, save for the remaining barriers of language and attitude. This chapter is an account of Iowa's part in the development of a world communications system and of some history-making uses of this system initiated by Iowans.

DEVELOPING THE SYSTEM

It has taken time, much money, and a pioneering spirit to put together the great web of landlines, cables, broadcasting stations, and satellites, which make up the present international mass communications system.

IOWA PRESS

From its early days, Iowa has been among the first to put to use up-to-the-minute means for communication. A Burlington newspaper brought telegraph news and the Associated Press to Iowa as soon as the wires reached the Mississippi River.

Meanwhile an Iowa native, Lee De Forest, born in Council Bluffs, had developed, in 1906, the early radio tube. This invention has revolutionized communications the world over.

In 1935 AP, backed by twenty-five leading American newspapers, forged the first national Wirephoto circuit. The *Des Moines Register* and *Tribune* was one of the underwriters of this project. Immediately after World War II, Iowa dailies continued the extension of Wirephoto by inaugurating the first intrastate Wirephoto network not limited to members of a single newspaper chain. Now an important Wirephoto, originating at an Iowa point, can be delivered around the world almost as rapidly as a news bulletin.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Iowa broadcasting stations have likewise

*See Chapter III, Science and Advanced Technology for specific developments.

participated as partners in every development of this medium. Station WHO with 50 thousand watts has an extensive international radio audience in Mexico and Canada. The world will enter every Iowa classroom via educational TV when the current recommendation of the *Joint Committee on Educational Television*, representing the Board of Regents and the Board of Public Instruction, is approved by the State Legislature.

While space communications technology developed in Iowa has no direct bearing on communication satellites, in the larger sense all knowledge in this field will have application.

A great number of new communication techniques, devices, and systems which have had international impact through sales of products and services abroad have been developed by *Collins Radio Company* of Cedar Rapids.*

LEARNING TO USE THE SYSTEM

AT HOME

The University of Iowa's School of Journalism has recently instituted opportunity for special study and a master's degree in international communications, another first for Iowa. Drake University is now planning a twenty-five hour major in the same field.

AND ABROAD

Journalism and Speech Department faculty from Iowa State and the University of Iowa, respectively, have been extensively involved in



Courtesy University of Iowa.

John R. Winnie and Peace Corps volunteer in Educational TV Utilization Unit with Senora Graciela Diaz, teacher. This is a third grade class in follow-up session after daily TV Social Science program in Colombia.

communications technical assistance in Brazil, Venezuela, and Colombia; twenty Brazilians were at ISU in the fall of 1966 for this purpose. Professor Samuel Becker, head of the Television-Radio-Film Division of University of Iowa's Speech Department carried on educational television research in England in 1964-65. John R. Winnie, associate professor of television at University of Iowa, helped establish educational television in Colombia in 1963-64, and worked on a broadcast project in Venezuela in 1958-59. Iowa-born Robert

Reed, executive director of the Hawaiian Educational Television Network through the East-West Center in Honolulu, has been training people throughout the Pacific.⁹

COMMUNICATIONS WITH A PURPOSE

In the sixteen years of *Radio Free Europe's* existence, 275 thousand Iowans have supported RFE broadcasts from Munich which interpret Western policy to citizens of Communist-controlled countries. Each year Iowans contribute enough funds to provide a year's service to 40 thousand listeners.

The editor of a national magazine, *Parade*, who was trained at the school of Journalism

⁹See *Iowa Educators in Samoa* for more on Educational TV in Chapter VIII, Part I.

of the University of Iowa, is credited with offering the idea for the "hot line", connecting Washington and Moscow direct. He is Jess Gorkin, once editor of the student newspaper, *The Daily Iowan*. The "hot line" affords instant communication between the Kremlin and the White House. Hailed as a significant step towards arms control and away from the cold war, it was used during the 1967 Middle East Crisis to avoid involvement of either country through misinterpretation of air or sea movement in the Mediterranean theater.

IOWA'S TOP COMMUNICATIONS STORY

For an incredible two days, Iowa held the world news spotlight and thaw seemed to soften the Cold War. Nikita S. Khrushchev, Premier of the U. S. S. R. came to the state to "see my friend, Mr. Garst" and thousands of others.

Individual Diplomacy

Among them was a third important figure in the triad—Lauren K. Soth, editor of the *Des Moines Register* and *Tribune* editorial pages. Can one individual, a private citizen at that, really help shape the course of world events? Lauren Soth, with the help of world communication, was to give answer to this question.

Early in 1955, he had read that Khrushchev, new as premier of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, had in a speech before the Central Committee of the Communist Party, demanded nothing less than an eightfold increase in corn production in Russia by 1960. He boldly praised American progress in farming.

Inspired by the Khrushchev declaration, Soth wrote an editorial for the *Des Moines Register* of February 10, 1955, entitled, *If The Russians Want More Meat . . .*

We have no diplomatic authority of any kind but we hereby extend an invitation to any delegation Khrushchev wants to select to come to Iowa and get the low down on raising high quality cattle, hogs, sheep or chickens. We promise to hide none of our 'secrets'.

Furthermore, we would be glad to go to Russia with a delegation of Iowa farmers, agronomists, livestock specialists and other technical authorities. Everything we Iowans know about corn, other feed grains, forage crops, meat animals, and the dairy and poultry industries, will be available for the asking. We ask nothing in return.

Of course, the Russians wouldn't do it. And we doubt that even our own government would dare to permit an adventure in human understanding of this sort. But it would make sense.

Events soon proved Editor Soth 180 degrees happily off course in his guess about the two governments. A Russian delegation did come

to the United States that summer. Under the leadership of Agriculture Minister Matskevich, it visited Iowa and other areas. An American delegation, which included Soth, in turn visited Russia. Roswell Garst, a leading Iowa expert in farm practices, traveled to Russia in the fall.

Thus, an individual essay into international diplomacy had worked remarkably. In 1956, Soth won the Pulitzer Prize, highest newspaper award, for his trail-blazing invitation.

It Didn't Stop There

In succeeding months, more Americans and more Russians criss-crossed the Atlantic.

Then, in August, 1959, came electrifying news from Moscow. Premier Khrushchev himself would come to Iowa. "You could almost feel the thaw in the Cold War," commented one writer. Never before in the history of Russo-American relations had so high a Russian official journeyed to the United States.

Electronics Down on the Farm

When the Garst farm was announced as a Khrushchev visit target, it automatically became a center for world-wide news coverage. There was a great scramble for any kind of location. One press association executive congratulated himself for "sewing up" a shed for a Wirephoto transmitting station and room in the barn for two direct leased wire terminals to his organization's headquarters. "Everything was wired for sound but the hogs," wrote one newsman.

Somewhat hampered by the crowd of newsmen and photographers, host and guest made their rounds. Khrushchev managed to keep his temper, though at one time, rather good-naturedly he threatened to "turn the bulls" against the news people.

Adventure in Understanding

And at the farm, Khrushchev met Soth. He embraced the editor warmly and said he wanted to "give tribute to the *Des Moines Register* and *Tribune* for having started the programs by which our agricultural delegations came to this country."

Later, in the farmhouse living room, Khrushchev told the gathering, "I have seen the way the slaves of capitalism live and I see they live pretty well. But the slaves of Communism live pretty well, too. So let each one of us remain with his own way of life and be friends."

In a lead editorial that day, the *Des Moines Register* remarked:

We are glad that . . . Iowa people reacted to the Khrushchev visit the way they did: with lively curiosity, with guarded hope. Iowans were glad to help the Soviet party see what



Courtesy Des Moines Register & Tribune.

Premier Khrushchev and Roswell Garst at farm.

they wanted and answer their questions. Iowans had few illusions that stubborn political problems could be settled with a few smiles and slogans.

So ended a thirty-hour highpoint in individual diplomacy and world communications—a most unusual “adventure in human understanding.”

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 BY
THE COMMITTEE ON COMMUNICATIONS

Co-Chairman, Editor

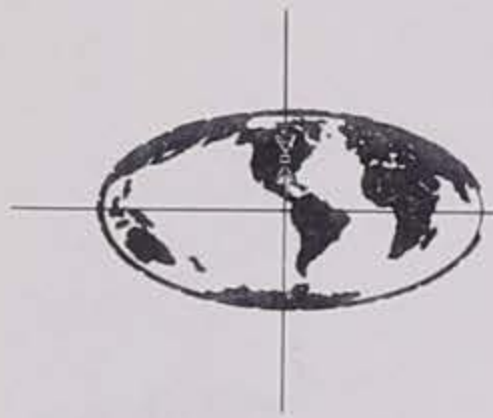
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Chapter V

Human Rights—A Progress Report

MEASURED BY THE WORLD'S YARDSTICK

On December 10, 1948 the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, proclaiming in its preamble, *a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society . . . shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures to secure their . . . observance.*

How does Iowa measure up? Better. Better than last year. Much better than on the date of the Universal Declaration's adoption. This is the result of many individual Iowans and many organs of Iowa society striving to promote respect for these rights. Some of their efforts are recounted in this chapter.

WITHOUT DISTINCTION OF . . . RACE, COLOR . . . RELIGION, Article Two

The most immediate and pressing human rights problem in Iowa—and certainly one of the world's—is defined in Article Two of the Declaration: *Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration without distinction of any kind such as race, color . . . religion.*

With a population of 2,750,537 in 1960, Iowa had a nonwhite population of only 28,828. Nonwhite in these statistics includes Negro, Indian, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, and Malayan peoples. Only in the larger industrial cities does one see an appreciable number of the nonwhite population. Some of the smaller farm communities are entirely devoid of nonwhite residents.

An Iowa church distribution study shows Protestant membership as 38.9 percent of the population, Roman Catholic 14.3 percent, Jewish 0.4 percent, all other 46.4 percent.*

Iowa's races, colors, and religions are not highly varied and her minorities are small. Iowa citizens, however, give to these rights an importance unrelated to numbers.

PROGRESSIVE MEASURES, Preamble

Iowa's first civil rights legislation was en-

*Includes members of other religions as well as those with no affiliation.

acted by the State Legislature in 1884. The act provided for public accommodations open to all. But by 1949, reports the editor of *The Iowa Bystander*, Iowa's Negro newspaper, public accommodation for Negroes was not available in most places.

It was on this date that the *Des Moines Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People*, now one thousand members strong (state membership approximately 2500), filed their first case against a drug company for refusing to serve a Negro. The store was fined for violating the Civil Rights Law. After a number of such violations, suits, and fines the company agreed to observe the law. This appears to have been a milestone, for others followed the lead and discriminatory practices in Iowa public accommodations have practically disappeared.

A Governor's Commission on Human Relations was appointed in 1955 and was active until 1965 when the State Legislature passed a bill establishing the Iowa Civil Rights Commission to implement the Public Accommodations Law and Iowa's new law on Fair Employment Practices. The new Commission operates with a paid staff.

EFFECTIVE REMEDY BY COMPETENT TRIBUNALS, Article Eight

City Commissions

Twelve Community Human Relations Commissions were established in Iowa prior to the creation of the State Commission. Some of these are loosely organized and serve in a purely advisory capacity. Others function with some statutory basis.

Des Moines, with a nonwhite population of 10,840, is the only Iowa city whose commission has a paid professional staff to implement its Fair Housing Practices and Fair Employment Ordinances. The Commission's program includes Police-Community Relations training courses.

Sioux City has a Commission on Human Rights and Job Discrimination with a Fair Employment Practices ordinance which seeks adherence through conciliation and persuasion. Burlington has a Human Rights Commission and in 1965 passed a Fair Employment Practices Ordinance giving the Commission a statutory basis.

In Marshalltown, on the other hand, the Ministerial Alliance attempted unsuccessfully to secure a Human Rights Commission sanctioned by the City Council. The Waterloo City Council abolished its Fair Employment Practices Commission in 1964. An appointive Commission has been reformed, however, with the active support of the Mayor.

Housing

Housing Ordinances in Iowa City and Des Moines have been enacted to insure equality of opportunity in purchase and rental of property. Discriminatory practices in housing continue to be reported in Des Moines, Burlington, Davenport, Cedar Rapids, and Waterloo among other Iowa communities.

The 1967 Legislature took an important step forward when it passed a bill forbidding discriminatory housing practices. The Civil Rights Commission will administer the bill.

STRIVING BY EDUCATION, Proclamation

Educating for Brotherhood

The slogan for the *National Conference of Christians and Jews* is "educating for brotherhood." The program carried out through the office of its Iowa-Quad Cities Region includes scholarships to police and educators for ad-

vanced training in human relations, support institutes on Rearing-Children-of-Good-Will, and the promotion of Brotherhood Week in which hundreds of churches, synagogues, and schools join throughout Iowa.



The Know Your Neighbor Panel addressing an audience in Peoria, Illinois.

Courtesy Know Your Neighbor Panel.

Know Your Neighbor

The *Know Your Neighbor Panel* on which six Des Moines women, representing Catholic, Japanese-American, Jewish, Negro, Protestant backgrounds, discuss their experiences in every day living has had outstanding success. The program has been presented more than 200 times and its popularity has carried it beyond the borders of the state, into such cities as Chicago, Duluth, Fargo, Minneapolis and St. Paul, Bethlehem, Pa., and Washington, D. C.

Interracial Visits

Another successful experience in education has been the exchange of home visits by interracial groups in several cities. Sioux City has had interracial visiting days which involved approximately 150 persons. A similar project has been launched in Burlington called Fireside Forums. In 1965 there were approximately 600 participants of a home visitation project in Scott County. Des Moines has had two such Exercises in Understanding involving nearly 1000 Negro and white citizens.

Self-Survey

A Community Self-Survey of Human Relations carried out in Burlington in 1951 has been one of the extensive educational efforts in the state and unique in the United States in that no violence or dramatic change initiated the survey. Instead, it grew from the expressed conviction that, "Our city's self-respect is in direct proportion to the dignity and self-respect of its individual citizens."

The five fields of education, employment, health, housing, and public accommodation were surveyed. The results showed discrimination—no more, no less—than in the average United States community. "The Self-Survey Committee has merely held up a mirror," the report stated, "so that Burlington can look at itself, in the belief that by individual and group action, responsible citizens will correct undemocratic practices which are brought to their attention." The hope was justified in the sense that many corrections in public accommodations, employment, and health have been made.



Courtesy Scott and Rock Island Counties Council of Churches.
Miss Sue Geiger, former Iowan now with Delta Ministry Project in Greenville, Mississippi, talks with a young student at Freedom City, a new community near Greenville.

A FAIR AND PUBLIC HEARING, Article Ten

This right, set forth in Article Ten of the Declaration, has been recently strengthened in Iowa by adoption of the Public Defender System. Under this system counties can now employ public defenders if the accused has no money to hire a lawyer.

CIVIL LIBERTIES

The Iowa Civil Liberties Union, with 550 members, whose purpose it is to preserve and strengthen the freedoms guaranteed under the Bills of Rights, is one of several groups which worked for this system. The ICLU has acted vigorously in many cases to strengthen U. S. constitutional rights now recognized in

the Universal Declaration.

Other examples of recent ICLU action include obtaining public hearing for a teacher dismissed on the grounds of "presentation of controversial topics by unconventional methods"; suggesting to officials of a city from which a truck-load of migrant Mexican workers were "herded" that future incidents be handled in a legal manner in court; paying expenses of a suit for injunction restraining school district officials from allegedly violating free speech rights of students by forbidding them to wear arm bands to mourn Vietnamese dead and to support the proposition of an indefinite truce in the Vietnam War.

TO SECURE THEIR UNIVERSAL . . . OBSERVANCE . . . AMONG PEOPLES, Preamble

Iowans have not been content to work for the observance of human rights exclusively within state borders. Following are two examples.

THE DELTA MINISTRY

This is a long-term interfaith effort to change the low economic, health, and social conditions of the poor in Mississippi. It is supported cooperatively by, among others, two Quad City groups which have led in the securing of human rights both at home and away from home: *The Council of Churches of Scott and Rock Island Counties* and the *Catholic Interracial Council*. In April, 1966, the sixth truck of food and clothing left the Quad Cities for the Delta Project. It was driven by Father John Real of Sacred Heart and Rabbi Weinberg, Tri-City Jewish Center. This brought the Quad City total of materials sent to 24 thousand pounds. The Reverend Rim Barber of Davenport has worked at Greenville, Mississippi, for more than a year. Among other achievements, the Delta Ministry, supported also by the World Council of Churches, played a major part in the registration of ten thousand new Negro voters in four counties and helped

fight job discrimination in four Mississippi cities.

RILEEH

RUST, IOWA, AND LE MOYNE—EXPANDING EDUCATIONAL HORIZONS is an affiliation between the University of Iowa and the Negro colleges of LeMoyne in Memphis, Tennessee, and Rust of Holly Springs, Mississippi. Its purpose is to aid Rust and LeMoyne in academic affairs through faculty exchange and other means; in college administration through adaptation of university experience in record-keeping, purchasing, food service, etc.; in student life and co-curricular campus activities through short conferences and student exchange visits.

RILEEH grew out of a county-to-county relation with Marshall County called the *Mississippi Support Program* founded in 1963. It is presently a voluntary, self-supporting program but is expected to expand with funds made available by the federal Higher Education Act. During the summer of 1965, RILEEH's first eighteen students came to the University of Iowa from Rust College and two were offered scholarships to remain for the academic year. Thirty-four students were on the campus in the summer of 1966.

WHO USES THE YARDSTICK?

A surprising number of people at surprising distances measure Iowans by this Universal Declaration yardstick.

Bad news often travels fastest. Iowa travelers, for instance, have reported more than one news story of minor Iowa discriminatory incidents in the Asian and African press. Judge Luther Glanton of the Des Moines Municipal Court—himself a Negro—was asked many times, while on an African tour for the U. S. Department of State, about a scuffle between a Negro and a white high school student, meriting only a paragraph in an Iowa paper, but carried in the newspapers of many African countries. On the other hand, surprise was often expressed over the fact that a Negro sits in judgment of all races in an American city.

It is well, therefore, that member nations are now reporting their problems and progress in human rights to the United Nations where all the facts can be seen together and objectively measured.

The most important measurers, however, are Iowans themselves. "Always," states the Iowa Committee on Human Rights for International Cooperation Year, "there is the realization of what is accomplished, or not accomplished."

The people of Iowa can be proud of what has been accomplished by their many hours of volunteer efforts over the last years. This report is convincing evidence that those things which are not accomplished can be.

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BY
THE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RIGHTS

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Fred Morain	Publisher, <i>Bee-Herald</i>	Jefferson
Mrs. Marilyn Stanton	Educational Assistant, Des Moines Commission on Human Rights	Des Moines

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Editor

Oval Quist	Executive Director, Iowa Civil Liberties Union	Des Moines
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Chapter VI

Ordered World

As the global community becomes more closely knit by the strands of science and technology, of trade and cultural intercourse, Iowans have displayed purposeful initiative in study and in action toward organization essential to a peaceful community. Some have exerted world leadership to this end. This chapter gives an account of such activities in the interrelated fields of the United Nations, Disarmament, Peacekeeping, and International Law. It is primarily, though not exclusively, a report of adult citizen activity and is in addition to programs described in the chapters on Education and on Youth Activities.

PART I, FOREIGN POLICY AND THE UNITED NATIONS

FOUNDATIONS

THE STANLEY FOUNDATION, established by C. Maxwell Stanley, Muscatine businessman, is well known nationally and internationally for its co-sponsorship each year since 1960 of Strategy for Peace Conferences at Airlie House, Warrenton, Virginia, at which a wide range of U. S. Government officials, officers in the U. S. armed forces, prominent businessmen, scientists, and educators engage in comprehensive planning. The published reports of these conferences contain many suggestions for strengthening the United Nations, promoting disarmament, and building a workable system of world law.*

Mr. Stanley is also past world president of the United World Federalists and is author of the book, *Waging Peace*, published 1959.

THE WORLD PEACE BROADCASTING FOUNDATION, established by William Plymat, Des Moines businessman, disseminates printed and taped speeches on world peace by outstanding leaders. Since 1960 when the Foundation was established, 200 thousand printed copies and 400 tapes have been mailed out. These have been used on 300 to 400 broadcasts over stations from Boston to San Francisco ranging up to 50 thousand watts. Estimated audience is in the millions.

WORLD AFFAIRS ORGANIZATIONS

THE IOWA DIVISION, UNITED NA-

TIONS ASSOCIATION OF THE USA, with sixteen chapters and approximately 2,000 members, carries out year-round activities recognized as the outstanding state UN program in the nation. The highly varied program includes statewide conferences and workshops, busloads of student seminars at the UN, several annual model UN assemblies, UN Day events, and a high school examination contest.**

THE UNITED WORLD FEDERALISTS, with approximately 500 members, sponsors an active program of education and legislative action in seven Iowa cities. Both UWF and UNA-USA place speakers in many Iowa communities where chapters do not exist.

THE DES MOINES POLITICAL ACTION INSTITUTE is a group of concerned citizens which has sponsored day-long programs on such subjects as "Crisis-Viet Nam and Southeast Asia" and "What Can I Do Politically to Insure a More Peaceful World?" The institute also distributes a newsletter, *Peace Report*.

THE IOWA CITY CONSENSUS on International Affairs is a citizen group which has developed "propositions"—suggested courses of governmental action—on such issues as high altitude nuclear testing (1962); international trade agreements (1962); Cuban policy and regional arms control (1963); policy in Viet Nam (1964). Propositions are developed; submitted for voting to some 200 participants; then forwarded to political and military leaders, journalists, and other citizen groups.

*See also WORLD CONFERENCES ON UN OF 1975 in Part II of this chapter.

**For details see Chapter VII, Part I, Emphasis UN.



Courtesy Des Moines Register & Tribune.

THE UN AND AFRICA was discussed at this Iowa Division, UNA-USA meeting by Morningside College Panel. They are: Paul Emounee, Republic of Congo; Dr. Albert Sellen, Professor of History; Evan Kawadza of Southern Rhodesia; James Miller, Professor of Political Science.

GROUPS WITH PROGRAMS ON WORLD ORGANIZATION

Literally hundreds of Iowa religious and secular groups include in their activities programs on world organization. Following are some outstanding illustrations.*

*Other foreign affairs programs not primarily devoted to world organization under Continuing Education in Chapter VIII.

THE METHODISTS annually bring an estimated 600 Iowans, via fourteen seminar groups, to the United Nations. The seminars are variously sponsored by local churches, districts, and the *Boards of Christian Social Concerns of the North and South Iowa Conferences*. The latter stage two interdenominational seminars each year, the "novice" seminar

for people who have not been to the UN and a specialized seminar for such groups as journalists, history teachers, and ministers.

The *Division of Peace and World Order* of the Methodist Church has undertaken a campaign to train "Peace Specialists" in each sub-district. Training seminars have been held in Cedar Rapids, Mason City, Fort Dodge, and Cherokee.

THE LEAGUE of WOMEN VOTERS of IOWA with 100 discussion groups in twenty-three Leagues involving two thousand members is implementing the 1966-68 National League current agenda item:

Evaluation of U. S. relations with the People's Republic of China; support of U. S. policies to enhance the peace-keeping and peace building capacities of the UN system and to promote world trade and development by maintaining a sound U. S. economy.

In 1945 the League supported United States ratification of the UN Charter, and since that time has continuously backed a U. S. foreign policy based on support of the UN. The League has consistently urged increased use of the international body and its specialized agencies with adequate budgets, improved procedures, and expanded peacekeeping machinery.

THE IOWA FEDERATION of WOMEN'S CLUBS lists study or action on the UN or its specialized agencies in each two-year period since 1960. During the 1960-63 period 306 local UN programs were given.

THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE with regional offices in Des Moines annually sponsors seminars in which Iowans join other Midwesterners in a program of intensive study of current UN issues at the United Nations and in Washington. In addition, the Friends arrange itineraries for lecturers on international affairs throughout Iowa and the Midwest.

THE IOWA CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS, recognizing that its objectives "can best be furthered in an atmosphere of world peace," has long taken an active interest in the United Nations. It urges its 672 local units to promote wider recognition of the aims, procedures, and accomplishments of the UN and of its specialized agencies through use of a new UN Handbook issued by the National PTA Congress and by observation of UN Day in cooperation with other organizations.

PART II, INTERNATIONAL LAW AND PEACE-KEEPING

An Ordered World, for the purpose of this report, might well be resting on a three-legged stool with each part of the report an essential leg. The subjects are so mutually dependent it is difficult to consider one without all. A variety of activities, therefore, have been carried out in the field of Peace-Keeping and International Law by groups mentioned in Parts I and III.

*Now combined in UN Association of the USA (UNA-USA).

GOVERNORS' AND MAYORS' UNITED NATIONS COMMITTEES

GOVERNORS' UN COMMITTEES have been regularly appointed in Iowa since 1954 under five Governors of both parties. The Iowa manual on the Committees' operations was requested for circulation to the Governors of all states and territories by the U S Committee for the UN* and by the American Association for the United Nations* for all of its State Divisions.

Iowa was the first to stage a UN Day ceremony in its State Capitol Building and the Governors' UN Committees have annually brought



Courtesy Des Moines Register & Tribune.

Paul Hoffman, formerly Director of the Marshall Plan and present Managing Director of the United Nations Special Fund, talks with Governor Loveless before speaking at an Iowa UN Day Celebration.

distinguished speakers to Iowa for these events. Since 1963 the Committee has held a UN Day Youth Conference which delegates and their teachers from more than seventy counties have attended.

COMMUNITY UN DAY PROGRAMS. One purpose of the Governors' Committee is to encourage UN Day observances in local communities. In 1959, as an example, 340 Iowa communities reported UN Day programs, one of the highest per capita state figures in the nation. Many of these are sponsored by Mayors' Committees, an outstanding illustration of which is described in Part II as follows.

LAW AND HIGHER LEARNING

Iowa colleges and universities have sponsored speakers and forums on international law and world organization. The University of Iowa Law School offers instruction in International Law, Comparative Law, Foundations of European Legal Institutions, International Business Transactions, and Comparative Regulatory Techniques. Drake University offers a course on Principles and Practices of Law Governing Interstate Relations and an International Law Seminar.

While the activities of Iowa law professors in Peruvian land reform, described in Chapter IX, Technical Cooperation, do not fall within a strict definition of international law, this work is a significant example of international cooperation in the field of law towards developing a stable international community.

MOCK WORLD COURT DECIDES DISPUTE AT BURLINGTON

On October 23, 1958 the "International Court of Justice" made up of Iowa legal talent, met at Burlington to decide between the "sovereign nations" of Iowa and Illinois on

ownership of an island in the Mississippi River. The case was argued before the world court in a tense atmosphere, after a United Nations Observer Corps" had restored order and stopped fighting between Illinois and Iowa forces.

This was a model session of the International Court of Justice to decide a fictitious dispute. The judges included Justices Larson and Wennerstrum of the Iowa Supreme Court. Burlington attorneys argued the cases of the two states in the mock dispute.

The "international incidents" between Iowa and Illinois were imaginary, and "the invasion" of Iowa by Illinois armed forces was staged without loss of life. The imaginative and colorful description of these incidents in the *Burlington Hawk-Eye* helped set the stage for the model world court session.

This event was part of Burlington's United Nations Day observance, sponsored by the Mayor's UN Committee in cooperation with the Burlington Chapter, United Nations Association, the Des Moines County Bar Association, and sixty additional organizations.



Conference on the United Nations of 1975. Pictured from left to right are Hon. David M. Stanley, Rapporteur; Hon. Gordon Fairweather, Canada; Sir Zafrulla Khan, Pakistan; Dr. Hermod Lannung, Denmark; Dr. Hideki Yukawa, Japan; Chief S. O. Adebo, Nigeria; Dr. C. Maxwell Stanley, Chairman; Gen. Carlos P. Romulo, Philippines; Dr. Luis Quintanilla, Mexico; Hon. Grenville Clark, U. S. A.; Hon. Robert Buron, France; Dr. Ahmad Houman, Iran; Amb. Zenon Rossides, Cyprus. Participants not in photograph are Amb. S. Edward Peal, Liberia; Dr. M. van der Stoel, Netherlands.

The objectives were to encourage study of international law and peacekeeping and to demonstrate the need for strengthening the Court. Widespread community discussion preceded the model session. Those in attendance were reminded that the present world court is gravely weakened by the failure of many nations to accept its obligatory jurisdiction and by the Connally Reservation imposed by the United Nations. The Mayor's UN Committee was awarded a national honorary mention for outstanding community activity by the Lane Bryant Foundation.

WORLD CONFERENCES ON THE UNITED NATIONS OF 1975

The first of these conferences, sponsored by the Stanley Foundation and chaired by its President, C. Maxwell Stanley, occurred in June, 1965, when fourteen selected leaders from around the world met near San Francisco.

The fourteen participants representing thirteen nationalities included General Carlos Romulo of the Philippines, a Past President of the United Nations General Assembly; Sir Muhamad Zafrulla Khan of Pakistan, Judge of the International Court of Justice; Chief S. O. Adebo, the Nigerian Ambassador to the United Nations, and others who have spent most of their lives working in the field of international law and world organization.

They drafted an official statement which calls for eight steps to strengthen the United Nations, including:

- A permanent UN peace force to maintain international peace and security.
- An effective UN inspection system.

- A strengthened International Court of Justice with power to interpret the UN Charter and decide all international legal disputes.

- A system of regional courts.

- Other tribunals and agencies to settle international disputes which are not capable of decision upon legal principles.

"Membership in the UN should carry with it the acceptance of the jurisdiction of the International Court in all international disputes," continues the conference statement. It also points out the need for "Safeguards to prevent abuse of powers by the strengthened UN, and a clear reservation to the member states and their peoples of all powers not granted to the UN under the revised Charter." The statement concludes:

Nothing less than enforceable world law can succeed. The strengthened United Nations which we advocate will not change the nature of man or solve all the worlds problems, but it will keep the human race from committing suicide. . . . The difficulties of building enforceable world law are great, but the hazards of a world without enforceable law are greater. We have heard all the reasons why it cannot be done, but we know that it must be done. We speak for an idea whose time has come.

The second World Conference in this series met near Lucerne, Switzerland, in July, 1967, to discuss how a multipolarized world, now emerging from twenty years of power balance between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S., will affect the role of the United Nations in the next decade.*

PART III, ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT

In Iowa, as throughout the nation, this Committee states, the rhetoric of the cold war has seemed to muffle the concern of all too many citizens. It may be suggested that Iowans, having no major military installations in their state and few defense industries, have been insulated from awareness of the dangers of the armament race and hence also from the urgency of the disarmament issue. Some individuals and groups, however, have a long history of concern.

CITIZENS ACT

Both foundations and many citizen groups already listed have taken educational and political action on the issue of arms control and disarmament.

In 1961 the *League of Women Voters of Iowa City* mounted a spirited campaign to make arms control a national study for the League. Other Leagues in Iowa and elsewhere joined, and disarmament was given additional emphasis as part of the National League's study item on United Nations Peace-

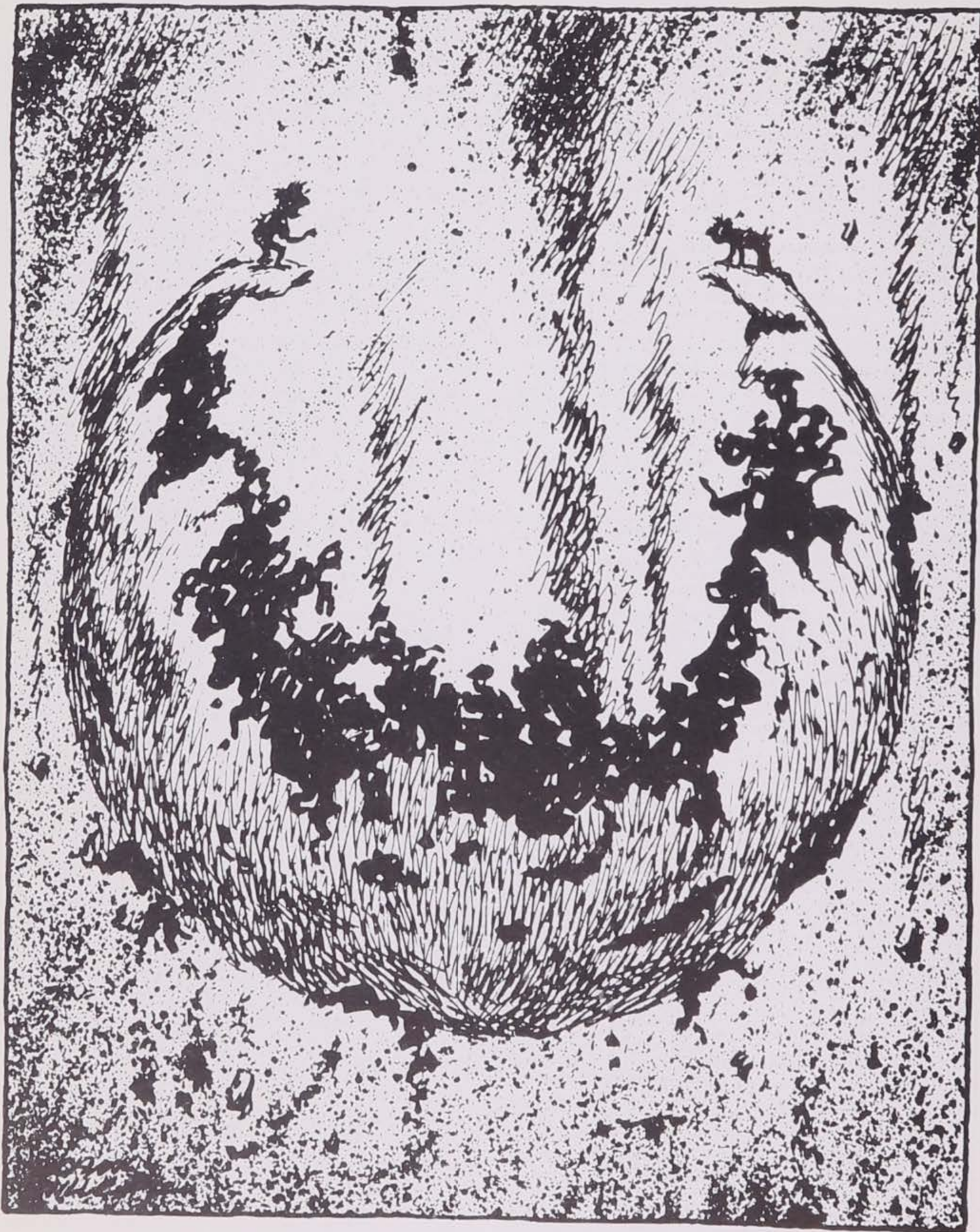
keeping. During the period 1960-62 the Iowa Federation of Women's Clubs held meetings on the subject.

The Iowa Division of the UN Association disseminated extensive disarmament information with emphasis on establishment of the US Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and the Partial Test-Ban Treaty.

The United World Federalists in Iowa has taken intensive legislative action for the same objectives. The American Friends Service Committee has issued calls for public action on national legislation bearing on military expenditures and disarmament. *The Peace Re-*

*Conclusions not available at this writing.

"I SAID—WE SURE SETTLED THAT DISPUTE,
DIDN'T WE?"



The Pulitzer committee cited this cartoon from the January 15, 1962 *Des Moines Register* in awarding Frank Miller the 1963 Pulitzer Prize for his work during 1962. *Miller's Winning Cartoon.*

search Group in Des Moines conducted psychological and sociological research on attitudes towards armaments.

IOWA-AMERICAN ASSEMBLY

The Iowa-American Assembly on Arms Control and Disarmament, held at the University of Iowa in May, 1962, was sponsored by the University, the Iowa Division of the UN Association, and the American Assembly of Columbia University.

For three days twelve experts from the Department of Defense and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency joined sixty Iowa business, farm, labor, professional, and civic leaders in serious study and discussion of the premises of U. S. foreign policy, the role of military force, the nature of current and future weaponry, the economics of disarmament, the steps which might be taken toward world order, and general disarmament.

The Assembly Report, which was distributed to ten thousand Iowans, stated in part: *Of particular importance . . . is the need to explore with vigor and imagination fresh approaches to such problems as the following:*

How can we achieve reliable inspection and enforcement of arms control and disarmament agreements? How can the United States soften the Soviet's hard insistence on secrecy?

Is there some way by which the capability of making a first strike can be removed from, or at least reduced in its capability of making a second strike?

Within the American Government, how can we promote team work between those that are concerned with military strategy and weapons on the one hand, and, on the other hand, those that are concerned with arms control and disarmament?

What would be the probable economic consequences of disarmament, and what should be done to prepare for them?

WEAPONS CONTROL DEBATED

More than 100 high schools in Iowa participated in the year-long debate on "weapons control," adopted by the National High School Forensic League as the debate and discussion topic for 1964-65. The University of Iowa Extension Division and the Department of Speech and Dramatic Arts distributed extensive materials on the subject to high school libraries. In many communities the topic was debated before adult audiences as well as school assemblies and at sub-district, district, and state debate contests.

It is to be hoped that this will stimulate greater emphasis at the high school level where, up to this time, disarmament has been dealt with only incidentally in textbooks and other material used in secondary level social studies classes.

DISARMAMENT ON THE CAMPUS

At many of the colleges and universities in Iowa concern has been evidenced regarding the disarmament issue, though more often through the activities of individual faculty members than through formal programs of the schools themselves.

Iowa State University, State College, Drake, Grinnell, Cornell, Dubuque, Clark, Morning-side, Iowa Wesleyan, Parsons, Coe, and the University of Iowa have all had speakers on some aspect of the disarmament question. No Iowa institutions of higher learning, however, have regular course work or seminars in this area and no contract research for the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

RECOMMENDATIONS: AN IOWA WORLD AFFAIRS CENTER

"Iowans should take a hard look at what their educational institutions, at all levels, are offering in the way of instruction in the area of foreign policy, military affairs, and arms control," states the Iowa International Cooperation Year Committee on Disarmament.

The schools in Iowa, as elsewhere, must do more than they now are doing to help present and future citizens deal with the problems posed by the vast size and influence of our military establishment. That the seeming apathy of Iowans towards the problems of disarmament is typical of other Americans, adds rather than detracts from its significance.

"Consideration might be given to establishing in Iowa a special Institute or Center to give particular attention to the issues of peace and war," the Committee points out.

Such a center, at or near an existing college or university, could carry on research and teaching on politico-military affairs, could conduct critical analyses of existing and proposed governmental policies in this area, could take the lead in developing public awareness of issues by serving as a clearing house and focal point for the many church and community peace action groups around the state, and could serve as a valuable resource agency for the Iowa political leaders at both state and national levels.

State, federal, private, industrial, and foundation sources might very well be combined to finance such an effort. Political and military leaders from our own and from foreign governments would be invited to the center as visiting staff or for conferences and short courses.

Other recommendations appear earlier in this chapter in the sections: The Iowa-American Assembly on Arms Control and Disarmament and World Conferences on the United Nations of 1975.

This Chapter has been based on
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION YEAR REPORTS TO THE GOVERNOR
By The Following Committees

THE COMMITTEE ON PEACE KEEPING OPERATIONS

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Dean Allin W. Dakin	Dean of Administration, University of Iowa	Iowa City
Dr. Elbert B. Smith	Professor of History, Iowa State University	Ames
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Charles H. Day	Chairman, Political Action Institute	Des Moines
Mrs. Austin Getz	Past President, League of Women Voters of Iowa	Ames
Dr. James S. Magee	Assistant Professor of Political Science, Grinnell College	Grinnell
C. Maxwell Stanley	President, Stanley Engineering Company	Muscatine
The Rev. Leonard Tinker	Secretary for Peace Education, Friends Service Committee	Des Moines
Editor		
Charles Ransom	Editorial Writer, Des Moines <i>Register and Tribune</i>	Des Moines

THE COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL LAW

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Owen Cunningham	Attorney at Law, <i>Des Moines Register and Tribune</i>	Des Moines
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Judge Charles F. Wennerstrum	Former Justice, Iowa Supreme Court	Des Moines
Donald A. Wine	Attorney at Law	Des Moines
Editor		
Oval Quist	Executive Director, Iowa Civil Liberties Union	Des Moines

THE COMMITTEE ON ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT

Co-Chairmen		
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Larry Barrett	Program Assistant, Station WSUI	Iowa City
Mrs. Donald Bryant	Division of Extension and University Services, University of Iowa	Iowa City
Mrs. Richard Lloyd-Jones	President, Iowa City Chapter, UN Association of the USA	Iowa City
Dr. Richard Taylor	Professor of Political Science, Coe College	Cedar Rapids
Editor		
Charles Ransom	Editorial Writer, Des Moines <i>Register and Tribune</i>	Des Moines



Chapter VII

Iowa Youth—World Understanding

Iowa, like the rest of the world, is getting younger. In 1960, 44 percent of Iowans were under twenty-five years old, 3 percent more than in 1950. At this rate, young Iowans will represent 47 percent—almost half—of the state by 1970.*

The importance of this chapter, therefore, can hardly be overstated. Its limitations are those imposed by the Committee to avoid duplication with material elsewhere in this report. Its scope is defined as informal, out-of-school educational programs and events which include primarily pre-college ages. These activities are related most significantly to the section on Primary and Secondary School Education in the following Chapter in which the additional section on Colleges and Universities completes the picture of international activities among Iowa youth.

YOUTH SERVING GROUPS

Over 80 percent of the thirty-one groups responding to a mailed survey of all known youth serving groups in Iowa have international programs. Moreover, several among the six without programs of their own take part in the international programs of other groups. This compares very favorably to the national figure of only 25 percent revealed by the White House Conference on Children and Youth in 1960. The chart accompanying this chapter summarizes the survey results.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

SINGLE MEETINGS

Eighteen of the organizations used single meetings as one of the methods for carrying out their international programs, for example:

The YMCA Summer Camp, during each of the five youth periods, reduces one evening meal to a very minimum menu. The boys give the difference in the cost of that and a regular meal to the YMCA World Project.

Discussion groups with students from other countries are held by the *Y-Teens*.

Girl Scouts Thinking Day, February 22, is set aside for girls to think of their sisters around the world and exchange greetings. Programs during the month have a special international flavor. Films are seen; speakers heard; games and songs are learned.

SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS

These are meetings designed to "dig deeper"

than awareness, interests, and general understandings about international relations. Ten organizations conducted events of this more intensive educational variety.

A World Affairs Camp is hosted each summer by the *American Friends Service Committee* at Boone. The Camp "... is a workshop in ideas, an experience with a concerned community, an opportunity for teenagers to examine their own relationship to important issues, to work at finding peaceful solutions to problems of conflict in their community, their nation, their world". About fifty junior and senior high school students attend each year.

The United Nations Youth Conference, held as a part of the Iowa UN Day Celebration at the State House and staged by the *Governor's UN Committee*, is attended by county youth delegates and their teachers. The day-long session includes workshops, a model UN assembly, and lectures by authorities on various UN issues. More than 500 attended the 1965 Conference; they came from over seventy counties.

*But Iowa is not as young as some parts of the world. Sixty percent of India's and Pakistan's population, for instance, is under twenty-five years of age and in certain parts of Latin America the figure reaches 75 percent. The projected 1970 statistic for the United States is 50 percent.

Activities to Promote International Understanding Reported by Iowa Youth-Serving Organizations

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS EXCHANGES SERVICES

Educational Collections
 Fund-raising
 In-bound Exchanges
 Out-bound Exchanges
 Cultural Understanding
 Person-to-Person and Group-to-Group Exchanges
 Year-Around Emphasis
 Trips
 Seminar-Workshop
 Single Meetings

	Single Meetings	Seminar-Workshop	Trips	Year-Around Emphasis	Person-to-Person and Group-to-Group Exchanges	Cultural Understanding	Out-bound Exchanges	In-bound Exchanges	Fund-raising	Educational Collections
American Field Service										
American Friends Service Comm.										
Baptist Youth Fellowship										
Boy Scouts of America										
Catholic Youth Organization										
Des Moines Peace Corps Service Organization										
Experiment in International Living										
4-H and Other Extension Youth Programs*										
Future Farmers of America										
Society of Friends										
Girl Scouts of the USA										
Iowa Boards of International Education										
Iowa Farm Bureau Women										
Iowa Farmers Union										
Iowa Congress of Parents and Teachers										
Iowa Conference United Church of Christ										
Iowa Federation Womens Clubs										
Jewish Welfare Federation										
Iowa Methodist Conference										
Odd Fellows and Rebeccas										
UN Association of the USA, Iowa Division										
UNICEF										
Iowa Town and Country YW										
YWCA										
YMCA										
Young Christian Students										
Number of Responses	19	10	9	2	5	15	10	9	13	5

*Including IFYE

No accurate estimate of the number of young participants represented by this chart is available. Some idea of the scale may, however, be gained by the fact that nine groups (counting nine Girl Scout Councils as one organization) report total numbers enrolled as 200,000, over 40 percent of whom participated in international programs. The participation percentage varied from 100 percent in two Scout Councils to less than 1 percent in another. Some of the high figures for international program participants are: 4-H Clubs and organizations, 30,000; Methodist Youth Fellowship, 20,000; Girl Scouts, 18,600; Iowa Conference, United Church of Christ, 10,000.



Courtesy Des Moines Register & Tribune.

At World Affairs Camp, Boone students from North and South America relax between discussion sessions.

TRIPS AND TOURS

Nine of the organizations conducted international-oriented trips, visits to the United Nations being the most frequent among these.

Outstanding examples include the *UN Pilgrimage for Youth* conducted by the *Oddfellows and Rebeccas of Iowa*, with about twenty-three to thirty-five Iowa participants each year; *UN Seminars for Youth* conducted by the *United Church of Christ* for participants in the eleventh and twelfth grades. Three annual *UN-By-Bus Seminars* are sponsored by the *Des Moines, Ames, and Iowa City Chapters of the United Nations Association*. Together, the latter brought 163 visitors to the UN in 1965.

YEAR-ROUND EMPHASIS

Two organizations indicated they had identified some phase of international understanding as an area for year-round program emphasis.

International Citizenship was the continuous program emphasis in 1965 for the *4-H and Extension Youth Programs of Iowa State University*. It began with an international theme for the Iowa 4-H Conference with follow-up programs in many counties. Local clubs con-

tinued throughout the year with such activities as the *People-to-People* programs described below and fund-raising for CARE and IFYE.

PERSON-TO-PERSON, GROUP-TO-GROUP

Five organizations reported activities of this nature which included pen pals, sister cities, sister clubs, and exchange programs.

Scrapbooks about their school and community, for example, have been prepared by *Iowa Town and Country YWCA clubs*. These have been sent to school groups in other countries.

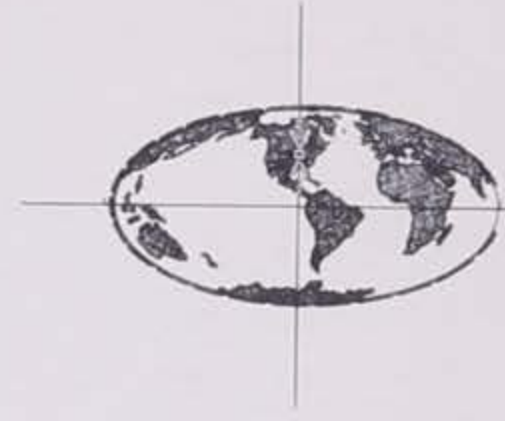
CULTURAL UNDERSTANDING

Fifteen organizations participated in events of this sort which included foreign student home visits.

*The Iowa Board of International Education and International Programs** offered by far the richest opportunities in this category for Iowa youth. Many young people participate in its International Convention, known as the Foreign Students Weekend and its Foreign Food Fair helping to prepare the food according to foreign recipes in church kitchens and to man the booths. In 1965 Girl Scouts helped with trays and cleanup; 4-H Clubs had a booth with bake goods.

*See Chapter VIII, Part III, for further information on IBIE-IP.

THE FOREIGN STUDENT WEEKEND AND FGOD FAIR



Courtesy Iowa Board of International Education and International Programs.
At the Foreign Food Fair Iowa dance groups share top billing with ethnic performers from all over the world, a true cultural exchange.



Governor Harold Hughes greets foreign visitors. Iowa young people, such as this Girl Scout guide, explain US governmental processes to guests.



At the International Convention foreign students explain cultural exhibits from their countries.

EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

This category includes individual or group exchanges lasting at least a month. Ten organizations reported participation in such programs involving out-bound Iowa young people visiting in other countries. Nine organizations participated in programs involving in-bound visitors from other countries.

The Experiment in International Living provides an outstanding example of summer exchange programs, the primary feature of which is a month's home stay with a family in another country. About 350 Iowa citizens have participated, either by going to another country or by hosting Experiment visitors from Europe, Asia, Africa, Latin America, or the Middle East.

Seven special interest groups of ten, plus a leader, have come to Iowa during the years 1963-65. Fifty-one foreign students from 1961 through 1965 have been placed in Iowa homes, prior to starting college, for orientation to American life.

Some communities, together with The Experiment, sponsor young people going from or coming to their communities as "Ambassadors". The following cities have initiated and sponsored Incoming Ambassador programs: Davenport, Des Moines, Indianola, Mt. Pleasant, Sioux City, Washington, and Waterloo.*

SERVICE PROGRAMS

FUND-RAISING

Fifteen organizations reported fund-raising activities, some to finance exchange students and trips to the UN, others to aid children in foreign countries.

World Friendship Fund of the Boy Scouts of America receives donations from units raised through Scout and leader donations of a dime or more. This Fund sends Scout uniforms and equipment to foreign troops and explorer units.

Trick or Treat for UNICEF is the major service program involving Iowa children. It is designed to fulfill a new-fashioned Halloween where children, dressed in costumes, call at homes for contributions to the United Nations Children's Fund. In 1958 children in approximately 253 Iowa towns participated. By 1966 more than 35,000 children from 376 communities participated. The number of children and towns involved increases each year.**

*See also International Farm Youth Exchange, Chapter I, Part III.

**Additional UNICEF information in Chapter XI, Part III.

***See Chapter VIII, Part I, Emphasis UN.

COLLECTION OF MATERIALS

Five organizations report the collection of materials to send abroad. They include books, seeds, dairy heifers, songbooks, breeding gilts.

PROJECTION AND RECOMMENDATIONS COORDINATION

A number of current programs, the Committee feels, could lend themselves to greater joint participation through proper state-wide coordination. Among these are the United Nations Youth Conference, the Foreign Food Fair, the Foreign Student Weekend, and sale of UNICEF greeting and Christmas cards. Community or area joint international programs tailored to local circumstances should also be considered. A number of current community projects which might benefit are the Rebeccas' UN Pilgrimage and the Association for the United Nations' activities including the UN High School Contest.***

PROGRAMS IN DEPTH

Awareness of world problems has been generally achieved by all groups reporting. Problem solving and depth understanding, however, need greater consideration. This could be achieved at least partially by the development of some single-meeting approaches into a year-round emphasis.

IOWA CONVOCATION

This Iowa International Cooperation Report, the Youth Activities Committee contends, should be used as basis for a State Convocation. At such a Convocation delegates might consider some observations and recommendations of the National Citizens Commission on Youth Activities in its report to the White House Conference on International Cooperation which points up many of the same problems on which the Iowa Committee has commented. A selection appears below, recast to apply to Iowa, together with further recommendations from Iowans.

- It is recommended that sports, recreation, and physical education organizations sharply increase the exchange of coaches, athletes, and specialists in physical education, and expand international sports competitions among youth groups.

- It is recommended that school and volunteer agencies join in launching a campaign among Iowa youth to learn a second language. Interestingly, this recommendation in Iowa has come from the European Trade Mission delegation (Chapter II). The Iowa-American Assembly on Cultural Affairs (Chapter XII) suggested that foreign students might teach

summer language courses to facilitate this objective for youth and adults.

- Even more serious than the lack of focus, coordination, and continuity of the vast variety of projects is the tendency of youth-serving organizations and Government agencies to regard youth as a subject: to do things for youth, rather than to encourage youth to act for themselves. This is an evaluation which should be made in Iowa.

- The international programs of the 4-H Clubs (IFYE), for example, are built on a solid community of interest. The success of this experience is a strong argument for stepping up exchanges between young politicians, trade unionists, and young people in special interest groups of all kinds. (Recommended

also by the Iowa-American Assembly on Cultural Affairs and Foreign Relations. See Chapter XII.)

- It is recommended that a directory be compiled of youth-serving groups and other organizations engaged in international programs in Iowa and that it be published periodically.

- It is recommended that low-cost accommodations be developed and promoted for foreign and American youth through expansion of a youth hostel system in state parks, near historical and scenic sites on college campuses, and in major cities. The Iowa-American Assembly on Cultural Affairs made the additional suggestion of free tickets to concerts and theaters—especially to young foreign travelers.

This Chapter has been based on
THE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION YEAR REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR
 BY
THE COMMITTEE ON YOUTH ACTIVITIES

Chairman

C. J. Gauger Youth Director, Cooperative Extension Service, Ames
 Iowa State University

Members

Robert Lindberg	Past General Secretary, Greater Des Moines YMCA	Des Moines
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Mrs. Tom Beasley	Former Board Member, Iowa Division, UN Association of the USA	Des Moines
Eugene L. Clubine	Foreign Student Advisor, Iowa State University	Ames
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Mrs. Fern McMaude	Des Moines Area Girl Scouts	Des Moines
Chet Randolph	American Soybean Association	Ankeny
Charles Schoppe	Sunrise District, Boy Scouts of America	Des Moines
Mrs. James L. Smith	Iowa Boards of International Education and International Programs	Des Moines

Editor

Mrs. Alvina Mattes Editor, *P.E.O. RECORDS* Des Moines



Chapter VIII

Learning Cooperation

PART I, IN ELEMENTARY AND JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS

The development of world awareness has been more spontaneous than documented on this and the high school levels of education. They are, therefore, reported by example rather than statistics. These examples are typical of the classroom units and courses designed to give understanding of world problems and peoples which are used by many, but not all schools and involve a majority of the students, but not every one.

The out-of-class activities of our schools and the international programs of voluntary youth-serving associations so complement each other that Parts I and II can hardly be considered complete without the preceding chapter. Together, they provide a varied student program merging the school and the community, the activities of child and adult, in the common purpose of international cooperation.

GRADE AND JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS REPORTING . . .

"The junior high art class has been learning much about Mexico, as the instructor has spent the last three Christmas vacations there," reports one school, thus illustrating the enrichment commonly experienced in classes throughout the state from teacher travel.

"Human Geography" is taught from the fourth through the seventh grades by study of specific cultures which are made more meaningful by talks and visits from foreign students."

"Through the encouragement of teachers in

English and social science, we are exchanging letters with foreign students." . . . illustrates a popular means of international education from grade through high school.

"Our junior high has an art exchange with Japan." "School and Community Film Series provide visual contact with peoples of the world." . . . are samples of visual aids to international understanding from two other schools.

Through the use of UNICEF educational materials, the lower grades have heard true stories, played games, and learned songs of other countries via recorded music.

PART II, IN PREPARATORY AND HIGH SCHOOLS

THE WORLD IN THE CURRICULUM

The State Department of Public Instruction cites with pride the social studies department of Spirit Lake schools which offers an elective course called Area Studies to seniors demonstrating a special interest in this field. The areas include Latin America, Russia, Asia, and Africa. The geography and climate; history, economy, and politics; society and culture of each is studied for nine weeks.

Another course, regarded as a model across the state, is organized by Mrs. Ruth Van Tuyl in the Fort Madison High School. The first unit is devoted to the theory of international relations; the second, to a study of the UN. From there on the student concentrates on one special geographic area—a true depth study by use of such techniques as role-playing in simulated international situations found in the current news.



Courtesy Burlington Hawk-Eye.

Social studies pupils learn about atomic clouds from Mrs. Paul Keiser of Burlington Chapter, UN Association. Teacher Mary Milnes watches.

EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

HIGH SCHOOLS REPORTING . . .

"The high school *Future Homemakers of America Club* exhibited The Impact of International Foods at the Community UN Day Celebration."

"Students in our *Youth Forum Club* contribute each year to the cause of Dr. Schweitzer . . . They make one field trip annually when an international figure visits our state."

"Foreign personalities and world travelers are speakers at our assemblies."

"The *International Relations Club* makes our student body aware of the habits, morals, and customs of other countries."

"The *Future Nurses Club* has 'adopted' a young boy in Greece and pays for his support. Club members, in return, receive information

about his country from the boy, himself."

EMPHASIS UN

Interest in the United Nations on the high school level is reflected by the fact that in 1965, two thousand students from 175 of the state's schools participated in the High School UN Contest, annually sponsored by the *Iowa Division, United Nations Association*.

The annual Iowa High School Model Assembly at State College of Iowa, Cedar Falls is frequently the culmination of international activity for high school students. More than 600 of them participated in 1966.*

*See Chapter VII, UN Youth Conference under Seminars and UN-by-Bus under Trips and Tours. These appear under Youth Activities since they are off-campus and are sponsored by youth-serving organizations.

Example of a trip initiated by teachers is the annual Keokuk Tour which includes the UN. The eighth tour took place in the summer of 1966 involving forty-two ninth grade pupils, a nurse, and three teachers. During UN week each student gives a program in one of thirty home rooms. Thus 900 students profit from the trip.

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS—COMING AND GOING

A new world dimension has been introduced into the secondary school by the international exchange of students. Their presence enriches activities both in and out of the classroom. In the 1965-66 school year approximately 125

Iowa communities had high school exchanges.
OUTGOING

Though complete figures covering all out-bound students are unavailable, the following statistics from several programs for high school



Photograph by Arthur N. Hough, Courtesy Cedar Rapids Gazette.

The new world dimension brought to Iowa secondary schools by foreign students is well illustrated by Kjoko Tokita of Shimotsuma, Japan, shown in dancing costume at Scattergood School, West Branch where she was a student in 1965.

students give some idea of the scope. *American Field Service* participants from Iowa in the Americans Abroad Plan number 364 since 1952 when it began. Another teenage exchange group—*Youth for Understanding*—sent fifty-six young Iowans for a summer to either Europe, South America, or Japan. The *Jewish Welfare Federation* has sponsored a scholarship-work plan in Israel which sent six students in 1965 and a total of twelve for the six years the program has been in existence.

INCOMING

The American Field Service brought 113 students from forty countries to Iowa in 1966. Since the program began, 781 AFS students have made Iowa their home for a year. Under the Youth for Understanding project, two German students came to Iowa in the 1963-64 school year. During 1965-66 twenty-six Europeans, seventy-two South Americans, and ten Mexicans visited Iowa for varying lengths of time.

ADULT EDUCATION IN WORLD AFFAIRS BY PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The following activities are among those reported by the Adult Education Division of the Des Moines Community School District, an outstanding example in Iowa.

EDUCATIONAL TV. In addition to originating foreign policy programs over its Television Stations KDPS, the Adult Education Division stages the Foreign Policy Association's GREAT DECISIONS discussion series, coordinating these with national telecasts. Cooperating in this effort for the Des Moines area were University College of Drake University, the Cooperative Extension Service of the Iowa State University, and the YWCA of Des Moines.

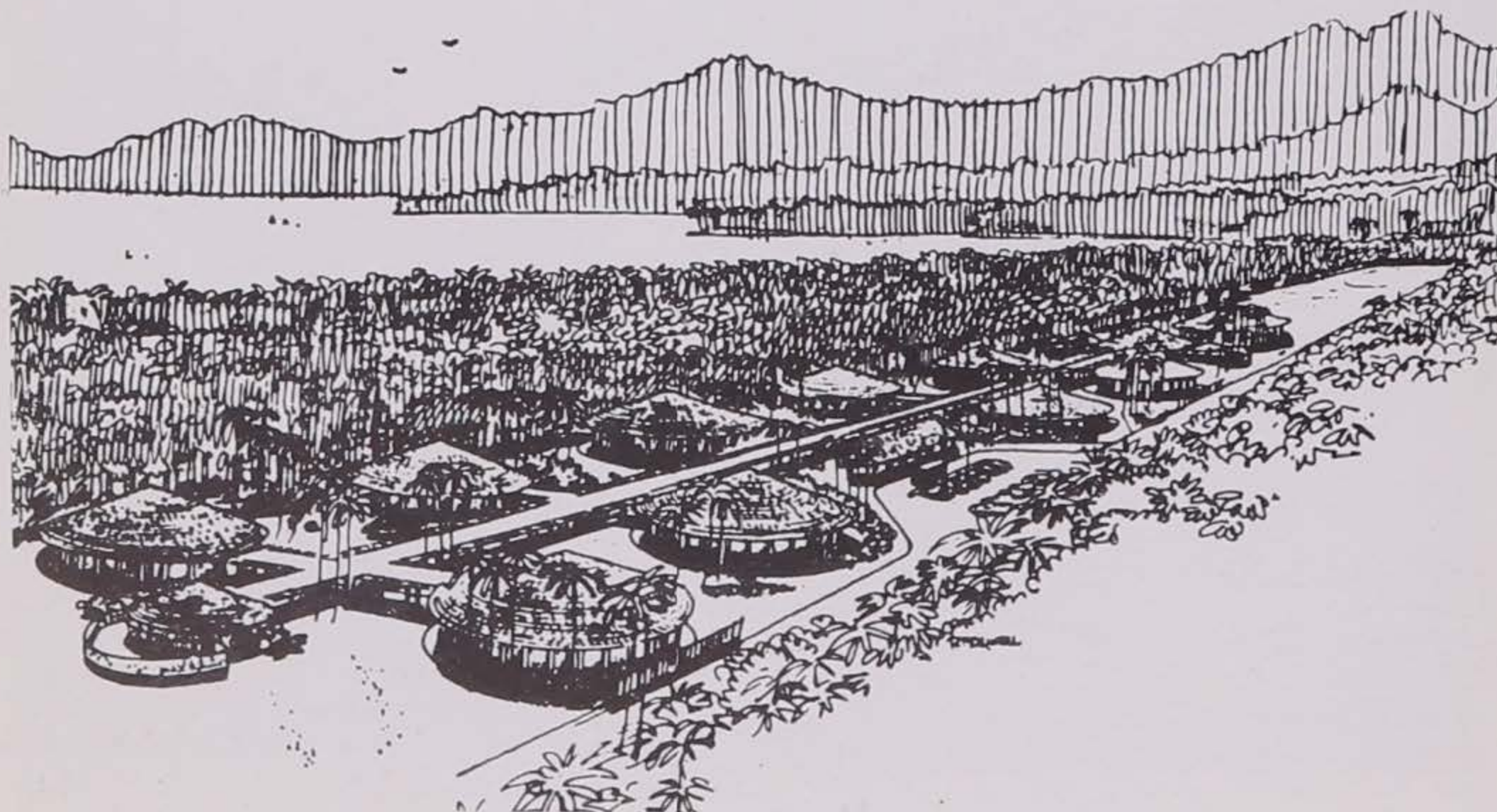
SPECIAL CLASSES for foreign visitors in this country on visas such as hospital interns; Americanization classes for the foreign born; hosting foreign visitors interested in education.

CLASSES AND DISCUSSION GROUPS on foreign affairs; e.g. Freedom Versus Com-

munist, co-sponsored with the *Greater Des Moines Chamber of Commerce*; *New Approaches to the Cold War*, co-sponsored with the Des Moines Public Library.

PROGRAM AIDS TO ORGANIZATIONS including a large number of available films, obtaining speakers, promotion and co-sponsorship of meetings such as "A Short Course on the Congo," co-sponsored with the *Des Moines Chapter, UN Association* and the *Junior League of Des Moines*; *Focus on South America*, co-sponsored with the *Iowa Boards of International Education*.

While the above report indicates a potential for adult world affairs education in the Community School Districts of Iowa, available figures indicate that the potential is far from realized. Though 139 of the 420 Iowa Districts offer general adult lectures, *no courses related to world affairs* appear among the twelve most popular subjects.



Exterior of Leone High School "fifteen winding miles by road west of Pago Pago."

IOWA PUBLIC SCHOOL EDUCATORS IN SAMOA

As in other developing areas, "a sudden and explosive upgrading" of education is a vital necessity in American Samoa, and in 1961 the then new governor called for it in those words.

Selected as the first director for the revolutionary new system based on television was Dr. J. C. Wright, former State Superintendent of Schools for Iowa. His successor and present director is Dr. John W. Harold, also a former Iowa state school superintendent.

Now each Samoan child, in twenty-two new elementary and three new high schools, learns from instruction based on two hours a day of

TV teaching designed for both pupils and teachers. Members of at least a half dozen Iowa families, in addition to the directors, have taught or held administrative posts in this bold experiment.

Samoa's educational system is being carefully followed by governments and world organizations concerned with the advance of emerging nations including New Guinea, New Zealand, India, Guam, West Samoa, UNESCO, and the World Bank.^o

^oSee Chapter XI, Part II, Cuban Refugees for reverse story: Iowa secondary school faculty supplemented by foreign teachers.



Drawings by Reid and Tarics, Architects, San Francisco.

Interior view of Leone High School featuring centrally located television screens.

PART III, IN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

The impact of world affairs on the curriculum can be seen in University of Iowa figures which show that in the decade between the school years 1953-54 and 1963-64 the number of credit hours offered in international studies more than doubled, increasing from 146 to 323 hours.

SOME SPECIAL APPROACHES TO WORLD AFFAIRS

STUDIES CENTER

Established in 1964 at the University of Iowa, the International Studies Center seeks to promote an expansion and improvement of teaching, research, and service relating to world affairs in various parts of the University. It is headed by a Director and an all-university advisory committee. Under its first

concrete program, financed by the *Hill Family Foundation*, a Japanese graduate student comes to the campus each year and an Iowa professor goes to Japan. Under another program the Center cooperates with the Department of Political Science in implementing a contract with the Department of State to provide a political scientist for the faculty of the University of Istanbul each year.

INTERNATIONAL WEEK

The International Affairs Emphasis Week at Drake, sponsored since 1960 by the *Student-Faculty Council*, brings together a staff of experts to lecture and lead discussions on one aspect of international affairs. In 1965, for example, the topic was Latin America: Evolution or Revolution. It featured Miss Juanita Castro, sister of Fidel Castro; Venezuelan Ambassador Dr. Tejera-Paris; Claudio Garcia de Souza of the Brazilian Embassy; and John H. Crimmins, Coordinator of Cuban Affairs, Inter-American Bureau, U. S. Department of State.

INTERNATIONAL CENTER

Iowa Wesleyan College began in 1962 to explore its own resources for a program to meet the need for international understanding. It subsequently received a grant as one of eleven U. S. colleges conducting pilot projects of this kind.

In 1964 the Iowa Wesleyan International Center was established with its nine regional institutes, each under a faculty specialist in that geographical area. The institutes are focal points for all facets of area study, and are clearing houses for information about these areas. Each institute sponsors a summer program abroad for students and adults.

INTERNATIONAL TEACHER TRAINING AT LUTHER COLLEGE

The Institute in American Studies for Scandinavian Educators was initiated in the summer of 1963. By 1966, forty-four educators from Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland, and Iceland were participating in the month-long program. In addition to English language and American studies, the group attends all lectures, films and social events scheduled by the college and takes weekend field trips to points of interest in Iowa and surrounding states.

AT UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN IOWA*

New Methods of Science Education were taught by Dr. Leonard Winier of UNI at Ravenshaw College, Utkal University near Calcutta, India, in the summer of 1964. With his teammate, Dr. Ray Noggle of the University of Florida, Dr. Winier taught forty Indian biology teachers. This was part of a joint attempt by the Indian National Council of Education Research, U. S. AID, and the University Grants Commission to help teachers in India change outmoded teaching methods.

In the summers of 1965 and 1966, Dr. Winier and Edward Warren, high school teacher from Denver, Colorado, carried out a similar program at St. John's College in Agra, India, where the plan for these two summers was to

*Formerly State College of Iowa.

form equivalent Indian teams each consisting of a high school and a college teacher.

Teaching English as a Foreign Language, a program designed to satisfy the demand for



Courtesy Iowa Wesleyan College.

Members of an International Summer Study Program, Iowa Wesleyan College in Moscow. In this *Three Ways of Life* program, society in America, Sweden and Russia are compared. Iowa Wesleyan was one of the first US colleges to conduct an academic social science program in Russia.



Courtesy University of Northern Iowa.

While teaching at Pahlavi University in Iran, Dr. Martin L. Graat with Iranian assistants collected two thousand plant specimens, now in museums in Iowa and abroad.

English instruction for non-English speaking persons in other countries, has been recently established by UNI.

American Methods of Teacher Training were studied under a State Department program for foreign specialists by Yugoslavia's Dr. Ivan Furlan of Zagreb. His study included use of audio-visual techniques, testing, and use of programmed instruction and teaching machines.

An *Exchange Program* between the University of Northern Iowa in Cedar Falls and the Universidad Pedagógica Nacional of Bogota, Colombia, has been established with scientific, cultural, and educational goals. In November, 1966, fifteen faculty members from Bogota spent two weeks on the UNI campus participating with UNI faculty in a seminar on the preparation of secondary school teachers. A seminar, with a number of UNI staff going to Bogota, followed. Several UNI faculty members have taught in Colombia under the arrangement.

An *International Studies Program* has been

funded with the assistance of a five-year grant from the Ford Foundation. The grant will support the development of general education Foreign Area Studies courses on China and India, and will generally enable the college to extend the international dimension of its curriculum. Funds are earmarked for staff additions, faculty development (including on-campus seminars and off-campus study), library and instructional materials, and teacher-education.

A *new biology department* is now in operation at Pahlavi University at Shiraz, Iran, according to the State Department's publication, *Educational and Cultural Diplomacy—1965* which cites Dr. Martin Grant, UNI's botanist and biologist, as a notable grantee in the scientific field. During his stay, Dr. Grant, in addition to his teaching assignment and helping to establish the new department, collected more than 2,000 botanical specimens. He plans to present a set of the collection to Pahlavi University, to botanical museums in London, Paris and Vienna, to the University of Tehran and to UNI.

COLLEGE TEACHERS AND STUDENTS—ABROAD AND FROM ABROAD

Some concept of this Exchange's scope may be gained by the accompanying table, but to understand its impact, one must look at the student-faculty figures from such individual campuses as Graceland which, with a student body of 834, educated 126 foreign students in the four-year period 1961-65. Of Grinnell's

student body, numbering 1,186, fifty-nine studied abroad and fifty came from abroad during the four years, while fifteen foreign faculty taught on campus and fifteen college faculty members taught abroad. Iowa Wesleyan, whose enrollment was 717, counted fifty-two foreign students. Below are some ways in which this world sharing of study and teaching are carried out.*

*See also Chapter XII, Cultural Exchange on the Campus.

EXCHANGES

Cornell College has an exchange program with the University of Puerto Rico, which permits a student to study there the fall semester of his junior year. The college is also initiating a Latin American Semester program for training and research in Central America.

Upper Iowa University is developing an exchange for teachers and an intensive course in Mexican business opportunities with the Colegio Americano de Torreon in Torreon, Coahuila, Mexico.

STUDY ABROAD

Buena Vista College encourages a junior year abroad study program which has taken students to school in Japan and Germany.

At *Iowa State College* the Student Project for Amity among Nations, was established in 1962. A unique plan for foreign student study, SPAN was originated in 1947 and is student

governed. It has sent an average of twelve students a year from ISU.

Each student submits a formal outline of his proposed area of study along with his application. He conducts his study in a strange land completely on his own. He earns twelve quarter credits: six for preparation and conduct of the study, and six for the report and activities in connection with SPAN projects.

STUDENTS FROM ABROAD

Morningside College, to cite one interesting approach, embarked on an African leadership training program in 1961, bringing seventeen African students to the college and subsidizing them in an accelerated international student curriculum to enable them to graduate in three years. With their wives and children there were thirty-four Africans in a student body of 1100. The plan is now to include students from Latin American and Asia.

COLLEGE STUDENTS IN ACTION

This report is testimony to the high sense of world responsibility among Iowa students. In addition to the examples above in which students have actually helped to alter the curriculum, many extra-curricular activities can be cited.*

INTERNATIONAL CLUBS

Waldorf College has had an active *International Relations Club*** for more than twenty years. Among other International Relations Clubs at work are those at Northwestern College, Westmar, and William Penn College.

Marycrest College maintains the *Circulo Espanol*, the *International Relations Club*, and the *Social Science Club*. A varied program of discussions, inter-school social events with an international flavor, and a high percentage of participants in such service capacities as the Peace Corps and the Papal Volunteers to Latin America have resulted.

SERVICES TO FOREIGN

UNIVERSITIES AND STUDENTS

Central College has formed a *Foreign Students Organization* which devotes each meeting to a country represented on campus by a foreign student. Community service clubs cooperate as hosts to such students and local families "adopt" one or more during their stay at college. The students return the hospitality by a "Weekend" of events for the school and community.

At Westmar College a *World University Service Carnival* is staged to raise money for foreign institutions and a *Books For Asians* program is also developing.

COLLEGE UN COUNCILS

A flourishing student agency for developing international cooperation is CCUN** which re-

ported eight active chapters in 1965-66 at the University of Dubuque, St. Ambrose, Drake, UNI, ISU, Grinnell, University of Iowa, and Marycrest. Iowa CCUN hopes in 1966-67 to affiliate Coe, Luther, William Penn, Loras, and Clarke Colleges.

Iowa activities include promotion of model assemblies on Iowa campuses, telephonic lectures on international topics, and support of the world Freedom From Hunger Campaign. A major project was the Midwest Ten-State China Conference at the University of Iowa in March, 1967.

MODEL UN ASSEMBLIES

Closely linked with both the curricular and extra-curricular activities in Iowa's colleges, Model UN Assemblies have been held at Simpson, William Penn, and Iowa Wesleyan Colleges, Drake University, and the Universities of Iowa and Northern Iowa. The Annual Iowa Model United Nations Assembly at ISU had its eighth session in 1967. The first of such events in the state, the Ames Assembly, initiated by ISU, the Iowa United Nations Association, and the Iowa Boards of International Education, has been composed primarily of foreign students.

REACHING TO AFRICA

One development of the campus UN activity has been the founding of the Kenya United Nations Association. Among the outstanding students at the Ames Model UN Assembly in recent years were two Kenyan students, who subsequently worked with the Iowa UN Association and leaders in their own country to organize a Kenya association.

*See Chapter IX, Iowa Volunteers for students in action through Technical Cooperation.

**International Relations Clubs and College Councils for UN now merged under the name, Council of International Relations and United Nations Affairs (CIRUNA).

FOREIGN STUDENTS IN ACTION AT THE MODEL UN ASSEMBLY, AMES

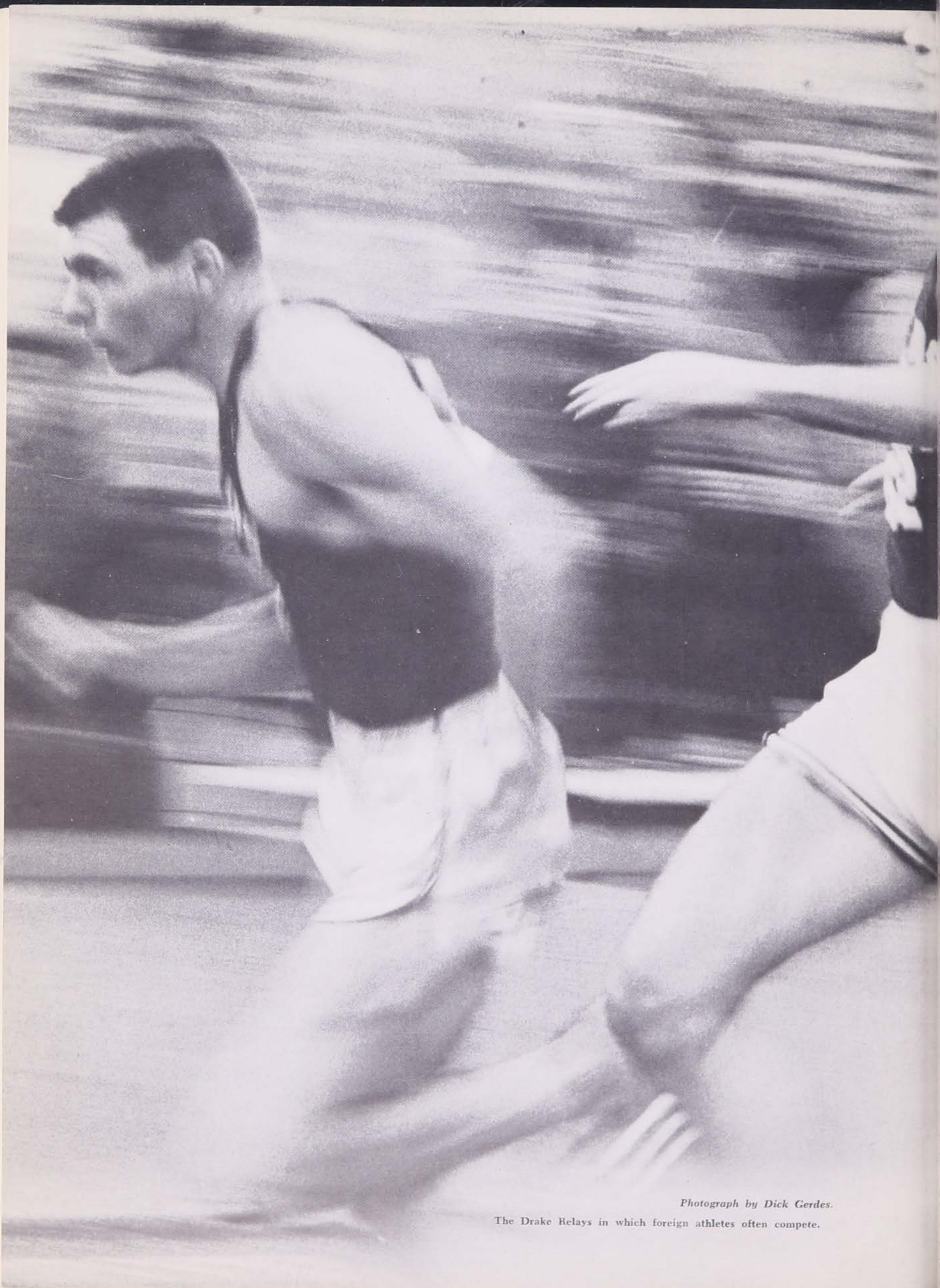


Iranian delegate seeks recognition.



Delegation from Korea attempts to block seating of Red China.

Photographs by Tom Cooper, Courtesy THE IOWAN.



Photograph by Dick Gerdes.

The Drake Relays in which foreign athletes often compete.

STUDENTS AT PLAY—INTERNATIONAL SPORTS

THE OLYMPIANS

In track and field, twenty-six competitors for Iowa colleges have made Olympic teams. They include four champions and two runners-up. Of twelve Iowa Olympian wrestlers, four were champions and two have come in second.

The forty-one Olympians from Iowa have won nine championships, two relay championships, two team championships, and six seconds.

INTERNATIONAL TEAMS AND COMPETITIONS

Athletes from Iowa Wesleyan, The University of Iowa, Drake, and Iowa State University have competed with foreign sportsmen, while

foreign teams have been met by Drake, State College of Iowa, Luther, Iowa State University, and Iowa Wesleyan.

Foreign students have complemented many varsity college squads, among them Iowa State University, The University of Iowa, Grinnell, Drake, Simpson, Graceland, Wartburg, Dubuque, Luther, and Morningside Colleges.

Collegiate soccer play by foreign students on Iowa campuses is a growing favorite. An annual soccer event of particular interest has been a UN Day game between the Iowa State University team of foreign students which plays a similarly international team from other schools for the benefit of the United Nations Association.

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE COMMUNITY, ADULT EDUCATION

In 1950-52 the Extension Service of ISU, then called Iowa State College, trained 1,500 leaders and county staff members in a series of Forums on Peace and World Progress. "This series," points out Marvin A. Anderson, Extension Service Director, "established a foundation of understanding and interest among Iowa leaders." An extensive adult education program in foreign policy has been built on this foundation with yearly programs reaching many thousands. Some examples follow:

- 1959-60. What Do Freedom and Democracy Demand—Your Responsibility in a Rest-

less World (Iowa Future Series). Fifty thousand participants.

- 1959-66, Great Decisions, prepared by the Foreign Policy Association, administered by the Extension Service. In 1966, fifty-one adult study groups, 655 high school students, and sixteen Iowa communities participated. This includes Cedar Rapids, one of three pilot cities in the country in which Great Decisions was launched.

- 1966. World Food and Population. Two thousand leaders participated.*

PART IV, CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS

JOINING HANDS FOR INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

A complex relationship exists between Iowa's community organizations and its educational institutions concerning the international programs they carry out separately and those in which all of them cooperate. Below are two illustrations of state-wide programs, each followed by examples of cooperating groups.**

REGIONAL CONFERENCE, A COOPERATIVE EFFORT

The Regional Foreign Policy Conference, financed and staffed by the Junior Leagues of Des Moines, Cedar Rapids, and Sioux City with the US Department of State, was held in the fall of 1965 and is an example not only of extensive cooperation, but of the broad spread of interest among Iowans. Cooperating

and cosponsoring organizations include a total of thirty educational, study, civic, farm, service, and labor organizations. It was the first such conference in the nation to be carried out entirely by volunteers. More than a thousand attended, business and civic leaders as well as newsmen from a four-state area who came to hear about and discuss with a battery of State Department specialists many aspects of foreign policy.

COOPERATIVE SUPPORT

Through the efforts of the *Ames Kiwanis Club*, a Committee on International Relations was formed in every Iowa club of *Kiwanis International*. Local club activities range from cooperation in the Regional Foreign Policy Conference to supporting a foreign child through the Foster Parents Program, from collecting books and magazines for Peace Corps use and purchasing foreign publications for

*See Chapter I for additional ISU programs. See Chapter VI and Chapter XII for Adult Education Programs at University of Iowa.

**Other examples can be found in Chapter VI, An Ordered World.

FOREIGN STUDENTS AND SCHOLARS ATTENDING IOWA EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND IOWA FACULTY ABROAD DURING 1964-65.

	Foreign Scholars in Iowa	Iowa Faculty Abroad	FOREIGN STUDENTS			
			Under-graduates	Graduates	Others	Total
IOWA TOTAL	83	54	559	561	26	1,146
Boone Jr. College, Boone			1			1
Briar Cliff College, Sioux City			8			8
Buena Vista College, Storm Lake	1		9			9
Central College, Pella			14		2	16
Clarinda Community College, Clarinda			1			1
Clark College, Dubuque			12			12
Coe College, Cedar Rapids			5			5
Cornell College, Mount Vernon	2	3	11			11
Creston Community College, Creston	1					
Drake University, Des Moines			16	5		21
Dubuque, University of, Dubuque			10	8	1	19
Ellsworth Junior College, Iowa Falls			1			1
Graceland College, Lamoni			32			32
Grand View College, Des Moines			11			11
Grinnell College, Grinnell	4	6	10		2	12
Iowa State University of Science and Technology, Ames	35	24	157	288	8	453
Iowa Wesleyan College, Mount Pleasant		4	4			4
Loras College, Dubuque	1	1				
Luther College, Decorah	2	2	7			7
Marycrest College, Davenport	1		14			14
Morningside College, Sioux City			17			17
Mount Mercy College, Cedar Rapids		1	17			17
Mount St. Clare College, Clinton			3			3
Muscatine Community College, Muscatine			3			3
Northwestern College, Orange City			11			11
Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery College of Des Moines				5		5
Ottumwa Heights College, Ottumwa			13			13
Palmer College of Chiropractic, Davenport			90			90
Parsons College, Fairfield	1					
St. Ambrose College, Davenport			2			2
Simpson College, Indianola	1		14			14
State College of Iowa, Cedar Falls	9	1	15	4	1	20
State University of Iowa, Iowa City	21	12	22	250	10	282
Vennard College, University Park			4		1	5
Waldorf College, Forest City			2		1	3
Wartburg College, Waverly	2		6			6
Wartburg Theo. Seminary, Dubuque				1		1
Westmar College, Le Mars	2		8			8
William Penn College, Oskaloosa			9			9

school libraries to hosting an Icelandic Parliament member and working out a cooperative plan with the REKJAVIK Kiwanis Club.

IBIE-IP INC.

Unique in the United States when it began in 1950, the *Iowa Board of International Education*, and its newly organized affiliate, *International Programs, Inc.*, provide a means of contact between Iowans of all ages with visitors and students from other countries. IBIE-IP headquarters are in Des Moines. Much of its program is state-wide and is a significant factor in Iowa's world orientation. It has been supported by uncounted churches, civic organizations, and schools. Some of the continuing programs are:

- THE CHILDREN'S INSTITUTE, providing foreign and local resource persons and materials for study of various countries in Des Moines area elementary schools.
- THE FOREIGN GOOD FAIR, offering typical dishes from countries around the world, prepared with the advice of foreign visitors, to provide funds for IBIE-IP activities. It involves more than a thousand volunteers from civic groups and serves more than 8,000 persons during one Sunday afternoon each year.
- INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION (known as the Foreign Students' Weekend), bringing together internationals—both students and visitors—from all over Iowa for one weekend in Des Moines. Foreign students and Country Committees, organized by IBIE-IP, are largely responsible for this event, with others as guests. More than 100 "small cultural embassies" are set up by and for the approximately 1,300 students, visiting faculty members, and tourists who attend each year. About

12,000 Iowans of all ages participate in some aspect of the convention. Representatives come from many foreign governments, since it provides an unusual opportunity to meet with their countrymen in this area. The Department of State is always represented.

- THE INTERNATIONAL CENTER, providing a meeting place, social center for parties and ethnic evenings, and sometimes temporary residence for foreign students.

- SERVICES FOR 300 FOREIGN VISITORS annually are provided by a year-round program of tour planning in cooperation with local businesses and institutions designed to give the visitor an opportunity to observe in his area of special interest. Hospitality is also arranged so that visitors can meet Iowans in an informal home situation.

PILLARS OF SUPPORT

The Ladies Auxiliary, Veterans of Foreign Wars include in their activities assistance to foreign students: hospitality, program arrangements and participation in the Food Fair and Convention. This service involved 843 members, \$820, and 700 volunteer hours in 1965. In addition, the Auxiliary gave financial assistance to a Kenyan student at ISU as a departmental project.

The United Church Women of Iowa are also sponsors of the International Convention and other programs with foreign students. They have, in addition, participated in World Day of Prayer since 1927, World Community Day when clothing is sent to many different countries, and United Nations' Day. The group sells UNICEF Christmas cards and through its own Louise Wheeler Stamp Project provides funds for underdeveloped areas.

HELPING OTHERS TOWARD EDUCATION

PROVIDING SCHOOLS

The Fraternal Order of Eagles has co-sponsored with CARE vocational training centers for overseas young people called Eagle Houses. Nine Iowa Aeries and fourteen Auxiliaries have contributed to an Eagle House in Vietnam and one in Korea.

Promise, Inc., an Iowa-originated group, has equipped an elementary school in Hong Kong handling 300 children. *The Iowa-Yucatan Partners of the Alliance Committee* provided furnishings for the Collegio Merida, a school serving elementary and secondary students in Merida, Yucatan.

EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

World Tapes for Education, which handles

*See pictures and additional information in Chapter VII.

exchanges of tape recordings between individuals and schools around the world, has eighteen subscribers in Iowa. *The Iowa Association of the Blind* sends braille books, paper, watches, and writers to aid educational projects in other countries. *The Parent Teachers Association*, through its Overseas Gift Subscription Plan, sends the PTA magazine to educators in foreign countries.

SCHOLARSHIPS, SERVICES

The PEO Sisterhood's Iowa State Chapter participates in a program which, during the academic year 1964-65, paid for eighty scholarships in the United States and Canada to women from seventeen countries; since the beginning of the program in 1949, eighteen have attended Iowa colleges.

The American-Korean Foundation, Iowa Section, maintains educational counseling centers in Korea and the US for Korean students. In the past three years it has assisted with trans-

portation for four Korean students who had finished at the University of Iowa but were without funds to return home.

CONTINUING EDUCATION IN WORLD AFFAIRS

STUDY OF CHINA

Typical of many women's organizations offering opportunities for a continuing education to its members,^o the *American Association of University Women* maintains a World Problems Area Representative in each division and branch who organizes study groups and promotes international projects. Each biennium a study topic is chosen in the area of world problems: in 1964-65 the topic was Occident-Orient; in 1966-67 the subject is Revolution in Modern China.

^oOther examples can be found in Chapter VI, An Ordered World.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE

Since 1937 the *Agriculture Committee of the Greater Des Moines Chamber of Commerce* has sponsored an annual forum called the National Farm Institute. It attracts an average attendance of a thousand, including both US and foreign leaders. It has gained international recognition for exposure of world trade problems and the solutions proposed. Published reports of the proceedings have been put in libraries around the world.



Courtesy Rotary International.

Opening of *INTO THEIR SHOES* in Tel Aviv, Israel, one of more than 150 programs patterned after the Wellman project.

"INTO THEIR SHOES"

The result of Iowa's many-faceted education for international understanding may well be summed up in the title of the program originated in Wellman, called "Into Their Shoes." Local *Rotarians* sponsored the first Into Their Shoes Conference, which was created and directed by Methodist minister, Paul Dietterich. The program brought together almost one-fifth of Wellman's 1,071 citizens to discuss world problems from another country's point of view:

Through the state's educational programs, Iowans, young and old, are learning an essential lesson in international cooperation.

to step "into their shoes." The editor of Wellman's newspaper wrote at the end of the conference, "Countries which were only names before are now as familiar to us as our own main street."

The Rotarian, an international magazine, publicized the program in its September, 1959 issue. Since that time there have been more than 150 Into Their Shoes conferences in fifteen countries.

WE HAVE BEGUN TO STEP INTO THEIR SHOES.

This Chapter has been based on
THE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION YEAR REPORTS TO THE GOVERNOR
By The Following Committees

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Chapter IX

Iowa's Role In Technical Cooperation

Iowa is deeply involved and well equipped for technical cooperation. A highly developed agriculture, expanding industrial facilities, plus research and training capacity in its educational institutions and in its agricultural and processing industries, contribute the important ingredients. The Committee believes, moreover, that Iowa can substantially enhance its technical cooperation via recommendations presented at the end of this chapter.

Technical training is education. Therefore, the accounts in the previous chapter of students and faculty abroad and foreign students in Iowa are stories of technical cooperation. Likewise many of the foreign visitors reported in other chapters are an important aspect of Iowa technical cooperation, as is a large part of the activities reported in the Labor, Health and Agriculture chapters.

BY INDUSTRY AND CO-OPS

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Six Iowa members of the *Rural Electrification Association* have done recent work in underdeveloped areas to implement electrical cooperatives. In 1963-64 one worked in Colombia as a Peace Corps advisor to three UN co-ops.

During International Cooperation Year, 1965, one Iowan made surveys of needs in South Vietnam and South Korea; one was an adviser on electrifying 450 towns in Brazil; a man-and-wife team worked with the Peace Corps in Brazil establishing an REA Cooperative. Another Iowan, under the joint sponsorship of AID and the National Rural Electrification Cooperatives Association, organized two co-ops in Thailand.

MECHANIZATION

The South American Farm Mechanization Training Center, the first center of its kind in South America for training technicians in the operation and maintenance of agricultural machinery, was established in Colombia in 1964 under an agreement signed in Rome by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the government of Colombia, and Massey-Ferguson Company whose North American headquarters are in Des Moines.

*Additional technical training by industry is described in Chapter II, Aid Follows Trade.

This was initiated under the FAO's Freedom From Hunger Campaign, the ultimate objective of which is balanced economies for the poorer nations. Services of the center are available to Spanish-speaking enrollees of all South American countries.

"IOWA PLAN" FOR AGRARIAN REFORM

Under a 1962 agreement with the US Agency for International Development, now extended, Iowa State University is furnishing



Courtesy Iowa State University.

Professors Frederick Mann and Phillip Baumel of ISU discussing agricultural development with Aymara Indians in the High Sierra, Peru. Lake Pipicaca is in background.

experts in agricultural economics and the University of Iowa supplies authorities in law to help Peru develop her agriculture through such innovations as the Agricultural-Industrial Trust which has been termed the "Iowa Plan" for agrarian reform. At present there are in Peru thirteen long-term Iowa personnel; two from the College of Law, U of I, eleven from the College of Agriculture, ISU.

LAW-ECONOMICS MIX

The Iowa plan provides for compensation of former landowners by the government in the form of bonds which have been invested as equity and bond holdings in Peruvian industry. The land has been resold to the tenants and laborers under long-term amortized loans. Thus, "flight capital" has been put to work in the development of the country.

Economists think that the current Peruvian patch work of marketing laws and regulations seriously hampers the agricultural economy. The Iowa team, therefore, has begun the collation and reorganization of this area of Peruvian law.

In a country where there is water shortage for most productive agriculture, water laws are of vital importance. Those of Peru come from the earliest colonial times, with scarcely a change since the time of Pizarro. Growing agriculture means a need for modern water law, and the Iowa lawyers are now addressing themselves to the problem.

SHORT-TERM CONSULTANTS

In addition to the long-term staff, there have been about a dozen short-term consultants. Professor Samuel Fahr from the University of

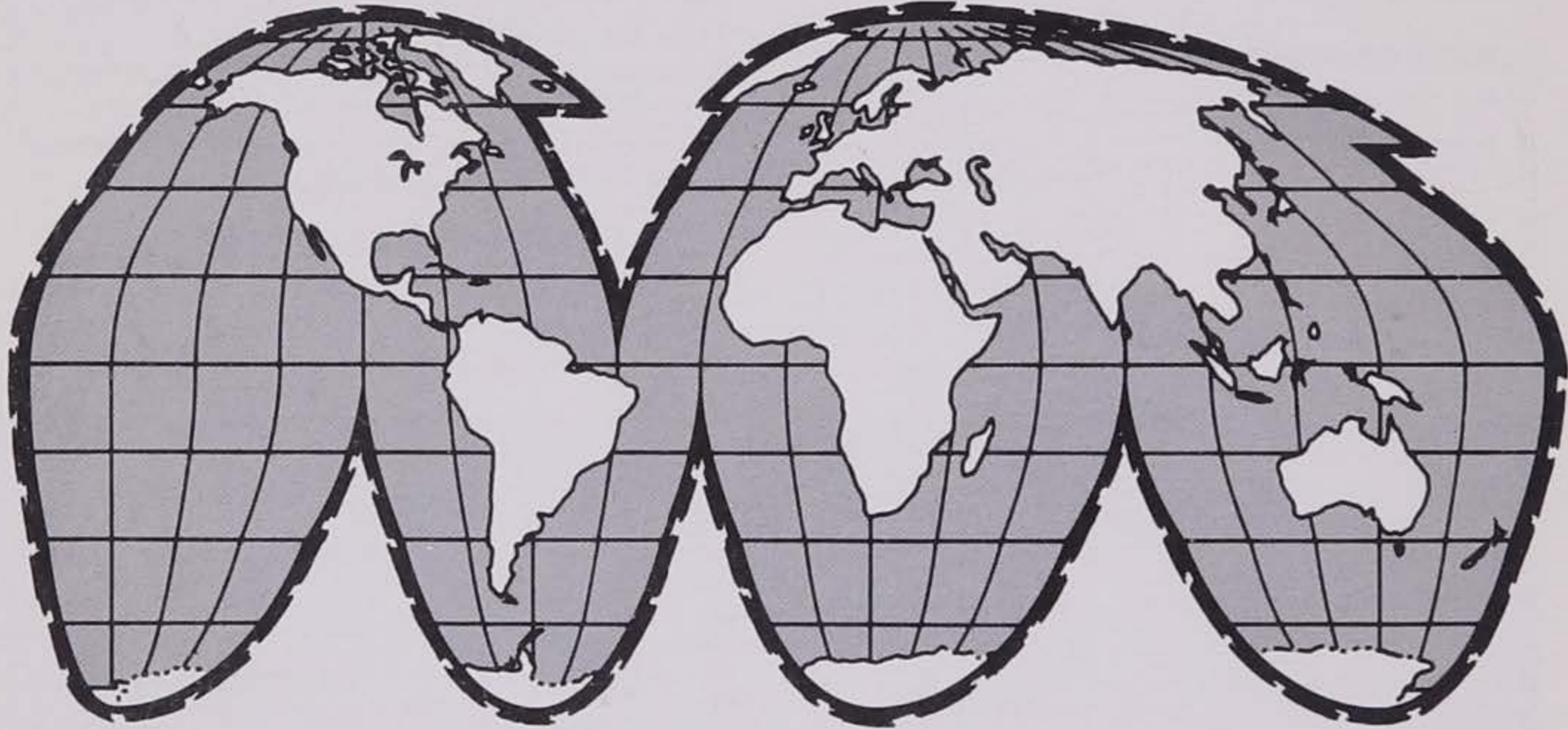


Photograph by Paul Conklin, Courtesy the Peace Corps.

Peace Corps volunteer Irene Bechtel of Ackworth works with 4-H groups in San Javier, Uruguay.

THE WORLD OF TECHNICAL COOPERATION

Where Some Iowans Have Served



Countries Served

Type of Assistance

Colombia	Rural Electrification	Ethiopia	Home economics
Vietnam, Korea	Rural Electrification	Malawi	Home economics
Brazil	Rural Electrification	Sabah Malaysia	Home economics
Thailand	Rural Electrification	Iran	Industrial consultant, box manufacture
Colombia and other Latin American countries	Mechanized farming	Nicaragua	Industrial consultant, meat packing
Peru	Agricultural economics, Law	Taiwan	Business consultant, life insurance
Brazil	Review of development program, Rural University of Minas Gerais	Ghana	School construction
Uruguay	Vocational agricultural schooling, Agricultural Experiment Station	Liberia	Library construction
Bolivia	Nutrition survey	W. Nigeria	Road building
Nicaragua	Nutrition survey	Ghana	Youth camp construction
Chapingo, Mexico	Agricultural economics and statistics	Sierra Leone	Park construction
Monterey, Mexico	Agricultural economics and statistics	Liberia	Teacher training
India	Home economics education, child development, clothing and textiles	Malawi	Construction of athletic field
Ethiopia	Livestock production, meat processing	S. Rhodesia	Elementary school construction
India	Agricultural techniques, Food Production Program	Zambia	Community center construction
Indonesia	Physical education	Buchuanaland	Library construction
Gabon	Home economics	Ethiopia	Library construction
Liberia	Home economics	Kenya	Rural development
Somali	Home economics	Nigeria II	Maternity clinic construction
Ghana	Home economics	Ethiopia	Road and bridge construction
Sierra Leone	Home economics	Mexico	School, housing construction
Tanganyika	Home economics	Yucatan	Organization of credit unions
		Belgium	Trade union development
		Peru	Trade union development
		Philippines	Trade union development
		Uruguay	Trade union development
		Mexico	Trade union development, social welfare
		American Samoa	Education

Iowa provides an example of the consultant's work. In the summer of 1963 he drafted a proposed agrarian reform law, then set up a pilot project in Cuzco based on these principles. Many of the resulting suggestions were included in the final law enacted by the Peruvian Congress in 1964.

The following summer he drafted the corporate charter of a government-operated mutual fund company. In the summer of 1965 Professor Fahr developed a system of Peruvian land descriptions and real estate transactions involving use of aerial photographs in land title registration, thus saving literally years of time and a great deal of money otherwise spent in traditional plane-table surveys.

MUTUAL EDUCATION

As in other developing nations, the best of plans suffer from shortage of well-trained public servants. To help remedy this, twenty Peruvians have taken graduate work in economics at Ames. In addition, well attended classes in such subjects as statistics and linear programming are taught in Peru.

"The response has been notably enthusiastic and very gratifying," reports a consultant. "I need hardly add that *we* are also learning from the Peruvians."

ISU IN THE AMERICAS . . .

In addition to the Peruvian project, above, and technical cooperation in Brazil described in the Agriculture chapter, Iowa State University is rendering technical assistance in the following South American countries:

URUGUAY

The objective of the Uruguayan Project is to encourage higher agricultural productivity through assistance to the National University, the National Agricultural Experiment Station, and the Uruguayan system of Vocational Agricultural Schools. It is sponsored by AID and has been underway since 1962. Twenty Iowa State staff members have been assigned to Uruguay under this project and twenty-five Uruguayans have been trained in Iowa.

BOLIVIA, NICARAGUA

Dr. R. Scott Allen, Professor in Biochemistry and Biophysics, participated in the Nutrition Survey Team in Bolivia under the program of the Interdepartmental Committee on Nutrition for National Defense, National Institutes of Health. In 1966 Dr. Allen served in Nicaragua under a similar program.

MEXICO

The objectives of the Mexico Project are to assist in the development of graduate programs in Agricultural Economics and Statistics at the National School of Agriculture in Chapingo,

and the development of an undergraduate program in Agricultural Economics at the University of Nuevo Leon in Monterey. The project was initiated in 1965 under a grant from the Ford Foundation. To date, thirteen staff members—economists and statisticians—have been in Mexico to serve this project.

. . . IN ASIA



Courtesy Iowa State University.

Graduate student from Baroda, India. Animal nutrition research studies, Iowa State University.

INDIA

The twin objectives of the Baroda Project are to strengthen five departments of Home Science in the Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda and to develop teaching materials for secondary, college, and extension levels. The project began in 1960 for an anticipated eight-year term and is funded by the Ford Foundation. The College of Home Economics of ISU furnishes a team of five faculty members to Baroda. Faculty from that University are awarded fellowships to study toward M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in the United States.

In addition, Home Science Faculty from other colleges and universities in India are deputized by their institutions to study with the Iowa team in Baroda. Thus, ISU's knowledge and know-how in child development, nu-

trition, clothing and textiles, home management, and home science education fans out over India.*

IOWA VOLUNTEERS

MISSIONARIES FIRST

For decades, and prior to federal programs, Iowans have been involved in technical cooperation as missionaries of various church denominations. These men and women recognized that a minimum level of material well-being was a prerequisite to spiritual well-being. Church groups are now expanding their efforts and are providing their workers with technical training drawn from the state's public and private educational institutions.**

THE PEACE CORPS

On March 1, 1966, the Peace Corps' fifth birthday was celebrated in the Iowa State Capitol. By that date 364 Iowans had served. There were 138 returnees, 210 currently serving overseas, sixteen in training. They came from over sixty of the state's ninety-nine counties. Iowa ranks fifteenth among the fifty-four states and territories in per capita enlistments.

In addition, through efforts of the Iowa Manpower Development Commission to make available Iowa agricultural methods to India in the current food crisis, a number of Iowans, including retired farmers, have volunteered for Peace Corps service in the India Food Production Program.

Peace Corps volunteers from over the United States have been trained at both state universities. Twenty-one trainees completed a course at the University of Iowa in preparation for physical education in Indonesia. So far, a total of eighty Peace Corps members have been trained at ISU; they served in Gabon, Liberia, Somali, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Tanganyika, Ethiopia, Malawi, Sabah Malaysia, and Uruguay, among other countries.

IVS

International Voluntary Services is a private organization and can often work where an agency of the US Government cannot. During the past seven years IVS has sent abroad some 400 young American volunteers to Algeria, Cambodia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Egypt,

Ghana, Laos, Nepal, Sabah, Syria, and Vietnam. During 1964-65, twenty Iowans served with IVS.

BUSINESS VOLUNTEERS

Although the *International Executive Service Corps* was in operation only a little more than a year at the time of this report, four retired businessmen from Iowa had participated. Webster R. Dock spent two months in Teheran as a consultant to the Iran Carton Co., manufacturers of corrugated boxes. Mr. Dock helped the Iranian company plan for future expansion.

Robert E. O'Brian worked as an advisor to IFAGAN and CIA, Ltd. in Managua, Nicaragua, a slaughter house and meat-packing company. Dennis N. Warters spent two weeks with the Taiwan Life Insurance Association in Taipei advising individual member companies on improved sales methods and the latest policy planning practices.

C. K. Jefferson of Des Moines served as consultant to the Bangkok World, a newspaper circulated in Thailand and parts of Laos. He is adviser on problems in business, production, and circulation.

CROSSROADS AFRICA

Sixteen Iowa students participated in the summer work of *Operation Crossroads Africa* from 1958 to 1966. They helped construct schools, roads, community centers, libraries, maternity clinics, and bridges. They worked in youth camps and teacher training projects. Their work locations: Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Malawi, Kenya, Zambia, Ethiopia, Southern Rhodesia, and Bechuanaland.

WORK CAMPS ABROAD

The American Friends Service Committee with a regional office in Des Moines has pioneered the work camp program in the United States and has placed many young people in foreign service assignments. Approximately thirty-three young Iowans have served outside the United States during the last four years in service projects for the AFSC. In 1961 ten students and the Chaplain from Coe College participated in the AFSC Mexico Community Service Projects. The work in Mexico was a prototype for the Peace Corps.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION WITH SISTER STATES AND PARTNERS

IOWA-YAMANASHI

In 1959 the Prefecture of Yamanashi, Japan,

suffered severe damage from typhoons including heavy loss of farm animals and fertile farmland. A group of Iowans sent thirty-six head of purebred breeding hogs and fifteen tons of feed corn for Yamanashi relief. Thus began a cordial relationship resulting in the Iowa-Yamanashi Sister State arrangement.

*Two ISU African projects are reported in Chapter I, Part II.
**The work of Larry Den Besten as Medical Missionary in Nigeria is an example. It is described in Chapter XI, under Church, Government, and Privately Sponsored Medical Missions.

Courtesy Iowa State University.
Operation Crossroads Africa. Julia Fallinson, Assistant Dean of the College of Home Economics at Iowa State University and student, Ann Ashmore in Nyasaland, now Malawi, at work on sports pavilion at a secondary school in Blantyre.



There are now four thousand head of purebred and 50 thousand head of crossbreed hogs in Yamanashi resulting from the original gift. In addition, a group of Japanese youths learned agricultural methods in this state through their work on Iowa farms in 1964. Iowa, in return, has received Japanese gifts of great beauty, described under Cultural Exchange.

IOWA-YUCATAN

Following the establishment of the Iowa-Yucatan Partners of the Alliance in January, 1966, a delegation of ten Iowans visited Yucatan. On the basis of information thereby gained, seven initial projects are presently in

the process of implementation. One project assured of completion, for example, is a fund donated by *Iowa Credit Union* members for one year's salary and expenses for an organizer and coordinator of credit unions in Yucatan. An Iowa volunteer with credit union organization experience is being sought for a year's service.

The 5,500 earned by a 1967 Folklorico Ballet benefit will be used to match funds of sponsoring groups, such as the credit union, on a 25 percent basis, thus, hopefully, developing a total contribution to Iowa-Yucatan projects of \$25,000.*

RECOMMENDATIONS, TAPPING IOWA'S POTENTIAL

Although Iowans are making important contributions, this Committee holds, the state's potential for technical cooperation remains largely untapped. Municipal, state, and county governments; private business and civic organizations; educational institutions and professional groups could undertake new or expanded programs with the support of foundations, the government, or private groups.

MANPOWER POOL

A roster of technical manpower in Iowa could be compiled and matched against the needs in less developed countries. Establishment of such a manpower pool would constitute an initial step in exploring how the state's resources could be made available for technical cooperation. (A beginning has been made by the *Iowa Division, UN Association*, in establishing, at the request of the State Department, a committee to develop such a roster primarily for UN Technical Assistance programs.)

APPRENTICES

Operators of farms and factories, businesses and governmental units could be asked to volunteer their facilities for training one or more persons from less developed countries.

*See Chapter VIII, Part IV, Providing Schools; Chapter XI, Part II, Housing Project; Chapter XII, Part II, Cultural Exchange, Partners of the Alliance for additional Iowa-Yucatan Partners information.

**Existing sister city arrangements in Iowa are listed in Chapter XII, Part II under Corporate Sisters.

Such a file of training opportunities could then be used as a guide to the availability of such facilities in Iowa.

SISTER COMMUNITIES

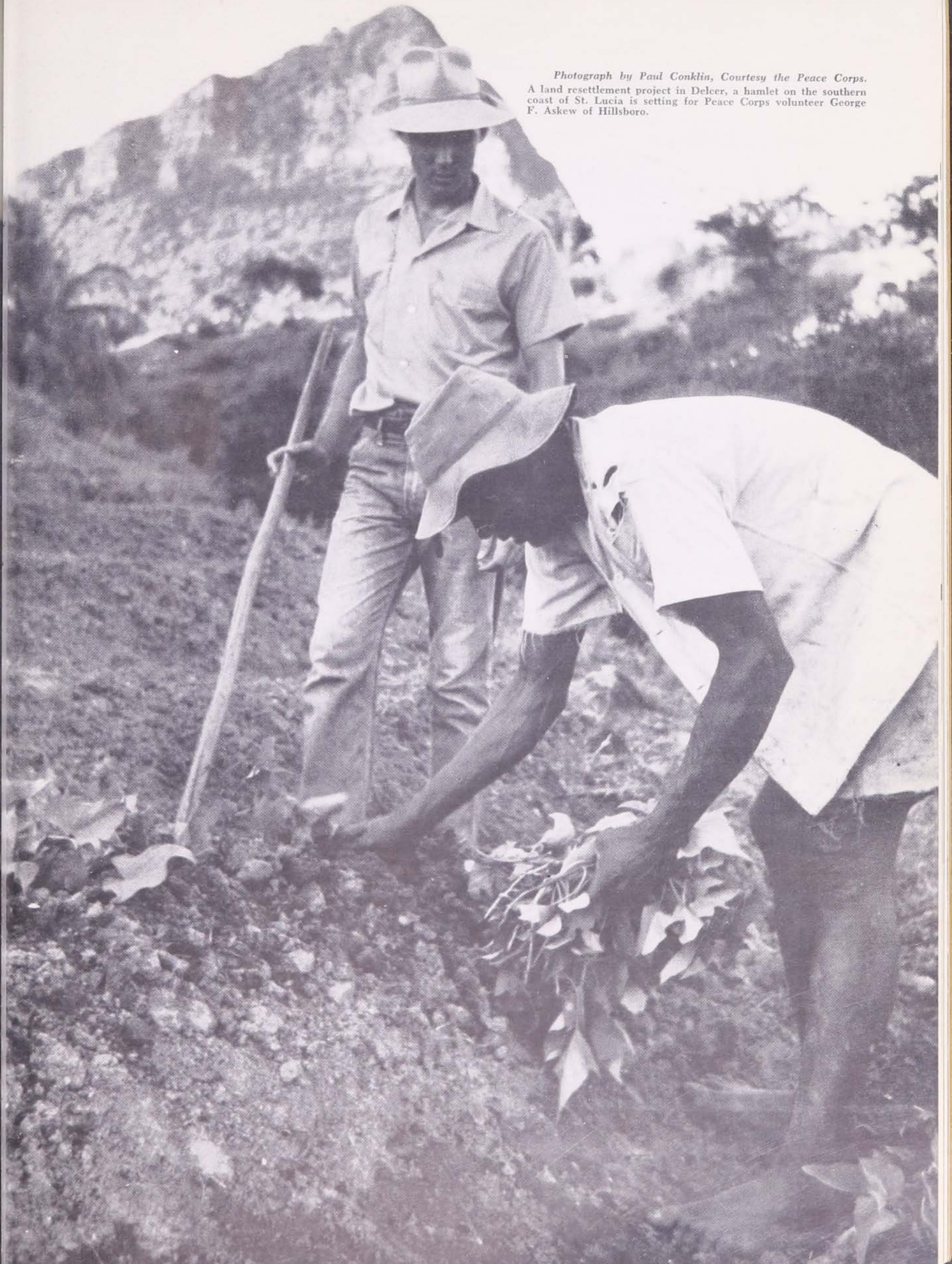
Additional cities or counties throughout the state might wish to establish sister community projects in less developed countries. A number of such projects could greatly contribute to international understanding as well as to technical cooperation in developing communities.**

EDUCATION CONSORTIA

Educational institutions within the state, both private and public, including institutions of higher learning, trade schools, professional schools, and selected secondary schools could organize into consortia for meeting the training needs of students from other countries. Each consortium could undertake specialization in subject matter and world areas. Developing nations could be apprised of the availability of such consortia in order to make their selection for the type of training needed.

However it is done, Iowa's full potential for Technical Cooperation must be put to work, for, despite present efforts, the gap between the have and have-not nations grows and with it the threat of war. *It will be done*, if enough Iowans put their minds to this challenge as have those whose inspiring efforts are here reported.

Photograph by Paul Conklin, Courtesy the Peace Corps.
A land resettlement project in Delcer, a hamlet on the southern coast of St. Lucia is setting for Peace Corps volunteer George F. Askew of Hillsboro.



This Chapter has been based on
THE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION YEAR REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR
BY
THE COMMITTEE ON TECHNICAL COOPERATION

Co-Chairmen

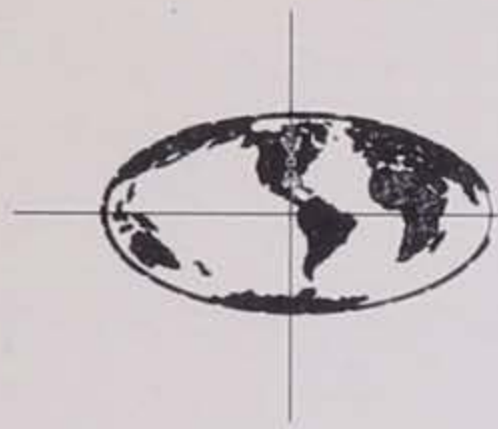
Dr. J. H. Hilton	President Emeritus, Iowa State University	Ames
John F. Timmons	Professor of Economics, Iowa State University	Ames

Members

Mrs. Sam Cook	Chairman, Des Moines Peace Corps Service Council	Des Moines
Frank Furbush	Vice President, Meredith Publishing Company	Des Moines
Mrs. Frank Furbush	Des Moines Peace Corps Service Council	Des Moines
Dr. H. Sidwell Smith	Head, Department of Civil Engineering, University of Iowa	Iowa City

Editor

Charles Ransom	Editorial Staff Member, <i>Des Moines Register and Tribune</i>	Des Moines
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Chapter X

Poverty Anywhere — A Danger Everywhere

International cooperation by the *Iowa Federation of Labor, AFL-CIO* encompasses a wide area ranging from the local community to foreign shores. The underlying philosophy of these activities is well expressed by the International Labour Organization's motto: *Poverty anywhere constitutes a danger to prosperity everywhere.*

WORKING THROUGH A UN AGENCY

Because the International Labour Organization's tripartite structure allows for employers and workers as well as government to take direct part in its program, the AFL-CIO and its affiliates, including those with Iowa membership, have participated through the UN agency in many international projects.

As an example, funds for the labor school in Cuernavaca, Mexico, were provided through the National AFL-CIO's affiliates, among them Iowa locals. Dedicated in April, 1966, the school is open to Latin American labor leaders for study of the labor movement.

COORDINATED COMMUNITY ACTION

The Iowa Federation and its City Central Bodies have enthusiastically put into action the national policy of working with all groups in their efforts towards greater international cooperation, except those organizations having ties with the Communist party.

For example, the Federation has volunteered extensive secretarial and other help to the

Governor's United Nations Committee on which it has been annually represented. Foreign students from the University of Dubuque participate in the banquet and other Foreign Student Weekend activities under the auspices of the *United Packinghouse Workers, Local No. 46, in Waterloo.** The *Burlington Trades and Labor Assembly* has staged impressive exhibits at that city's UN Day celebrations.

HOSTING FOREIGN LABOR LEADERS

Sponsorship of visiting labor leaders from other nations is one of Iowa labor's most important international programs. The goals of these visits are personal contact with leaders of industry, labor, and social agencies as well as viewing the facilities in the three categories. All programs are scheduled to give some visual concept of the conditions of life and employment, the role of the union in community affairs, and the variety of community facilities which benefit workers in Iowa.

LABOR SHORT COURSE

The Iowa Federation of Labor Short Course,

annually held on the University of Iowa campus, has hosted many foreign leaders. Objective of the course is development of union leadership. It includes labor movement history, speech, labor-management relations, and other courses. In 1960, eight Brazilians were its guests during the week-long session. Each was president of a union in his state.

In 1962 a group of eight Argentinians, two Icelanders, and one Venezuelan attended the course with their interpreters and escort-officers. A West Nigerian Minister of Labour and Social Welfare observed the 1963 sessions in Iowa City.

*The Foreign Student Weekend, held annually in Des Moines, is described in Chapter VIII, Part IV, Civic Organizations.



Courtesy Des Moines Tribune.

Two foreign trade unionists were welcomed to Des Moines in 1964 by Mayor Charles F. Iles (center), who talks with them about agenda for morning City Council meeting. They are Kimon Poutons (left) of Athens, Greece, general secretary of Federation of Civil Aviation Personnel, and Seah Mui Kok of Singapore, general secretary of United Workers of Petroleum Industry.

POLK COUNTY HOSTS

In December, 1960, the Polk County Labor Council was host to five leaders from the Republic of Somalia. These five men came to this country under sponsorship of the US Department of Labor and held such positions as presidents of the Agriculture Workers, Port Workers, Auto Mechanics, Carpenters, and inspector in the Somalia Ministry of Labor.

In 1964, eight labor leaders were hosted by the Council. These men were studying under the Harvard Trade Union Project for Foreign Specialists. Their positions ranged from presidents of organizations representing cement workers, sugar and rice mill workers, and factory workers in India, Civil Aviation personnel and flight stewards in Greece, teachers and Civil Service employees, petroleum and chemical workers in Malaysia, carpenters in New Zealand, clerical and commercial workers in British New Guinea to assistant research officers for the Australian Council of Trade Unions.

TURKS IN SIOUX CITY

In 1962, six Turkish labor leaders visited the

Federation's State Convention held in Sioux City. Each was president of a union in his city or state. Their trades represented coal miners, wine and alcoholic beverage workers, military installations, oil industry, tobacco and beverage workers, and water workers.

CEDAR RAPIDS HOSTS

In 1962, Cedar Rapids labor leaders hosted foreign visitors from five countries. Their schedule was varied with visits to industries and government installations, rural and urban homes, and social agencies. They were from India, Iceland, Sierre Leone, Nigeria, and Japan.

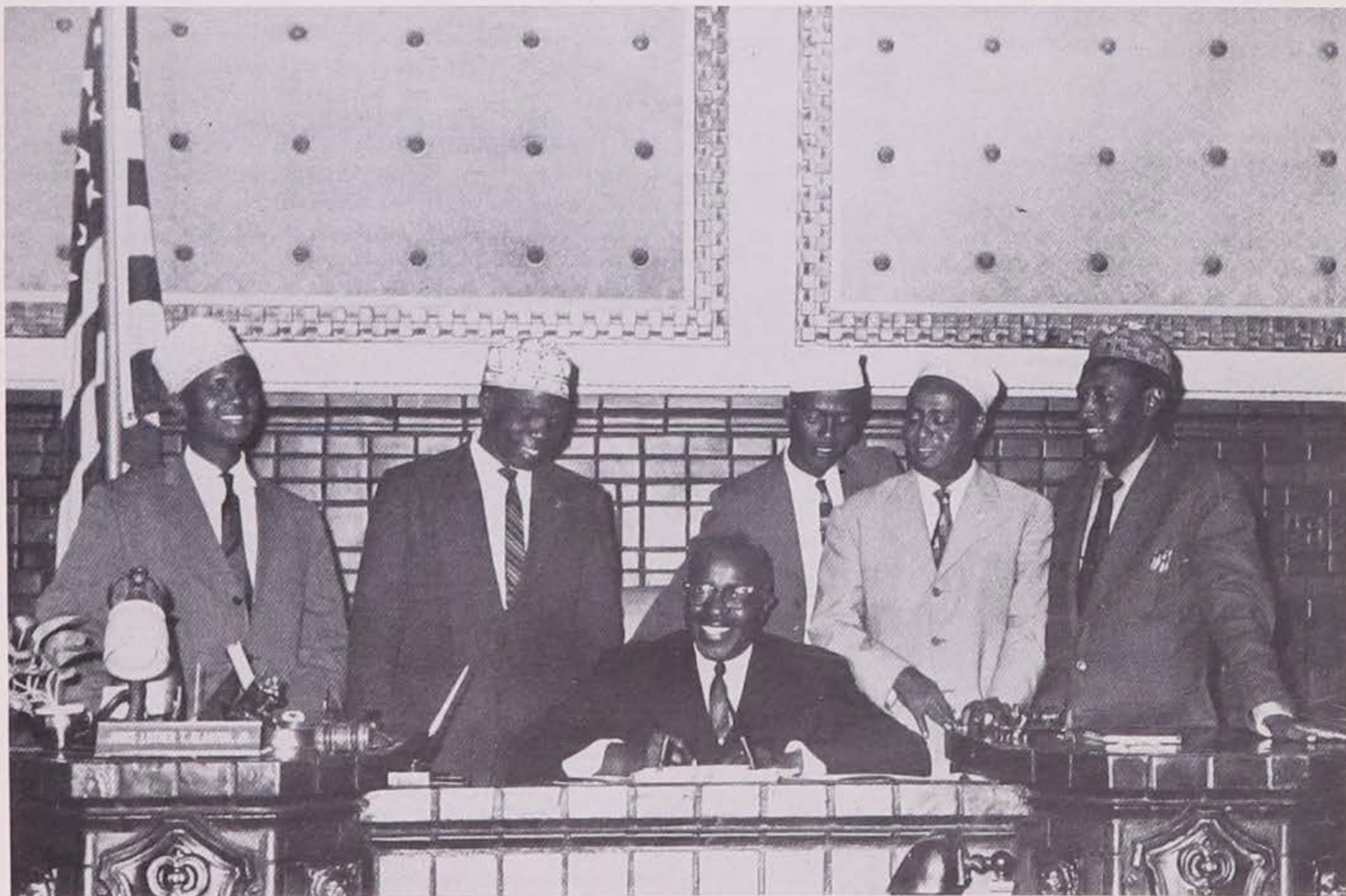
AUTO WORKERS' COURSE

In 1965, six Japanese auto workers attended a special course for Iowa and Illinois auto workers at the University of Iowa. Their offices were variously: president, vice president, and secretary in such Japanese unions as the Auto Workers, Heavy Industries, Parts Manufacturers, Industry Workers, and Body Workers.

BUILDING A WORLD FREE LABOR MOVEMENT

Several international unions with Iowa membership are carrying out extensive programs

in behalf of the development of democratic trade unionism throughout the world. Among



Courtesy Des Moines Register & Tribune.

Republic of Somalia labor leaders visiting with Municipal Judge Luther Glanton in Des Moines.

these are the *International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers*, the *International Association of Machinists*, and the *United Automobile Workers*. Chosen for illustration is the *Communication Workers of America, CIO-AFL*.

Aiding the free labor movement throughout the world is a fundamental part of CWA's commitment. With this objective, local leaders are trained through the Harvard Trade Union Project for Foreign Specialists. They carry out a wide variety of overseas assignments with units in South and Central America, Asia, Africa, and Europe.

IOWANS AS INTERNATIONAL LABOR LEADERS

Two local presidents from Iowa thus trained, Charles R. Wheeler and C. J. Kleywegt, have been sent by CWA to South America as field directors in social welfare.

In addition, five young rank and file leaders were later selected from Iowa for intensive training by the US Department of State for whom they now work. James Ryan is now in Brussels. Steve Keating serves in Mexico, and Rolland Girle in Peru. C. J. Kleywegt is in Montevideo. Kenneth Hutchison covers much of Asia from his headquarters in Manila. Their primary assignment from the State Department is the building of a strong trade union movement. In Latin America they work with the Postal and Telegraph International both in developing a labor movement and working in community affairs.

LATIN EMPHASIS

The importance of practical assistance on an international level is reflected in the CWA's own People-to-People program, Operation South America. The Iowans mentioned above,

now in South America, are a part of this program.

Also illustrating this emphasis was the decision in 1959 to set up a program in which each of the ten Communications Workers of America geographic districts would sponsor a Latin American leader, who otherwise would be confined to union activity on a volunteer basis.

An Iowan sponsored the resolution on the floor of the convention in District 7, which includes this state. The district carried the cost of this program on a voluntary basis from each local. Humberto Londonos of the Federation of Telephone Workers of Bogota, Colombia was brought to the United States for training. He observed various aspects of the *Northwestern Bell Telephone Company* operation in Iowa such as accounting, plant work, and outside line stringing. He attended a state-wide steward's meeting, visited meetings of several unions, and sat in on negotiations, a grievance procedure, and arbitration hearings. Mr. Londonos has been very successful in working with his fellow countrymen since his return.

CONCLUSION

Thus Iowa labor is carrying out extensive world responsibility. The Committee expresses labor's enlightened international self-interest when it concludes, "We feel that the labor movement in Iowa, through . . . the programs described in this report and others, is fulfilling its duties—both to its membership and to its international neighbors throughout the world."

Duties toward world neighbors, in this world community, are likewise duties to ourselves—for poverty anywhere is a danger to prosperity everywhere.

This Chapter has been based on
THE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION YEAR REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR
 BY
THE COMMITTEE ON LABOR

Co-Chairmen

Charles L. Davis	Former President, Iowa Federation of Labor	Des Moines
Richard Steninger	Former President, Local 7101, Communications Workers of America	Cedar Rapids

Members

James Clark	President, Floyd County Union Council	Charles City
Robert L. McVay	Former President, Polk County Labor Council	Des Moines
George Parks	Former Vice President, Iowa Federation of Labor	Iowa City
Mrs. Betty Talkington	Director of Women's Activities, Iowa Federation of Labor	Des Moines

Editor

Oval Quist	Executive Director, Iowa Civil Liberties Union	Des Moines
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Chapter XI

World Health and Welfare

PART I, IOWANS AND INTERNATIONAL HEALTH

At a given point in recent time it might have been possible to find a Des Moines physician working with the World Health Organization in Egypt, an Iowa City dentist in Peru, a professor delivering the latest report on his Iowa research at the University of Moscow, a Cresco physician treating the ill and teaching a colleague in India, a junior medical student from the University of Iowa examining a sick child deep in the jungles of East Africa, an X-ray technician from Cedar Rapids serving in Ecuador.

This activity advances at a rising tempo. Practicing health professionals throughout Iowa are increasing their activity in world health through participation in projects sponsored by churches, government, their professional organizations, and, many times, on their own initiative and at their own expense.

In this report are some typical examples of contributions made by Iowans to international health in recent years. It is a representative sampling rather than an all inclusive survey.

PROJECT HOPE

TWENTY IOWANS have participated in Project HOPE (Health Opportunity for People Everywhere), the largest postgraduate health training endeavor of the United States. This people-to-people project centers around the hospital ship HOPE, which carries its highly skilled health teams and special equipment to developing nations and other countries needing aid for training physicians, dentists, technicians, librarians, dietitians, and other health personnel. The ship travels to countries only when invited and at the end of 1965 had thirty invitations pending.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS of the project are staggering. For example, during the ship's stay in Ecuador, half a million immunizations were given, 1,000 major operations were performed, 750 doctors and auxiliary personnel were trained in new techniques, and 50,000 patients were diagnosed and treated. The entire project is financed by private contributions of material and money.

R. D. Liechty, M.D., general surgeon from Iowa City, is co-chairman of the Medical Advisory Board of Project HOPE. The accompanying map list shows the countries of call for all Iowa participants.

CHURCH, GOVERNMENT, PRIVATELY SPONSORED MEDICAL MISSIONS

Churches have sponsored medical missionary work for many years, and Iowans continue to serve in other nations on such health missions. The growth of government programs such as the World Health Organization, a specialized agency of the United Nations, and the increase in the number of privately sponsored missions have given Iowa health professionals additional

opportunities to serve the cause of better international health.

An example of the medical missionary is Larry Den Besten, M.D. and D.D., of Iowa City, who served three years in Nigeria, then came to the University of Iowa for surgical training which he completed in 1965. He has now returned to Nigeria as a fully qualified



Courtesy University of Iowa.

Nicaraguan patients of Dr. David W. Furnas who served on *PROJECT HOPE*. Ronald Rivas, left, drew the picture which now hangs over Dr. Furnas' desk at Iowa City.

general surgeon. Illustrative of sponsorship by a government agency is Harold Margulies, M.D., of Des Moines, who has been advisor on medical education to the World Health Organization in Egypt.

John R. Walter, M.D., of Waterloo has served in Jerusalem as a member of the Orthopedic

Letters Club, an illustration of the privately sponsored mission. The objective of this group is to supply developing nations with expert orthopedic assistance. The club sends American orthopedists to these nations on a rotating basis to provide continuous service and instruction.*

INTERNATIONAL CONSULTANTS AND OFFICERS

Not only the developing nations, but others, seek out experts from the United States to provide consultation services, some of which are only for short periods, while other services involve long-range planning taking several years and encompassing broad areas of a nation's health program.

Arthur P. Long, M.D., Dr.P.H., Commissioner of Public Health and Director of the Iowa State Department of Health, is an example. Dr. Long is currently Public Health member of the Pacific Science Board, an

organization within the National Academy of Sciences. This board has as its primary function the stimulation, coordination, and general support of scientific research activities in the Pacific islands and countries bordering the Pacific Ocean.*

Many Iowans have also served in high posts of international professional organizations. One example is Mr. Harold Shipton of the University of Iowa who is chairman of the International Federation of Electroencephalography (the recording of brain waves).

LECTURES AND VISITS ABROAD, AND FROM ABROAD

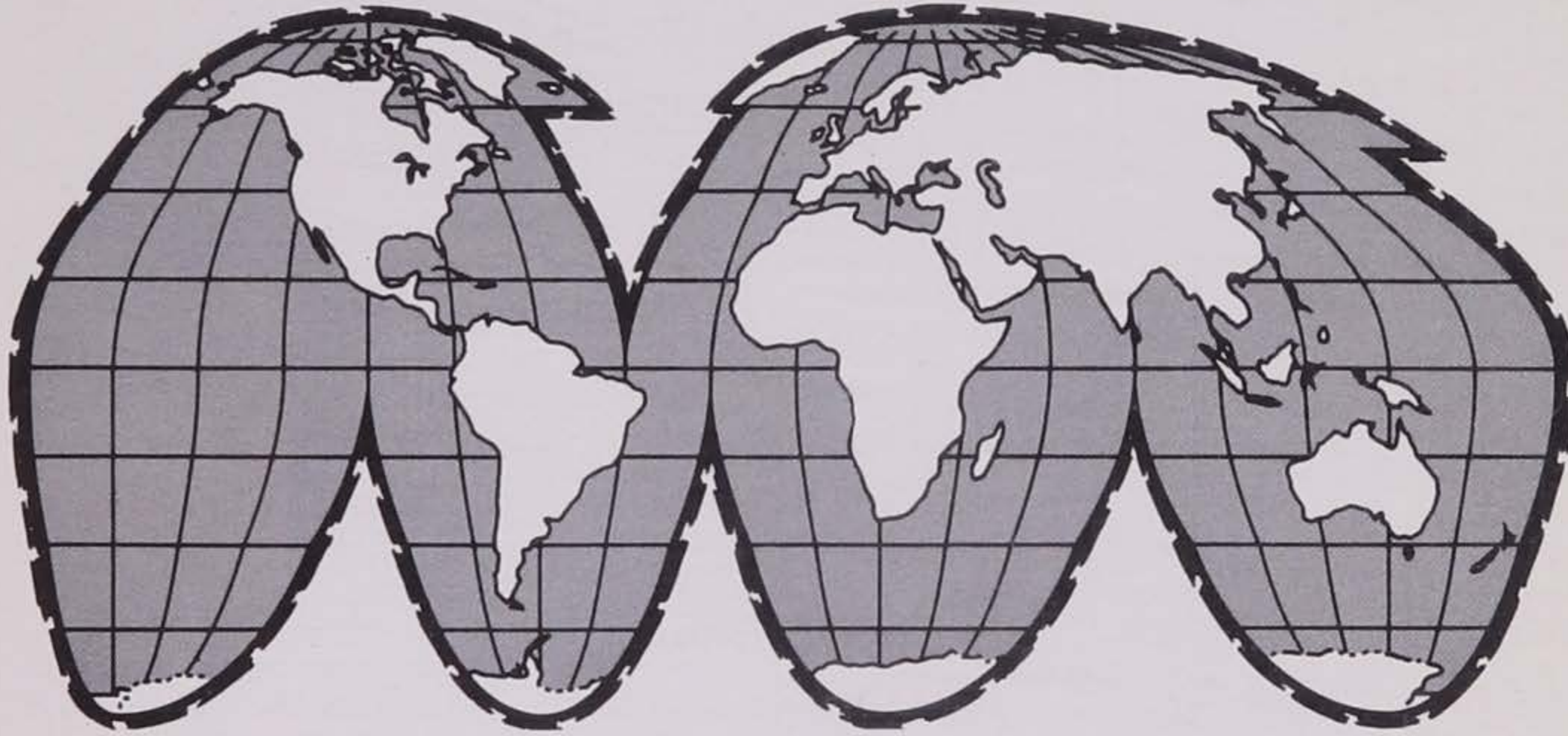
International communication among those engaged in the health professions is the key-

*See map-list for location of medical missions and countries in which other consultants and officers have served.

stone of better health for all. New findings and new techniques are often first exchanged when a scientist visits his counterpart in another nation.

IOWANS IN THE WORLD OF HEALTH

Map-list of Examples in This Report



WHERE THEY CAME FROM—WHERE THEY SERVED

Served With Project HOPE

Name	From	To
Jerome T. Pearlman, M.D.	Iowa City	Guinea, West Africa
Willis A. Warner, M.D.	Iowa City	Nicaragua
Jo Ann Schenk, R.N.	Maquoketa	Peru
John K. MacGregor, M.D.	Mason City	Nicaragua
J. Richard Utne, M.D.	Mason City	Nicaragua
Jeanette Dillman, R.N.	Russell	Nicaragua
Robert H. McBride, M.D.	Sioux City	Ecuador
Phyllis Van Haitsma, R.N.	Sioux City	Nicaragua
Elaine Frevert, R.N.	West Union	Ecuador
Inger M. Lindholm, R.N.	Ames	Nicaragua
John Huston, Jr., M.D.	Cedar Rapids	Ecuador
Malcolm Metcalf	Cedar Rapids	Ecuador

R. V. Daut, M.D.	Davenport	Guinea, West Africa
LaVera Adams, R.N.	Harper	Nicaragua
William H. Coulter, M.D.	Iowa City	Indonesia
David W. Furnas, M.D.	Iowa City	Peru
Merle Hale, D.D.S.	Iowa City	Guinea, West Africa
Wallace Johnson, D.D.S.	Iowa City	Nicaragua
Montague Lawrence, M.D.	Iowa City	Peru
R. D. Liechty, M.D.	Iowa City	Peru
Miss Joan Hunger, R.N.	Burlington	Guinea, West Africa
Dale Morgan, M.D.	Cedar Rapids	Ecuador
		Peru
		Nicaragua

Served Through Sponsoring Groups

John Dickson, M.D.	Mason City	India
Harold Margulies, M.D.	Des Moines	Egypt
Martin G. Ericsson, M.D.	Cedar Falls	Republic of Congo
Robert E. G. Norton	Grinnell	South Viet Nam
Charles A. Field, M.D.	Cresco	Tanganyika & India
Robert J. Kaufman, M.D.	Newton	American Samoa
John R. Walker, M.D.	Waterloo	Jerusalem
David R. Johnson, M.D.	Des Moines	Libya
Larry Den Besten, M.D.&D.D.	Iowa City	Nigeria
John Channer, M.D.	Iowa City	Nigeria
Robert Mandsager, M.D.	Iowa City	Cameroons
M. R. Priburn, M.D.	Preston	Southern Rhodesia
Vernon H. Fitchett, M.D.	Newell	South Viet Nam

Experts in Health Programs

Gerhard Hartman, Ph.D.	Iowa City	Australia
Robert Hodges, M.D.	Iowa City	Malaya
Robert Dryer, Ph.D.	Iowa City	Malaya
William Moeller, M.D.	Iowa City	South America
Robert Carter, M.D.	Iowa City	South Pacific
Franklin H. Top, M.D.	Iowa City	Switzerland
Mr. L. W. Knapp	Iowa City	Switzerland

Lecturers Abroad

R. V. Daut, M.D.	Davenport	South America
Charles C. Shagass, M.D.	Iowa City	Sweden & England
Monseur Armaly, M.D.	Iowa City	Sweden, Germany
P. J. Leinfelder, M.D.	Iowa City	Japan
Charles Read, M.D.	Iowa City	England
James Fouts, Ph.D.	Iowa City	Sweden & India
Dean Lierle, M.D.	Iowa City	Spain, Italy, Denmark, Sweden

Raymond Bunge, M.D.	Iowa City	Italy
A. E. Braley, M.D.	Iowa City	Brazil
F. C. Blodi, M.D.	Iowa City	Brazil
William B. Bean, M.D.	Iowa City	Middle East
Daniel Stone, M.D.	Iowa City	Japan
William Conner, M.D.	Iowa City	Pakistan
Ian Smith, M.D.	Iowa City	Italy & Germany
Robert T. Soper, M.D.	Iowa City	England

Medical Students and Graduates Abroad

Lloyd Hiler, M.D.	Rockwell City	India
John Burke, M.D.		Uganda
Dale H. Weber, M.D.	Clinton	Gabon
Neal Llewellyn, M.D.	Iowa City	Nigeria
Carl Jackson, M.D.	Vail	India
Kay Jackson, R.N.	Nora Springs	India
Harold Lubin, M.D.	Iowa City	Israel & England
Charles Hunter	Cedar Rapids	Spain
Ronald Sandler	Iowa City	Bolivia

Among the many Iowans who recently have gone abroad to share their knowledge are two from Iowa City: Monseur Armaly, M.D., to London, Uppsala, Guttenberg (he leads an international research program on the eye disease, glaucoma); Daniel Stone, M.D., to Japan, where he is conducting a continuing study of diabetes of the Japanese.

In addition, many foreign scientists, physicians, and others in the health fields come to this state to report on their work. Some of

these visitors in recent years have included Sir Howard Florey of England, a Nobel Prize winner for his part in the development of penicillin; Dr. Victor M. Zhdanov, executive secretary of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR and director of the Institute of Virology, Moscow; Dr. C. G. Heden, research professor from the famed Karolinska Institute, Stockholm, Sweden, and Sir Reginald Watson-Jones, orthopedic surgeon to Queen Elizabeth, and director of the orthopedic and accident department of London Hospital.

MEDICAL STUDENT CONTRIBUTIONS

OUTFLOW

It has been encouraging to witness the increasing interest of medical students in the health problems of the people in other parts of the world. Many Iowa medical students have gone to areas abroad where help is needed, and where in addition to contributing directly in caring for the sick, they have broadened their knowledge of the health problems faced by their counterparts in other countries. As one student who served in Uganda put it:

The great luck of my fellowship was that, although I went to remote areas with hospitals that are relatively inadequately equipped and insufficiently staffed, nevertheless I had the opportunity to work with some of the finest doctors who had an admirable knowledge of clinical medicine, supreme dedication, and great faith. The tremendous possibilities that exist in all phases of medicine in these areas of the world are clear.

Graduates of Medicine who have served abroad in recent years include Carl Jackson, M.D., of Vail and his wife, Kay, a graduate nurse, of Nora Springs, in Travendrum, India; Dale H. Weber, M.D., of Clinton in the Albert Schweitzer Hospital, Lambarene, Gabon, Africa; Charles Hunter of Cedar Rapids who worked in Spain.

INFLOW

Many students and health professionals from other nations come to Iowa each year for special training and return to their native lands with new methods of health care of immediate benefit to their people. The Iowa State Department of Health, for example, has assisted with the training in vital statistics of Lucian Aponso, Colombó, Ceylon, and Vinitha Visekul, M.D., from China. Mr. Tran Huu Van, Nurse Midwife, of South Vietnam received training from the Des Moines-Polk County Health Department; he was assigned by the World Health Organization.*

MEDICAL RESEARCH

Research is the wellspring of all progress towards better health. The research program at the University of Iowa College of Medicine is aimed at finding a control for a serious and difficult-to-pronounce disease called shistosomiasis (shis-TOE-so-MY-asis) caused by a "hitchhiking" parasite that attaches itself to snails during one stage in its reproductive cycle. It then finds its way into humans who come into contact with water harboring the snails.

MILLIONS AFFLICTED

Estimates of the number of people afflicted with this disease range from a low of 114 to a high of 200 million. These infested people live principally in agricultural communities in Asia, Africa, and South America. Because of the growing number of countries in which the disease is known to exist and the increasing number of infested people—an estimated 46 percent of the population of Egypt, for in-

stance—this disease has become the leading candidate for the dubious honor of being the world's worst health problem.

The infection causes a chronic illness which, like malaria, is difficult to cure and is fatal in more than 10 percent of the cases. The disease, which particularly affects young and middle-aged adults, reduces the patient's working capacity to well below half of normal.

CONTROL OF "WORLD'S WORST HEALTH PROBLEM"?

Shistosomiasis has existed almost as long as man has recorded history. Yet, today, methods for controlling the disease are ineffective and the known cure (with highly toxic potassium antimony tartrate) produces symptoms almost as bad as the disease itself.

A research team at the University of Iowa has developed and is now refining an immunization technique which shows such high promise of countering the disease that the World Health Organization has alerted other scientists around the world to the progress

*See map-list for other examples and Iowa communities from which medical students have gone to serve abroad.



Courtesy University of Iowa.

Drs. Hsi Fan Hsu and Shu Ying Li, research team for shistosomiasis.

being made in the Iowa laboratories. Directing the research are Dr. Hsi Fan Hsu and his wife, Dr. Shu Ying Li.

A STEP INTO THE FUTURE

A new step is now suggested by Dr. Robert C. Hardin, Dean of the College of Medicine at the University of Iowa, who says:

We would welcome a solid, continuing relationship with a medical school in a newly developing country with which we could exchange students and staff and where we could engage in a joint and meaningful research program which would have an impact on the health of the country involved.

Iowans are reaching across the world and into the future toward health for all.

PART II, IOWANS AND INTERNATIONAL WELFARE

Health and welfare are interdependent elements of well-being. This section is largely a story of volunteer efforts which supplement the professional activities reported under Health. As in Part I, this is an Iowa cross-section illustrating the many facets of voluntary aid flowing from this state to the rest of the world. Space does not permit a credit list of the literally thousands of churches and civic organizations responsible for these totals.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES

The AMERICAN RED CROSS is the instrument chosen by Congress to help carry out obligations assumed by the United States under the Geneva Conventions including volunteer relief, disaster relief, location of missing persons caused by war or political barriers.

During 1964 and 1965 there have been 39,954 adult and youth Red Cross volunteers in Iowa. In 1963 1,800 djellebahs for Algeria were made in Iowa and most recently ten Iowa chapters have made 3,375 ditty bags. In 1964 and 1965 fifteen chapters have filled 4,587 Friendship Boxes to be placed in the hands of needy children in foreign countries.

WORLD MEDICAL RELIEF has received huge Iowa shipments of drug samples, bandages, and bandage materials by *County Women's Auxiliaries* to the *Iowa Medical Society*. Many "johnny coats" have been made from discarded men's shirts and shipped to supply depots. The Auxiliary has staged a number of programs and benefits, proceeds from which were donated to Project HOPE.

FOOD AND CLOTHING

CROP, the Christian Rural Overseas Program, is sponsored by *Church World Service* which, from 1947 to 1952, consisted of Catholics, Lutherans, and other Protestant groups. Since 1952 Lutherans and Catholics have had their own services. In all, Iowans have sent through CROP \$3,100,000 worth of commodities and \$3,800,000 in clothing to the needy overseas.

THE CATHOLIC PEOPLE of Iowa, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, contributed 387,189 pounds of clothing, valued at \$595,007,784, and \$111,829 in cash. This can be considered an annual average since 1952. These contributions are distributed overseas by Catholic Relief Services.

LUTHERANS in Iowa have contributed \$2,017,077 in clothing since 1946. They have also given corn and cash, amounts of the latter being difficult to determine because of the varying operations of Synods.

IOWA MENNONITES, through the *Mennonite Central Committee*, collected 15 thousand pounds of clothing, blankets, and soap for overseas distribution during 1965. During the same year they canned an undetermined amount of meat for overseas distribution. Twelve volunteers and career workers from Iowa currently are serving in this program at home and abroad.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS in Iowa sent 11 thousand pounds of clothing and \$3,477 to New York to the Disaster and Famine Relief Fund during 1965. Ninety-eight percent of this was sent overseas. During the five years from 1961 through 1965, 27,559 pounds of clothing and \$10,067 were sent from Iowa for this purpose.

PROGRAMS WITH MANY PURPOSES

CARE, INC. received from Iowans \$2,056,528 in twenty years between 1946 and 1965. One hundred dollars sends more than a ton of food; \$56 starts a school library; \$110 provides a village with a pump and accessories for a pure water system; five dollars inoculates twenty-five children against cholera.

PROMISE, INC. was organized in Ames by townspeople and students in 1961 to support the work of Dr. Pac-Chue Chan in Hong Kong. Iowa furnishes 80 to 85 percent of all funds given to Promise. Total funds were \$14,025 in the fiscal year 1965-66 with a grand total of \$38,050 since 1961. In addition, drugs and clothes are sent, the 1965-66 total being \$9,500 for this purpose, with up to 90 percent being contributed by Iowa. All of the soybeans and corn for Promise have come from Iowa.

In Hong Kong two medical clinics and one mobile clinic have been established which, in 1965, treated 20 thousand people. Day schools for children and illiterate adults are currently serving fifty-one people. Agriculture demonstrations and self-help techniques are taught, thousands of seed packets being distributed three times a year.*

IOWA-YUCATAN PARTNERS of the Alliance have shouldered many projects.* One example is The San Sebastian Housing Project for destitute families in Merida, Yucatan. The Iowa committee is inspired both by the drastic need for money and by the project's initiator, introduced in the project sheet as follows:

Jesus Gonzales, an aging bachelor of very limited means, donated his life savings to purchase the site on which the housing units were built. The contribution is all the more impressive in view of the fact that Senor Gonzales earned his living during most of his life as a street vendor. Currently, he operates a small dry goods booth at the Merida market.

UNICEF, The United Nations Children's Fund, reports that Iowa made the fourth largest per capita Halloween Trick or Treat contribution of all states in 1966, \$80,846. This brings the grand total of gifts collected by Iowa children for the health and welfare of the world's children since 1957 to \$496,846.

In addition, Iowans purchased 10,947 boxes of UNICEF greeting cards in 1965 (more in 1966), enough to cure 218,940 children of yaws.

UNICEF aid goes to a wide range of programs benefiting children including drugs, health center equipment, safe water—to eradicate disease; surplus milk, dairy equipment, nutrition education—to help fight hunger and malnutrition; equipment for doctors, nurses, teachers, and social workers in schools.**

HELPING THE BLIND . . .

THE EYE BANK NET was established in Iowa by Dr. A. E. Braley of the University of Iowa in 1962 and is sponsored by the *Lions Clubs of Iowa*. Amateur radio operators contact each other twice a day to report emergency need for eyes across the United States and in some foreign countries. Twelve thousand ninety-one eyes have been sent on the Net since the beginning, including two eyes to Alaska, two eyes to Hong Kong, three eyes to Vietnam, and five eyes to the International Eye Bank in Washington, D. C., which distributes the eyes world-wide. Two hundred

*Other projects described in Chapter VIII, Part IV, Providing Schools; Chapter IX, Technical Assistance, Iowa-Yucatan; Chapter XII, Cultural Exchange, Partners of the Alliance.

**More information on Iowa UNICEF participation in Chapter VII under Service Programs.

***See illustration, *The World in Iowa*, Chapter XII.

eighty-six styrofoam eye-shipping containers, designed and made in Iowa, have been purchased by the Bank.

. . . THE BLIND HELPING

Following the organization of an International Federation of the Blind in New York City, a number of the foreign delegates whom the IOWA ASSOCIATION OF THE BLIND had helped sponsor visited the Association in Iowa. The delegates had come from Australia, Ceylon, India, Hong Kong, China, Malaysia, and Pakistan. In addition to learning from the Iowa programs, they observed Iowa agricultural techniques which may be used by a blind farmer, toured Iowa businesses and industries where efficient, productive blind persons are at work in all types of employment. The success of these ventures is exemplified by the following account of one visitor.

STORY OF SUCCESS

Dr. Fatima Shah, a prominent Pakistani obstetrician, gynecologist, and social worker, had lost her sight. After two terrible years of darkness when she suffered a complete breakdown, she founded the Pakistan Association for the Blind and in 1964 traveled to the United States.

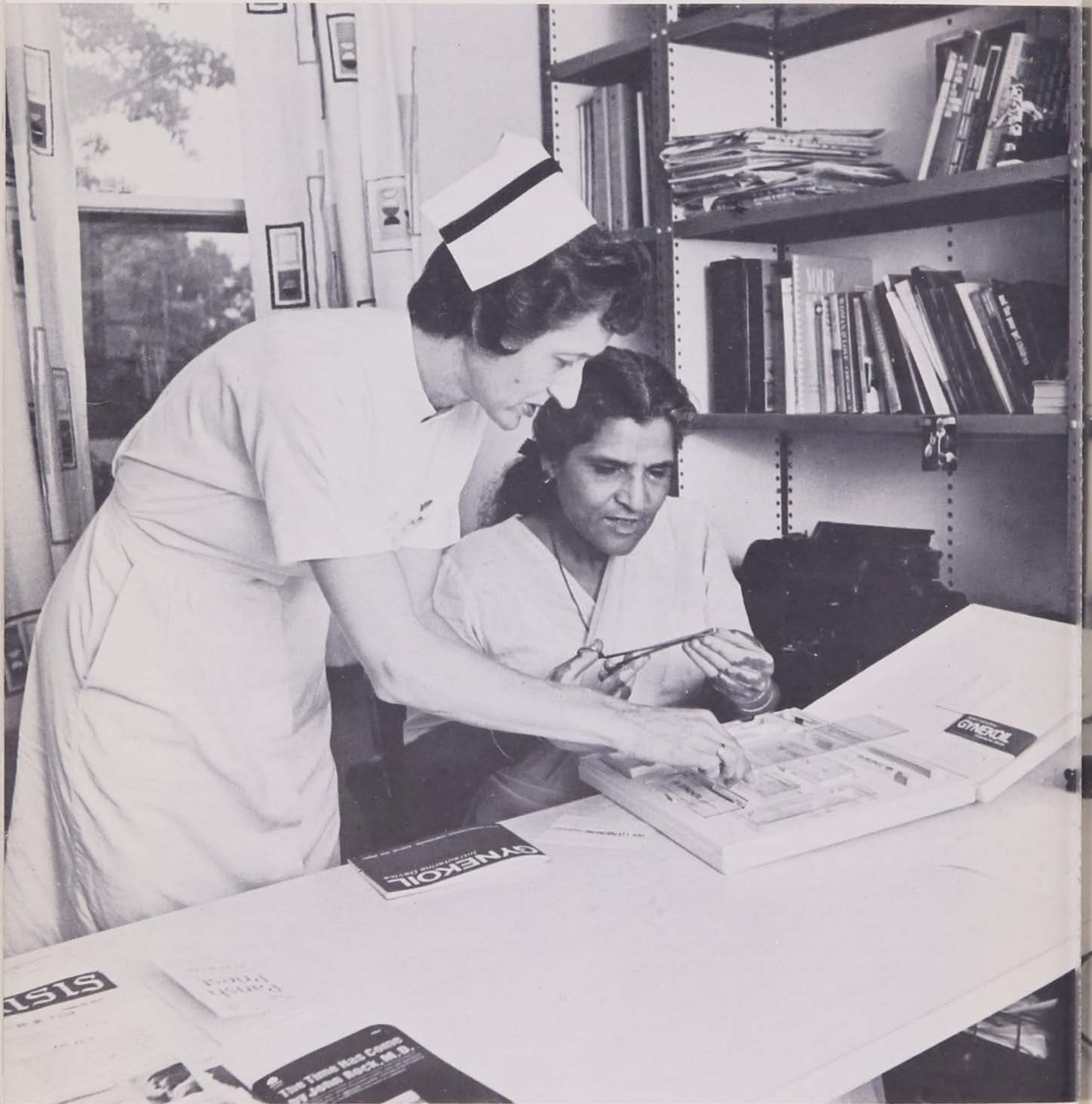
"Here in Des Moines," she declared, "I have found the best training center for the blind in the world."

Before going to the Iowa center, reports *Panorama*, a magazine published in Karachi, Dr. Shah had been immobile, not leaving the house unless with a sighted person. But here she was taught to walk with the fiberglass cane*** enabling the blind to move out on the street unescorted. "Her recent trip to the *Orientation and Adjustment Center for the Blind* at Des Moines, Iowa," *Panorama* says, "inspired Dr. Shah to still greater efforts."

POPULATION CONTROL

It is not only the blind whom Dr. Shah's visit is helping. Through study with *PLANNED PARENTHOOD OF IOWA*, as many other foreign visitors have done, Dr. Shah discovered ways of utilizing her valuable professional knowledge. She visited clinics in Des Moines and on the Tama Indian reservation; recorded her observations in braille with which, she said, "I will help with the birth control education program which my country so desperately needs."

Reports have been recently received in Iowa of Dr. Shah's new successes in developing understanding and enthusiasm for birth control among Pakistan's women where population growth rate is one of the highest in the world.



Courtesy PANORAMA Magazine, Karachi, Pakistan.

At the Iowa Planned Parenthood Center, Dr. Fatima Shah and Verla Bossovitch, a registered nurse on duty, examine medical apparatus and instruments.

AIDING THE HOMELESS

GERMANS, HUNGARIANS

The American Friends Service Committee in cooperation with the Des Moines Valley Friends Meeting has settled approximately fifty German and Hungarian refugees in Iowa since 1948. Ross Wilbur pioneered in bringing refugees to Scattergood School, West Branch, which became the site for resettlement of refugees from Nazi persecution in the late thirties. Since the influx from the Hungarian uprising in 1956, the flow has decreased to five refugees within the last five years.

OVERSEAS JEWISH NEEDS

This is an important part of the Jewish Welfare Federation's basic program. During the period, 1945-65, \$8,854,000 from Iowa, mostly in cash, has been spent for this cause through the United Jewish Appeal, much of it for aid to the oppressed and for resettling refugees in Israel. The Federation's Jewish Social Service has been instrumental in arranging the resettlement of many refugees in the Iowa community.

AMERICAN-ASIAN ORPHANS

Two hundred eighty-four orphans, most of them from Korea, have been adopted by Iowa families through the Holt Adoption Program, founded primarily to bring Korean orphans fathered by United Nations servicemen to this country. *Holtop of Iowa, Inc.*, was established in 1963 to promote the program and aid the eighty-five Iowa foster families then involved.

The Iowa group has sent more than \$7,700 plus quantities of clothes and medicines to the Korean orphanage. Carol Brown, a registered nurse from Cedar Falls, gave nearly two years of service there. During part of this time she was the only formally trained staff member responsible for the health of 600 children.

CUBAN REFUGEES

Cuban refugees were Iowa-trained in the first institute in the United States to prepare experienced Cuban refugee teachers as Spanish teachers in secondary schools. The institute was held initially at the University of Iowa in 1963 under contract with the US Office of Education. Twenty-eight of thirty refugees who participated are now gainfully employed, mostly in Iowa.

The unanimously favorable reports on the Cuban teachers led the University, working jointly with the State Department of Public Instruction, to repeat the Institute in the summers of 1964 and 1965. One refugee expressed a typical reaction at the end of the Institute as follows.

I don't have words enough to express my feelings about the people of Iowa and their State University. The Institute gives us the best orientation for our new jobs and our lives. I am grateful to the people of Iowa for everything that they have been doing for me.

HONORS TO AN IOWAN

In 1956, Mrs. Dorothy Houghton of Red Oak was awarded the Nansen Medal for outstanding services to refugees at a time when thousands of Hungarian Freedom Fighters came to our shores. She was the third recipient of the medal, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Queen Juliana of the Netherlands preceding her.

The award committee is composed of representatives of the Norwegian and Swiss governments, the chairman of the Refugee Committee of the International Council of Voluntary Agencies, and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

"This high honor," Mrs. Houghton generously contends, "is really deserved by the churches and voluntary organizations which made the achievement possible, among them, many in Iowa."

This Chapter has been based on
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION YEAR REPORTS TO THE GOVERNOR
By The Following Committees

THE COMMITTEE ON HEALTH

Co-Chairmen

Dr. Montague E. Lawrence	Professor, Surgery, University of Iowa	Iowa City
Dr. Richard D. Liechty	Associate Professor, Surgery, University of Iowa	Iowa City

Members

Mrs. V. DuBois	President, Planned Parenthood of Iowa	Des Moines
Fredric Lattner	Consultant, Hospital Service of Iowa	Des Moines
Dr. Dale Weber	Project HOPE participant	Clinton

Editor

Harlan Miller	Columnist and Author	Des Moines
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THE COMMITTEE ON WELFARE

Chairman

Mrs. Irving Weingart	Vice Chairman, Governor's UN-ICY Committee	Des Moines
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Members

The Rev. John E. Thomas	Director, Church World Service, Iowa Council of Churches	Des Moines
Samuel Soifer	Executive Director, Des Moines Jewish Welfare Board	Des Moines
George Ludwig	Past Director, Iowa Board of International Education and International Programs	Des Moines
Mrs. Robert Day	Iowa Chairman, UNICEF	Washington

Editor

Mrs. James Schramm	General Chairman, Iowa Division, UN Association of the USA	Burlington
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Photograph by Larry Don.



Chapter XII

Not By Bread Alone . . .

Preparing the ground for a world that is nourished and not decimated by diversity.

This is the role of writers, artists, teachers, and philosophers according to the International Cooperation Year Committees on Cultural Exchange for both Iowa and the United States.

While many other reports on international cooperation have told the massive story of this state's production and exchanges yielding bread for the world's body, our committee holds, Iowa is contributing as richly to the diverse nourishment of its spirit.

CULTURAL EXCHANGE CENSUS

The Committee conducted an International Culture Census for the four-year period, 1961-1965, covering Iowa's thirty-nine collegiate institutions as well as an inquiry into the cultural exchange of Iowa cities and towns.

From the Department of State it learned that some 400 Iowa students, teachers, lecturers, research scholars, and specialists had participated in the Department's cultural exchange program between 1952 and 1965, averaging about thirty a year during the 1961-65 period.

From the private colleges came an impressive array of cultural statistics including such high points as eighteen foreign musicians per-

forming or studying at Coe College; thirteen foreign plays produced at Grinnell and eleven at Iowa Wesleyan; twenty foreign lecturers at Grinnell, fourteen at Iowa Wesleyan, and eleven at Luther. The Morningside Choir toured Europe and was invited to sing in the International Fine Arts Festival at Beyreuth in 1963.

Impressive, also, were the university census returns. To obtain a true feeling of such an international mix on the campus, the Committee has chosen as examples one college and one university.

PART I, CULTURAL EXCHANGE ON THE CAMPUS

SMALL CAMPUS WITH A LONG REACH

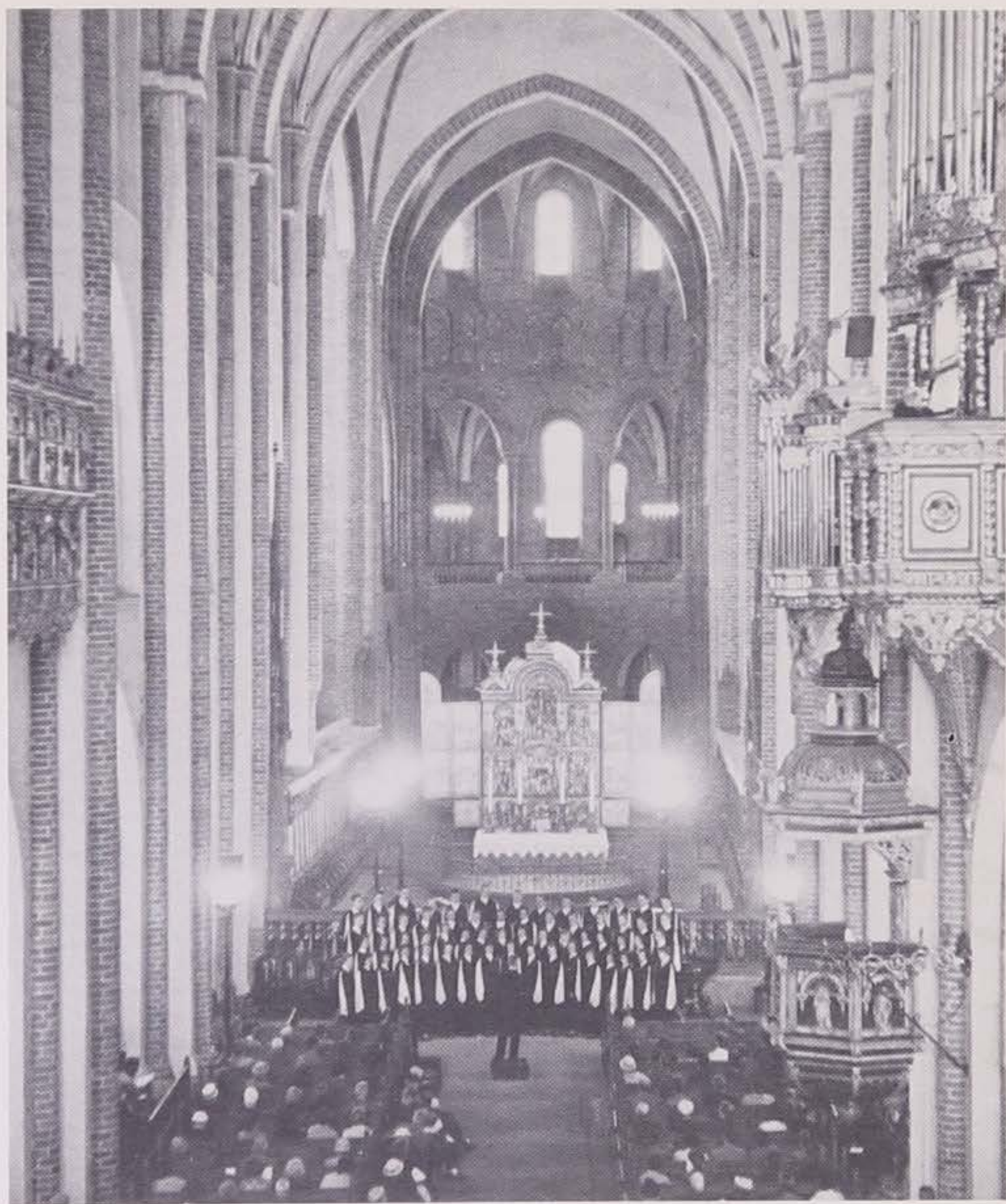
At Wartburg College in Waverly with about 1,200 students, forty-eight from foreign countries studied during the four years. European students came from Norway, Germany, England, France, Finland, and the Netherlands. East and Near East were represented by those from the Philippines, Iran, Lebanon, Korea, Japan and Australia. From the Western Hemisphere came Canadians, Puerto Ricans, Venezuelans. Africans were from six nations: Kenya, the Republic of Congo, Liberia, Tanzania, Ethiopia, and the Cameroon.

Each year three Wartburg students have studied at the University of Bonn in Germany. Wartburg averaged six lectures by foreign experts each year, and four foreign professors augmented the faculty. The college's *a cappella*

choir performed in five European countries in 1965. All four performers in the Wartburg Festival Quartet were of foreign origin—from Russia, Scotland, Poland.

Six foreign groups performed on Wartburg's campus, including the Vienna Choir Boys, the Moscow Chamber Orchestra, the Warsaw Philharmonic, the Netherlands Chamber Choir, and Canada's National Ballet.

Among the soloists between 1961 and 1965 were Japan's Shoshana Shosan, Spain's guitarist Andres Segovia, and Shanta Rao, the Indian dancer. Pianist Tong Il Hang of Korea, the Russian pianist Jakov Fliere, and the Foo Hsing Theatre from Formosa completed the impressive roster.



Courtesy Wartburg College.

The Wartburg College Choir singing in Roskilde Cathedral in Denmark.

THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

The report covering the four academic years from 1961 to 1965 reveals activities which suggest, but far from completely document the vigor of the University's interest in international cultural cooperation.

MUSIC

The School of Music presented on campus the Hungarian Quartet, the Moscow Chamber Orchestra, the Swedish Chorus, the Corelli Society Chamber Orchestra of Italy, and soloists from eleven countries, including Darius Milhaud of France, Carlos Montoya of Spain, and Vaclav Helhybel of Czechoslovakia, now an American.

Four Iowa students performed abroad in

Belgium, France, Israel, and Germany. Members of Iowa's music faculty performed in a total of eleven European countries, and in 1962 Charles Treger won the Wieniawski Violin Competition in Poznan, Poland—the first American to do so.

In 1966 the Iowa String Quartet made its European debut on a three month tour, including concerts in Yugoslavia, Rumania, and Poland, and the University's Symphonic Band toured Russia and countries of Eastern and Western Europe. The Quartet's cellist, Joel Krosnick, was a US participant in the International Tchaikovsky Competition in Moscow in 1966, and Simon Estes, trained at the University, tied for third place in the men's vocalist division.

DRAMA AND THE DANCE

The popular Scottish Highlanders, the University of Iowa all-girl bagpipe band, have been to England and Scotland several summers. Japan and New Zealand sent teachers of the dance to Iowa City. The University's drama department produced in the four-year period eighteen modern foreign plays.

FOREIGN LECTURERS AND TEACHERS

Nineteen foreign lecturers appeared, mostly in the University Lecture Series—including Sir Denis Brogan, Dr. Charles Malik, Sir Julian Huxley, General Carlos Romulo, Arnold Toynbee, Kijoshi Togasaki, Malcolm Muggeridge, and Professor Ferruccio Rossi-Landi. Eleven touring Japanese religious leaders presided at a forum on "Religion in Japan." Fourteen University of Iowa faculty members lectured and taught abroad in a dozen countries, and ten foreign teachers conducted classes on campus.

THE IOWA PRINT GROUP

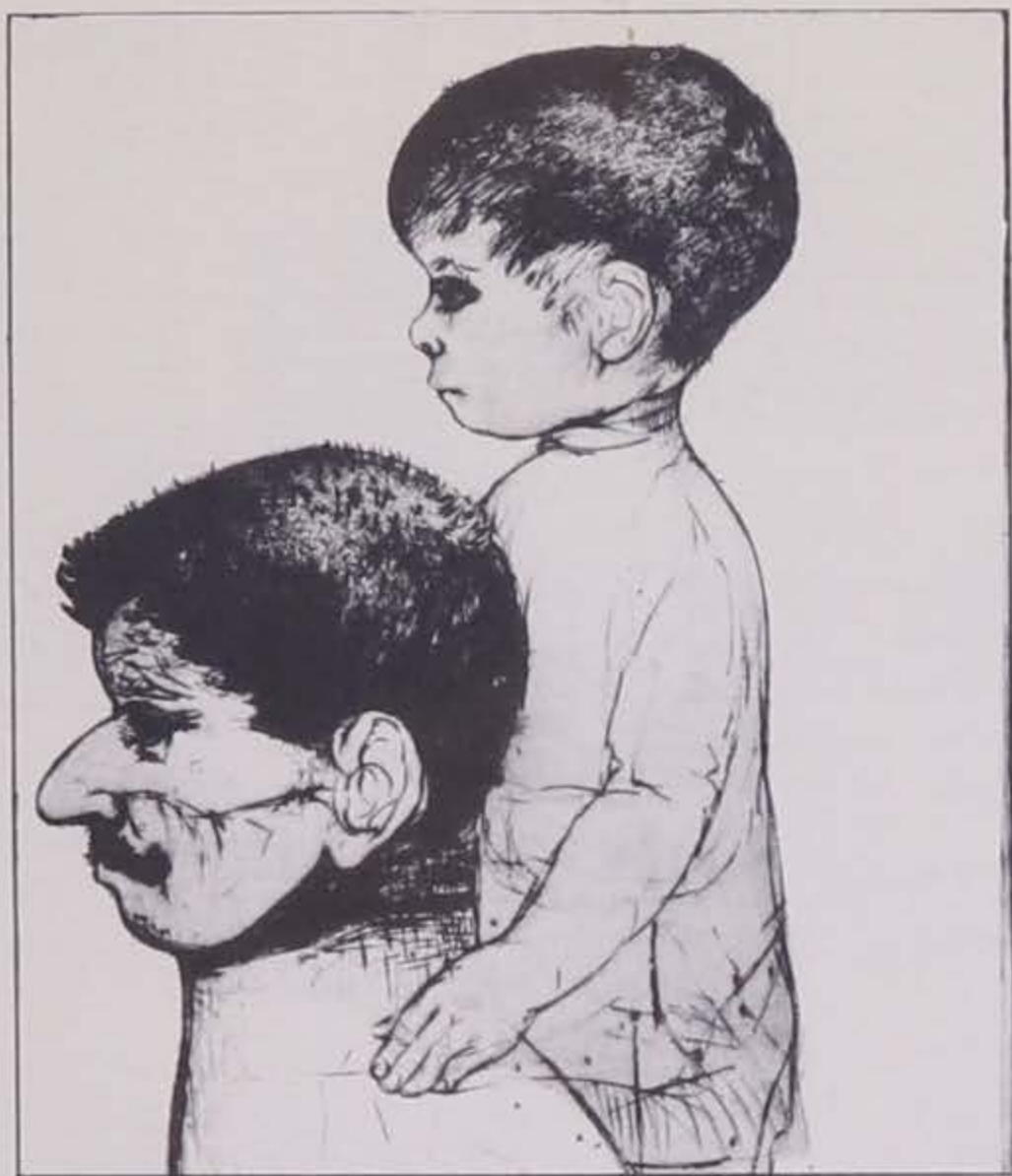
"If there is such a thing as a printmaking capital of the US," said *Time Magazine*, "it could well be the Department of Graphic Arts at the University of Iowa . . . Mauricio Lasansky, the Department's head (is) the nation's most influential printmaker."

Many critics abroad apparently agree, for the Iowa Print Group has been received with great enthusiasm as they exhibited, lectured, or taught in Latin America, Germany, Italy, and Japan. The Group, composed of Lasansky and his students, has had three touring exhibits abroad sponsored by the Ford Foundation and the United States Information Agency including *Intaglios*, exhibited in most of the capitals of Latin America over a three-year period.



Courtesy Grinnell College.

British Historian Arnold J. Toynbee and Mrs. Toynbee at work on his book, *Hannibal's Legacy, Volume II* in which he wrote, "At Grinnell I enjoyed the luxury of having an excellent classical library within ten minutes walk . . . whereas in London I have to travel from Kensington to Bloomsbury in order to work in the . . . British Museum and in the joint library of the Societies for the Promotion of Greek and Roman studies. This was one of many amenities that my wife and I found at Grinnell during a happy stay there."



Reproduced with permission of the artist. Courtesy University of Iowa.

Father and Son, intaglio by Mauricio Lasansky which, as part of the *Intaglio* show, was exhibited throughout South and Central America.

Lasansky, who came to Iowa in 1945 from his native Argentina, developed techniques—a fusion of etching, drypoint, and engraving, called intaglio—which have opened new frontiers in the art of print making. His one man shows have spanned the globe from Hawaii to Spain, his invitational exhibitions appearing in more than thirty-five nations. Lasansky has represented the United States in fifteen exhibitions shown in ten countries from the USSR to Austria, from Yugoslavia to Brazil.

Many foreign awards have been received by Mauricio Lasansky, including eighteen first prizes in Argentina and the Posada Award at the Inter-American Biennial of Paintings and Graphics in Mexico. The artist was made an honorary member of the Academy of Art in Florence, created in the Fifteenth Century by Cosimo di Medici, Vasari, Michelangelo, and other Renaissance leaders.

CREATIVE WRITINGS IN MANY TONGUES

"Of all small towns in the western world," said Sir Charles P. Snow, English novelist and scientist, "I suppose Iowa City is by now the best known among writers. A remarkable portion of us have been there."

They have been there to visit the University's Program in Creative Writing established by Iowa poet, Paul Engle, which enrolls more foreign writers than any other American university.

Among the publications under this program, the best known recent work is *The Martyred* by

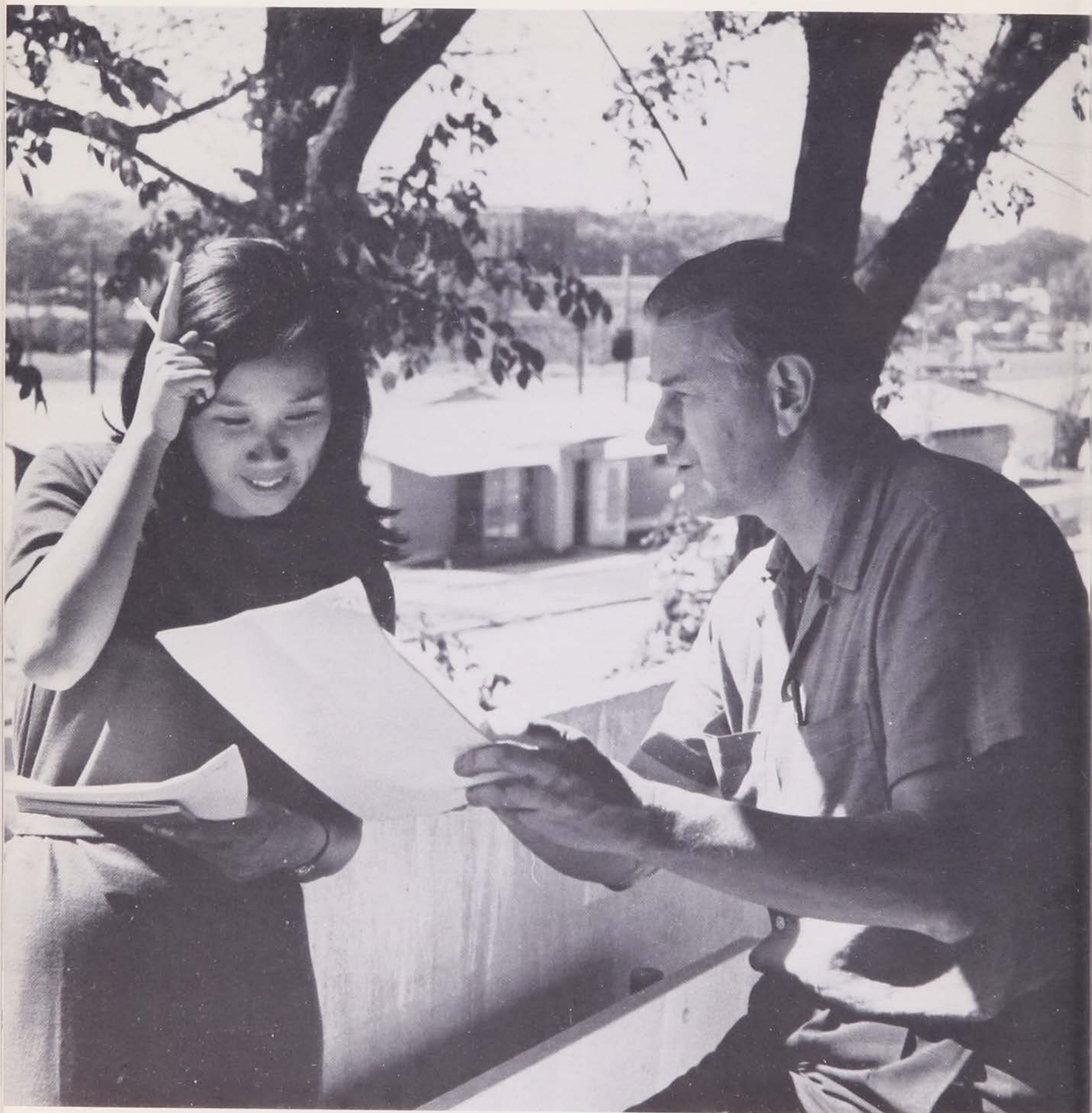
Richard Kim from Korea of which *The New York Times* said, "(It) stands out as one written in the great moral and psychological tradition. . . . It is a magnificent achievement and it will last."

A dozen foreign writers were enrolled as students in the program in 1965. Among them were three from Taiwan who collaborate as editors of the Chinese magazine, *Modern Literature*, and have had poetry and stories published in English and Chinese. The Hong Kong poet, Wai-Lim Yip, has been published widely in Southeast Asia.

Sunil Gangopadhyay, a leading Indian poet and critic, is editor of the magazine *Krittibas* and his verse has appeared in several US magazines. One of Poland's leading translators, Krzysztof Zarzecki, has translated into Polish the works of Dos Passos, Truman Capote, James Thurber, and other American authors. England was represented by Stanley Johnson, a Harkness-Commonwealth Scholar and winner of the Newdigate Poetry Prize at Oxford.

WORLD'S VOICE

The Translation Workshop, a feature of the program, is the only one of its kind in the world. In 1966 sixteen students worked in some dozen languages: Bengali, Chinese, Korean, Polish, French, Spanish, Italian, and Greek among others. Students translate both poetry and prose from their native tongues into English, the emphasis being on the production of imaginative as well as accurate renderings.



Courtesy LOOK Magazine.

Paul Engle with poet in Korean and English languages, Cho Sung-yun who spent her dowry on a ticket to the U.S. to attend Writers Workshop.

Several books are already promised by the Workshop, and it has contributed heavily to a color-sound film called *Poetry: The World's Voice* with some nineteen languages represented, including Vietnamese and Pashto. The film was shown by Paul Engle in Europe, where it told the remarkable story of the Program in Creative Writing.

This has now evolved into the International Writing Program announced by the University in June, 1967. It is hoped that thirty-six foreign writers of all major cultures can

attend each year.

"What is important," Paul Engle wrote to the Iowa ICY Committee, "is not whether 100 foreign students came here, but in what state of mind toward this country they returned home."

The typical state of mind was expressed by a young Asian poet when he wrote recently in a leading literary magazine of his country, "I can tell you that, contrary to what we have been told, America is neither heaven nor hell. It is simply a very much better country."

PART II, CULTURAL EXCHANGE IN THE COMMUNITY

MYRIAD MOMENTS OF RECOGNITION

Our human community begins person-to-person. This thread is woven through every chapter: touring farmers, traveling labor leaders, visiting scientists, foreign trade missions—to mention only a few. From January through September, 1965, 7,640 passports were issued to these and other Iowans showing a growth of 80 percent in the annual number of passports since 1958, showing also a higher per capita ratio of international travelers than the national median for all states. Veterans who

have served overseas in two world wars, Korea and Vietnam add substantially to the number of world-faring Iowans. Each personal encounter with its myriad moments of recognition and sympathy illuminates a way of life. It is a bright thread in the fabric of the world community.

It is also helpful preparation for the role of international host now being fulfilled by hundreds of Iowans.

THE IOWA COMMUNITY AS HOST

A visitor from another country who understood little English told his apologetic host,

"Your heart has a language that my heart understands; let it speak."



Photograph by Lee Balterman.

Mr. V. R. Menon, newspaper editor from Kerala, India, breakfasts at the farm home of James Walsh with Mr. Otto Fisk of Sioux City who was chauffeur for the day to Menon. Yuki Takada, holding the Walsh baby, is living with the family while he learns pig farming, a 4-H arranged visit. The picture behind Takada was sent to the Walshes by his parents. Walsh's daughter is seated beside Menon.



Courtesy PANORAMA Magazine, Karachi, Pakistan.
The World in Iowa. Dr. Fatima Shah of Pakistan stands beside Japanese Temple Bell. Behind them is State Capitol Building, a symbol of European heritage.

Sioux City people have been communicating with foreign visitors in this way since 1952 and their outstanding program is offered as model for other cities in a report to Congress and the public (from which the above quotation is taken) by the Advisory Commission on International Education and Cultural Affairs.

The *Sioux City Mayor's Committee for International Visitors* has made the full range of that community's private, social and cultural life intimately known to 1,280 foreign internationals, not including an estimated 450 in 1967. This involves weekly activity for twenty-five and annual involvement for three thousand Sioux Citizens. COSERV, the National Council for Community Services to International Visitors, has recently established a regional office in Sioux City.

Dozens of Iowa communities likewise conduct extensive foreign visitor programs. They totaled 1,800 in 1964 and the number increases every year.

*Further details in Chapter IX under Technical Cooperation with Sister States and Partners.

**See Chapter VIII, Part IV, Providing Schools.

PEOPLE-TO-PEOPLE

The People-to-People Program, a voluntary effort of private citizens to wage personal diplomacy by study, letter exchange, and other one-to-one contacts, is growing rapidly in the state. Letters flow across borders and books pour into libraries abroad. The first *People-to-People Club* in Iowa has been established in Council Bluffs.

An informal sampling shows that the *Soroptomists* in Des Moines have a Sister Club in Bebington, England. Active correspondence is maintained by the sister *Associations of the Blind* in Iowa and Pakistan. The *Communications Workers of America*, with active Iowa locals, justly boasts of its People-to-People program in South America. The *Red Cross* reports fifty-five Iowa schools participating in an international art exchange. *Iowa Rotary Districts* are matched with Brazil and Norway where some Rotarians traveled by chartered plane in May, 1967.

CORPORATE SISTERS

Exchanges of goods, ideas, visits, and cultural exhibits feed our understanding of sister cities and their ways of life. Four Iowa cities have adopted corporate members of the human family: Davenport—Kaiserslautern, Germany; Des Moines—Kofu, Japan; Burlington—Barbacena, Minas Gerais, Brazil; and Sioux City—Callao, Peru.

The State's "Sister," the Prefecture of Yamashiro, Japan, in response to material aid from Iowa following a typhoon, has sent us 20 peony trees now planted on the capitol grounds, and the beautiful Japanese Temple bell on the same grounds. "May its sound," wrote Governor Hisashi Amano, "deepen the spiritual contacts of both our people."*

PARTNERS OF THE ALLIANCE

Iowa is a partner of the Yucatan Peninsula States: Campache, Tabasco, Yucatan, and Quintana Roo in Mexico. The arrangement has been made through Partners of the Alliance, a subsidiary agency of the Alliance for Progress, dedicated to private and grass-roots cooperation between US communities and specified sections of Latin America. Cultural, economic, educational,** and technical* exchanges are planned.

The Visual Arts

The first cultural exchange originally planned is a study of Mayan temples, pottery, and pyramids by Iowa artists and archaeologists. A touring exhibit of Mayan art for Iowa is also under discussion.



Courtesy Huroks Attractions, Inc.

Ruth Luina, portrays the sorceress Nic Te in "The Mayans," a benefit performance in Des Moines for the Iowa Partners of the Alliance Committee. This exemplifies the foreign musical and dance talent of highest quality performing in Iowa cities under sponsorship of such community groups as Civic Music Associations.

Trade and Dance

Before the above plans could take place, however, a day-long observance of Iowa-Mexico-Yucatan cultural and trade relations was held in March, 1967, which culminated in a special benefit performance of the Mexican Ballet Folklorico, rescheduled for this occasion. As if to herald the Mayan art that Iowans hope to see, a new work reconstructing that ancient civilization entitled *The Mayans* was danced before the enthusiastic audience. The benefit netted \$5,500 for the work of the Iowa Partners of the Alliance Committee.

Delegations, Students

A delegation of Iowans has been to Yucatan, the first of these partnerships to be activated. At this writing (July, 1967) twelve students from Yucatan are expected in our state for a six-week stay. They will visit various sections of Iowa and attend a course at Drake University giving them background knowledge of Iowa-US history and economics. At the same time nine Iowa students will visit Yucatan attending history classes at the Institute in Merida during part of their stay and enjoying the magnificent cultural heritage of that country.

STAGE AND SCREEN

Foreign films have received increasingly wide exposure in Iowa in the past few years. Commercial outlets exhibit them more frequently, as do universities and churches. Private film societies continue to grow in popularity. Of the non-commercial private societies, Cinema Arts of Des Moines is typical: it has played the entire repertoire of Eisenstein, many obscure modern and classic foreign films, and several of the new, challenging international documentaries.

Forty community theatres thrive in Iowa, including one of the most active Community Theatre Associations in the country. The production of foreign plays is continuous and extensive, non-professional groups other than universities having presented the dramas of at least fifty foreign playwrights in the past decade. The Drama Workshop of Des Moines, for instance, in 1965, produced Genet, Strindberg, and Pirandello; in 1966 it presented works of Webster, Shaw, and Pinter.

INTERNATIONAL LOOK

Eight art museums surveyed for this report in six Iowa cities have, during the past five years, presented more than fifty exhibitions of the visual arts by foreign artists representing approximately twenty-five countries. The museums in Iowa are so strategically located, and interest in the visual arts is so high that large numbers of Iowans from every section of the state viewed these foreign works of art.

Also, art owned in Iowa has been lent for exhibition abroad during the five-year period. Many additional pictures and sculpture by Iowa artists, as illustrated by the account of the Iowa Print Group, have traveled to other nations.

The avid consumption in the Iowa community of creations by foreign genius in the three arts here reported—music being another conspicuous example—illustrates the community's appreciation of and its appetite for that cultural diversity which nourishes and does not decimate.

IOWANS RECOMMEND

In May, 1963, sixty-four Iowa leaders in the arts and humanities, the professions, and the press—a true blend of the campus and the community—discussed the subject, Cultural Affairs and Foreign Relations. This was an Iowa-American Assembly under the joint sponsorship of the *Iowa Division, United Nations Association, Columbia University, and The University of Iowa* where it was held. Some of their findings and recommendations read like blueprints for the activities herein reported. All apply to our future.

- Every individual American should learn how to relate cultural affairs and foreign relations. This can perhaps best be accomplished through increased emphasis . . . on all educational levels.

- The American people should increase cultural relations with all Communist nations. . . . The exchanges should be based upon the recognition that, while the ideology of two other governments may both be officially Communist, the cultures of the peoples are individually different. Cultural interchange seems to have an accruing effect . . . over the years on the climate in which foreign policy is conducted.

- While Communist China seems to present an almost impenetrable barrier to cultural exchange at this time, the American people should explore all possibilities. . . . Withholding *de jure* political recognition from a government is sometimes justifiable. Withholding *de facto* cultural recognition from the people is never justifiable.

- Scientific studies should be made to determine how to establish and maintain communications with the publics of other cultures in a rapidly changing world. These studies should explore whom to reach, how and when. (This could be an assignment for the World Affairs Center recommended in Chapter VI, *Ordered World*.)

- Since the presumption in our society is in



Courtesy Des Moines Art Center.

The Des Moines Art Center, designed by Finnish architect Eliel Saarinen with sculpture by Carl Milles of Sweden. The Center's collection includes works by many European masters including the Spaniards Goya and Picasso, the Englishmen Moore and Nicholson. Sculpture and paintings by Maillol and Daumier, Renoir and Rodin are among many from France. The arts of Africa and the Orient are also represented.



“Too little, all too little is indeed said loud enough and known wide enough about the realities of international cooperation. What better way is there to prove that truly important things can be done than to show what truly important things have already been done?”

**H.E.M. Ralph Enkell
Ambassador from Finland to the United Nations
Chairman, International Cooperation Year Committee**

This story of *IOWA IN THE WORLD*, of important things already done through international cooperation, preface those to come.

Photograph by Larry Day.

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