



STATE OF CONNECTICUT
STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Box 2219 • HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT



JA 7 6341. EXT.

June 19, 1958

Mrs. Tine Everhard
The Dorr Foundation
99 Park Avenue
New York 16, New York

Dear Mrs. Everhard:

Thank you for your letter of May 28. In regard to the copies of "Mother and Child" which I requested, I intend them for distribution abroad.

A list of the people to whom I intend to send them is enclosed. If you would rather send these to the people directly, this would be very good.

I think that this is a very worthwhile service, and I am sure that the people whom I have named, all of whom are secondary school teachers, college presidents, or school supervisors will utilize them in their schools.

Congratulations on your very worthwhile service. I thank you very much.

Yours sincerely,

Mary K. Tulock

Mary K. Tulock
Consultant in Mathematics

MKT:LD
Enc. 1



Appendix B

Home Addresses and Birthdays of the International Educators George Peabody College Group 1957

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| → Maung Tun Aung Myikkyina District Ckachin State Burma | January 7 |
| → Maung Aye c/o Daw Sein Aye State High School Letpadan Tharrawaddy District, Burma | August 12 |
| → Domingo Batres Sosa 1ª Calle, No. 23-30, Zona 1 Guatemala City Guatemala, Central America | October 17 |
| → Sjur Bø Aasensgt. 16 Kristian Sund N. Norway | August 1 |
| → Emile Sabine Buyl Caputsteenstraat 110 Mechelen Province of Antwerpen Belgium | May 30 |
| → Wadu Mestri Wijaya Pala de Silva 89/1 Subaddrarama Road Nugegoda Ceylon | May 9 |
| → Mrs. Maria de las Mercedes Irigoyen Fitzgerald Hotel City—Young—Rio Negro Uruguay | July 12 |
| → Kamil Gunel Istiklal Mahallesii 224 Sakak No. 6 Adana Turkey | December 16 |
| → Miss Marianne Kuehner 48, Ziegelstr., Ravensburg Wuertt Germany | August 8 |
| → Won Soon Lee 90-2 Hyehwadong Chongnokoo Seoul Korea | July 26 |
| → Héctor Romeo Lucas Paniagua 17 Calle. No. 11-16 Zona 1 Guatemala City Guatemala | January 2 |
| → Miss Elsa Manfredi 6 Guicciardini Street Parma Italy | March 4 |
| → Felipe Alberto Mantero 1351 Buenos Aires Argentina | July 23 |
| → Günther H. Marx Baldurstra Be 2 Köln—Rath Rhineland Germany | January 25 |

Thursday, December 5

- 10-11 a.m. Seminar, Miss Eleanor Graham of the curriculum division of the Nashville city schools addressed the seminar on "The History and Development of Social Studies."
 7:30 p.m. Dr. and Mrs. Wren's home to a party.

Friday, December 6

- 10-11 a.m. Seminar, Dr. Allen, "Trends in Social Studies in American Secondary Schools, and Teacher Preparation"

Monday, December 9

- 10-11 a.m. Seminar, Dr. Irving Wolfe, professor of music, "Folk Music"

Tuesday, December 10

- 1-2 p.m. Dr. William C. Rhodes, director of the Peabody College Child Study Center, spoke on "Basic Research in Mental Retardation."

Wednesday, December 11

- 10-11 a.m. Seminar, Dr. Jean Pierre Jordaan, associate professor of psychology, "Basic Problems in Counselling and Guidance"
 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Between 10 a.m.-4 p.m. "open house" was held at the Child Study Center and the individual members of the group could tour the center. This tour required about 40 minutes
 7:30-9:30 p.m. The group gave a program at Fisk University International Student Center.

Thursday, December 12

- 10-11 a.m. Planning seminar

Friday, December 13

- 10-11 a.m. Seminar, Dr. Gordon N. Cantor, assistant professor of psychology, "Basic Research in Psychology"

Monday, December 16

- 11 a.m.-1:30 p.m. Tour of the Methodist Board of Education

Tuesday, December 17

- 10 a.m.-3 p.m. On December 17 the group toured Vanderbilt University Hospital. Among many of the interesting observations were:
 10:15 a.m. Pediatric division
 10:20 a.m. Maternity division and nursery
 10:30 a.m. Private division
 10:35 a.m. Delivery rooms
 10:40 a.m. Operating rooms
 10:45 a.m. Recovery room
 10:50 a.m. Central supply
 11:00 a.m. Laboratories, clinical
 11:15 a.m. Polio division
 11:30 a.m. Polio division—kitchen
 11:50 a.m. Lunch—small dining room
 12:45 p.m. Library (medical)
 12:55 p.m. Admitting office
 1:00 p.m. Medical records
 1:10 p.m. Clinic areas
 1:15 p.m. Physical occupational therapy
 1:30 p.m. Pharmacy
 1:35 p.m. Emergency service
 1:45 p.m. Open division 3200 (medical files)
 2:00 p.m. Radioisotope laboratories
 2:15 p.m. Radiology
 2:25 p.m. X-Ray therapy and cobalt therapy
 2:40 p.m. Explanation of training programs
 3:00 p.m. Questions and answer period
 Coffee time

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| → Erich Moser 8 Hermann—Geib—Str. Regensburg Germany | December 3 |
| → Miss Khin Aye Mu No. 50 Strand Road Kyauktan Nanthawaddy District Burma | July 27 |
| → Miss Gook Chin Ng 81 Macalister Lane Penang Malaya | April 12 |
| → Mrs. K. Radha L. Rao c/o Mr. K. L. N. Rao Servants of India Society Sirdar V. Patel Road Girgaum Bombay 4, India | January 3 |
| → Onofrio Schillaci Via Villa Florio, 51 Palermo Italy | October 23 |
| → Laxman Madhav Subhedar Adarsh Vidyalaya, Shirwal Peta Khandala Dist:—North Satara India | April 17 |
| Mrs. Mary K. Tulock 204 Washington Street Blacksburg, Virginia | July 11 |

Appendix C

A talk given at convocation at George Peabody College in celebration of United Nations Day, October 23, 1957 by Sjur Bo, Norway

Let me mention first what part of the world we are dealing with in the next few minutes.

Norway occupies the northwest fringe of the mainland of the continent of Europe. Its area is about that of Arizona while its population is nearly the same as in this state of Tennessee. Historically the Norwegians always have had an outward look and economically our interest today is world wide. Our merchant fleet—the world's third largest—carries goods between all continents, nine-tenths touching a Norwegian port only on rare occasions. Our highly specialized exports also require a world sale.

Lasting international peace with constant prosperity and progress for countries and peoples all over the globe is, therefore, an accepted Norwegian objective, commanding the support of the entire people.

So Norway tried whole-heartedly to support the League of Nations when it was formed after World War I. One of the great men of our country, the Norwegian explorer and humanist, Fridtjof Nansen, devoted years of his life to the cause of saving the lives of starving victims of the war in Eastern Europe and the near East. The very last President of the League of Nations, by the way, was another Norwegian, Hambro.

Norway's desire to solve peacefully her disputes with other countries has led her to bring such cases before the International Court at The Hague, now an integral part of the United Nations.

Norway is proud of the fact that Nobel decided that the Nobel Peace Prize be awarded by a committee elected by the Norwegian Parliament. It may be of interest to note that during the last decade, the United Nations indirectly has got a fair share of the prizes:

1949 Lord John Boyd Orr

1950 Dr. Ralph J. Bunch

1954 Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

In 1945 Norway was among the charter members of the United Nations at the San Francisco conference. And it has always been, from the start on, a member of the various sub-committees of the organization.

Healing the wounds of war was of immediate concern to us at that time. So Norway sent medical teams to Eastern Europe in an effort to check the tuberculosis epidemics. We also tried to do our share in helping the refugees as soon as we had met the immediate needs of our own country. This required considerable reconstruction.

In supporting the UNESCO, Norwegian teachers have been advisors to the educational agencies in countries like Thailand and Indonesia. Of special interest in this assembly may be to mention the fact that UNESCO has adopted and broadened a Scandinavian undertaking or revising textbooks on history, erasing contradictory statements in the various countries. I would like to add that UNESCO has shown interest in making aspects of our old culture widely known by publishing an extraordinarily fine publication on paintings from our Stave Churches.

Our own Norwegian Association of the United Nations has done a lot to make the work of the organization more known.

In most of our schools you will find pictures or posters on classroom and corridor walls illustrating the aims and the work of the United Nations. We have had some nation-wide competitions among our pupils in writing essays on some aspects related to the United Nations, and I think the winners of these competitions got a free trip to the United States, visiting the United Nations building and President Eisenhower.

Our educational broadcasting programs devote a number of their lessons to international affairs. And in the history classes of our upper grades in the secondary school the students often choose such subjects as their individual work.

The United Nations has in some few cases influenced our own policy. Only last year our Parliament removed from our Constitution an article prohibiting the entry to Norway by Jesuits. This was necessary to make it possible for our country to ratify the United Nations Bill of Human Rights.

During the Korean War, Norway supported the United Nations and together with Sweden we maintained a field hospital there. In 1956 Norway supported the idea and later took part in sending our contingent of armed United Nations forces to the Suez Canal Zone and the Sinai Desert. In the same year we, together with Japan and Canada, put forward a proposal to the United Nations of a world-wide control of all nuclear weapons tests as a first step towards final abandonment of such tests.

The people of Norway have believed in and taken much interest in the United Nations, an interest which was stimulated by the election of our compatriot Trygve Lie to be the first Secretary General. We notice with regret that the United Nations has been and is a "forum" which too often has been misused as the outlet for invidious propaganda; but it has served as a safety valve, and it is indeed far to be preferred that nations bawl one another out than that they shoot at one another. The meetings of the United Nations also afford an opportunity for the leaders of different nations to meet and also to negotiate, if the parties so wish.

The organization also can serve as the intermediary between the underdeveloped regions and the industrialized and technically developed countries. A number of former colonies have now become independent states, and these new nations may have many delegates in the United Nations where they know how to make their voices heard. In Norway, which never has had any colonies, there is much sympathy for the new countries and for those colonial people who have not yet achieved complete independence. Public opinion has been awake on this point, and the Nor-