



Quito, le 30 novembre 1951

RAPPORT A.A.M. STOLS DU 20 AU 30 NOVEMBRE ~~LXX~~ 1951

Le 20 novembre 1951, le lendemain de mon arrivée, j'ai pris contact avec M. le Ministre de l'Education Nationale et avec M. le Secrétaire-Général du même ministère. Ensuite je me suis rendu au Colegio Central Técnico, où j'ai été reçu par le directeur, le professeur Dr. Antonio Gandara Villamar.

Le bâtiment du Colegio date de 1869: il en possède toutes les caractéristiques.

Le département graphique se trouve dans le sous-sol mal éclairé, les murs et les plafonds sont délabrés.

Au moment de mon arrivée les locaux et les machines se trouvaient dans un état assez sale.

Le département graphique comporte trois divisions: typographie (composition à la main et à la linotype), imprimerie et photogravure. Les trois classes ont été divisé ainsi: 1. composition à la main et imprimerie, professeur Sr Marco Merizalde. 2. composition à la linotype, professeur Sr José Campuzano. 3. photogravure (fabrication de clichés), professeur Sr Vicente Granda.

1. Atelier de composition.

Le matériel est d'origine européenne et américaine. Il y a donc deux hauteurs différentes pour les caractères, ce qui fait qu'on ne peut pas les employer les uns avec les autres. En général les ~~XXXXXXXX~~ caractères sont laids et usés.

D'abord j'ai demandé de nettoyer les locaux, et de faire un devis pour la réparation des plafonds et des murs ainsi que du nettoyage de ceux-ci. Ensuite il faudra ranger les caractères et en établir le catalogue. On devra installer de nombreuses lampes électriques, acheter des composteurs et beaucoup d'autre matériel, des meubles, des tables à imposer &c.

2. Linotype.

Cette machine a au moins 40 ans. Il faudra remplacer beaucoup de pièces, et tâcher de l'arranger aussi bien que possible.

Le plomb est de mauvaise qualité. Pour l'instruction des élèves cela a peu d'importance, mais pour les travaux qu'on compte faire afin de gagner de l'argent pour le Colegio, il faudrait acheter de l'antimoine.

Pour le local: mêmes observations que pour l'atelier de composition.

3. Imprimerie.

Le matériel est très vieux, en Europe on le considérerait comme inutilisable. Je compte toutefois pouvoir faire réparer les deux presses anciennes.

On est en train d'installer une nouvelle petite presse et il faudra raccorder l'électricité. Il faudra également installer également un éclairage suffisant dans l'atelier.

J'ai fait nettoyer le local/Même réparations à faire.



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4. Photogravure.

On est en train de réorganiser cet atelier. Un nouvel équipement vient d'arriver, il n'est pas complet. Une fois la chambre obscure construite et les nouvelles machines installées, je pourrai me rendre compte de ce qui manque.

A partir de 1er décembre on va installer l'électricité.

Notice.

Le Colegio manque de fonds suffisants. Les allocations pour 1951 n'ont été payé qu'en partie. Il paraît que le Colegio n'a pas l'influence suffisante pour se faire payer la somme totale.

Equipement.

D'abord manque...le papier. L'école n'a pas les fonds pour en acheter. Il faudra absolument qu'une partie des fonds, dont l'Unesco dispose, soit mis à la disposition du Colegio pour acheter le matériel manquant et devant être acheté en Europe.

Je suis en train d'établir des listes du matériel manquant. C'est un travail qui doit être fait avec beaucoup de précision et qui demande beaucoup de temps. Il faudra arriver à installer les ateliers d'après le système américain. Tous les fabricants de machines et de caractères en Europe peuvent livrer sans difficulté le matériel nécessaire.

Une fois les locaux restaurés, l'électricité raccordé, les machines installées et l'état hygiénique établi, je pourrai commencer à instruire les professeurs.

J'ai l'impression que le programme des ateliers graphiques doit être revu.

Comme conseiller du gouvernement j'ai pu visiter l'imprimerie du Ministère de l'Education Nationale.

En décembre je compte continuer à visiter les autres imprimeries officielles et semi-officielles.

De la part de Sr. Francesco Téran, coordinateur de notre Mission, j'ai trouvé toute l'assistance.

Quito, le 30 novembre 1951.

(Alexandre A.M. Stols).

Quito, le 31 décembre 1951



REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR

Comisión Nacional Corresponsalente
de la UNESCOTo the Head of the
Technical Assistance Service
UNESCO
19, Avenue Kléber
PARIS, 16

RAPPORT DE A.A.M. STOLS, spécialiste en arts graphiques, chargé de conseiller et d'assister le Gouvernement de l'Equateur, et Chef du département des arts graphiques du Colegio Central Técnico à Quito.

PERIODE: Du 19 novembre 1951 (date de son arrivée) au 31 décembre 1951.

DEBUT

Je suis arrivé par avion à Quito le 19 novembre 1951, où j'ai été reçu par MM. Roger Ouvrard, chef de la mission UNESCO-ILO, et Francisco Teran, coordinateur de la mission. Le 20 novembre j'ai été reçu par M. le Ministre de l'Education (Dr Carlos Cueva Tamariz), par M. le Sous-Secrétaire (Dr Nelson Torres) et par le directeur du Colegio Central Técnico (Dr Antonio Gándara). Le même jour j'ai visité le bâtiment du Colegio et en particulier les locaux du département des arts graphiques. Ce bâtiment date de 1869 et il est très mal entretenu. Les murs et les plafonds sont délabrés et sales, les planchers en mauvais état. Les presses et l'atelier de composition à la main sont très mal entretenues. Ayant demandé au Directeur la raison de cette négligence, il m'a répondu que le Ministère ne mettait pas à la disposition de Colegio les sommes prévus dans le budget.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~PREMIERS TRAVAUX

J'ai examiné le matériel de l'atelier de composition à la main, de l'Imprimerie, de l'atelier de Linotypie et de celui de photogravure.

Sauf une petite quantité de caractères achetés récemment, la plupart du matériel est vieux, de hauteur différent, laid et impropre à l'usage. J'ai donc condamné ce matériel.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ La linotype est vieille (elle a au moins 40 ans) mais elle marche plus au moins et l'on pourra remplacer les parties de rechange usées. Le plomb est de mauvaise qualité, mais on peut le régénérer. Presse: Au moment de mon arrivée j'ai trouvé dans l'atelier une très vieille presse mécanique, une petite presse mécanique inutilisable et une nouvelle petite presse mécanique qu'on est en train de monter. L'atelier possède une grande et une petite presse-à-bras qu'on pourra réparer et une toute petite presse-à-bras pour cartes de visite. L'atelier de photogravure a reçu une grande partie du nouveau matériel, commandé en Allemagne.

Ayant étudié l'état des locaux et du matériel, ainsi que la position financière du Colegio -et spécialement celui du département



REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR

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graphique - j'ai constaté que le Ministère de l'Education n'avait pas pu tenir les promesses faites au Colegio en ce qui concerne l'argent nécessaire à son entretien.

Autrefois le département des arts graphiques du Colegio était "self-supporting" par le fait qu'il pouvait accepter des commandes du Gouvernement et d'entreprises privées. L'état dans lequel se trouve actuellement l'imprimerie, met ce département dans l'impossibilité d'accepter des commandes. D'autre part l'argent manque pour acheter du papier, de l'encre &c.

Le seul atelier qui pourra à assez bref délai donner un certain rendement, est celui de la photogravure. On est en train d'apporter un changement dans la disposition des trois locaux.

A ce sujet je me suis permis d'écrire une lettre au Ministre de l'Education, lui demandant de mettre à la disposition de cet atelier une somme pour y installer l'électricité (23 novembre 1951).

Au 5 décembre j'ai envoyé au Ministre une lettre, demandant de procurer à cet atelier la somme de 8795 sucres afin de terminer l'installation complète.

A la date du 8 décembre le Ministre m'a répondu qu'il avait destiné une somme de 100.000 sucres pour les frais urgents ainsi que pour la réparation, tant des ateliers graphiques que de ~~celui~~^{ceux} de mécanique, de fonderie et d'électricité.

PREMIERS RESULTATS

Le nettoyage des locaux a commencé ainsi que la réparation des plafonds, des murs et des planchers. Les murs et les plafonds auront besoin d'une bonne couche de peinture.

Dès que le Colegio sera en possession de l'argent promis on pourra installer un éclairage rationnel.

J'ai fait conclure un contrat entre le Colegio et l'imprimerie du journal "El Sol", la seule qui possède une fonderie des caractères à l'aide de matrices "Monotype". Cette imprimerie a reçu les vieux caractères du Colegio et fournira des caractères neufs. D'accord avec le directeur et le professeur de typographie du Colegio j'ai choisi les différents types.

Pour l'atelier de photogravure ~~du~~ Colegio a obtenu une somme de 5000 sucres des "Laboratoires pharmaceutiques et biologiques "Life" à Quito.

Cette usine, qui contribue beaucoup à l'état de santé général du pays et à son développement économique, possède une imprimerie assez moderne, mais elle donne des résultats insatisfaisants. La direction des Laboratoires mentionnés a fait appel à moi et m'a demandé des conseils techniques et artistiques, que j'ai cru mon devoir leur donner pendant mes heures de loisir. Comme toutefois je ne pourrai accepter des honoraires pour ce travail, j'ai fait remarquer à la direction de "Life" la pénurie financière des ateliers graphiques du Colegio. Ensuite cette direction a mis à la disposition du Colegio la somme de 5000 sucres, qui permettra de faire installer une batterie composée de six lampes "Répro" et six transformateurs, indispensable à l'installation de l'atelier de photogravure.

La seconde moitié de décembre Quito a subi une épidémie de grippe qui a retardé les travaux au Colegio. Les vacances ont commencé plus tôt que d'habitude. J'ai toutefois - jusqu'aujourd'hui - pu travailler chaque jour au Colegio, et je n'ai qu'à me louer de la collaboration du directeur et des trois professeurs.



REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR

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D'abord je veux compléter le travail en route (restaurer les ateliers, réparer les machines, installer le nouvel équipement). Ensuite je vais tâcher de consolider l'état des ateliers et donner une certaine extension à l'équipement. Ainsi on pourra commencer à travailler et gagner de l'argent pour le Colegio.

Coopération du Gouvernement

J'ai l'impression que mes projets ont été favorablement reçus par le Ministre qui a promis la somme de 100.000/sucres, que le Colegio espère recevoir au début de 1952. Il faudra disposer de plus fortes sommes encore si l'on veut atteindre le but: transformer le Colegio Central Técnico en "Centre de Démonstration d'Education Technique"

Réactions publiques

Dans le journal "El Comercio" j'ai pu obtenir une interview sur mon travail. Il serait souhaitable que la Commission Nationale (Equatorienne) de l'Unesco, et notre coördinateur, M. Téran, pourraient se consacrer à une publicité plus étendue dans les journaux. Les journaux équatoriens sont facilement accessibles.

Relations avec les autres experts de notre Mission

Sous la présidence de M. Roger Ouvrard nous avons fréquemment étudié nos relations avec le Ministère de l'Education et avec le coördinateur M. Teran. Comme surtout l'éducation secondaire a de grands rapports avec l'éducation technique, Mr Arthur Wirth et moi étudions les questions à ce sujet.

Comme l'expert pour l'éducation technique n'a pas encore été nommé par l'ILO, pas plus que le Chef du "Centre de Démonstration d'Education Technique" je fais de mon mieux pour les remplacer. Il serait d'ailleurs souhaitable, que les experts en électricité, en mécanique industrielle et en métallurgie ne se feraient trop attendre.

Bourses

Il est encore trop tôt pour donner des conseils en ce qui concerne les bourses pour les professeurs et les étudiants. ~~XXX~~ Il paraît d'ailleurs que les professeurs sont difficiles à remplacer.

Equipement

Je n'ai aucune idée de la somme que l'Unesco pourra mettre à la disposition de mon département graphique. Comme le Gouvernement est très pauvre, l'aide financière de l'Unesco sera indispensable. Je serais heureux de recevoir des précisions sur l'aide financier que l'Unesco pourra donner.

Quito le 31 janvier 1952

To the Head of the
Technical Assistance Service
UNESCO
19, Avenue Kléber
PARIS, 16

RAI'PORT MENSUEL DE A.A.M. STOLS

Spécialiste en arts graphiques, chargé de conseiller le Gouvernement de l'Équateur, et Chef du Département des Arts Graphiques du Colegio Central Técnico à Quito

PERIODE: du 1 au 31 janvier 1952

Colegio Central Técnico

Locaux Les planchers, les murs et les plafonds de l'imprimerie, de l'atelier de composition à la main et de celui de la linotype ont été réparés et peints. Actuellement on est en train d'arranger celui de la photo gravure.

Imprimerie: L'atelier a maintenu un aspect très convenable. La grande vieille presse marche, mais elle a besoin d'une révision. La nouvelle petite presse sera bientôt mise au point. On n'a pas encore eu l'occasion de réparer les presses-à-bras, ni la vieille presse mécanique de 1897... L'atelier manque d'outils, même des plus primitifs, et d'une petite presse pour tirer les épreuves. Je vais tâcher d'obtenir ce matériel de l'Unesco ou de l'Uno. Monsieur Deperon, chef de l'UNO à Quito m'a prêté du matériel de démonstration.

Atelier de composition à la main Linotype

J'ai étudié la vieille linotype, qui se trouve maintenant dans un local convenablement restauré. On devra acheter pour 7000 dollars de pièces détachées afin de mettre au point cette machine et event de pouvoir l'utiliser comme "matériel de démonstration".

Atelier de la composition à la main

Les lieux sont actuellement en bon état. L'atelier comportait deux systèmes de chevalets: chevalets en bois, très vieux et sales, et chevalets en métal, plus modernes mais trop hauts pour les élèves équatoriens. Je fais actuellement couper les pieds de ces chevalets, je les ferai peindre et l'on va commencer le nettoyage des caisses. Malheureusement les fonds manquent pour acheter un aspirateur électrique. L'atelier de "El Sol" est en train de fonder les nouveaux caractères.

Atelier de photogravure

On est en train de réparer les locaux. Les nouvelles lampes "Répro-Philips" ainsi que les transformateurs sont arrivés. A part l'appareil photographique, presque tout le matériel est neuf; il sera monté dès que les locaux seront en bon état. Parmi le matériel neuf se trouvent deux lampes électriques et une table pneumatique, qui sont inutilisables pour les ateliers de photogravure. Je demanderai au Ministre de l'Éducation la permission de les vendre à l'Institutio Geografica Militar, et d'acheter le matériel qui nous convient.

Coopération du Gouvernement

Sur la somme de 100.000 sucres, promis par le Ministère de l'Éducation, le Colegio Central Técnico a reçu une partie, qui a permis e.g. la réparation des locaux du département graphique. On a également réparé un des ateliers de mécanique, en attendant l'arrivée de Monsieur Ilor, expert de notre mission. On continue la construction de l'atelier du département électrotechnique, en attendant l'arrivée d'un expert de l'Unesco-O.I.T. Comme vous le savez, on attend toujours l'arrivée de M. Canney, spécialiste de l'enseignement technique.

Eclairage

Sur les sept ateliers graphiques, deux possèdent maintenant une installation électrique suffisante. On continue à installer l'électricité dans les autres ateliers.

Réactions publiques

Séparément je vous ai envoyé une enveloppe, contenant un certain nombre de coupures de journaux qui se rapportent à l'UNESCO et l'OIT. Elles proviennent du journal "El Comercio" de Quito. Le bureau de presse de Paris pourrait peut-être mettre au point certaines choses en rédigeant un article qu'on devrait adresser à la rédaction de "El Comercio" en la priant de l'insérer dans ce journal. Un bon article sur les principes de l'assistance technique de l'Unesco-OIT sera indispensable. On devra comprendre en Equateur, que nous ne sommes pas venus ici pour prendre les positions des Equatoriens, mais que nous voulons former le personnel technique qui devra nous remplacer, une fois notre mission terminée.

Les relations avec le Président de la République, le Ministre de l'Education et les Chefs des autres missions de l'UNO sont excellentes.

Bourses

Monsieur Llor, qui va bientôt rejoindre notre mission, apportera de Brésil les nouvelles listes, élaborées à Genève, et nous nous occuperons de ces questions dès son arrivée.

Equipement du Colegio Central Técnico

Dans le courant du mois de février, je pourrai soumettre une liste du matériel d'équipement pour la somme de \$ 10.000.-, prévus dans le contrat Equateur-Unesco.

Autres travaux

Le Gouvernement m'a demandé un rapport sur l'Imprimerie du Ministère de l'Education. Le Recteur de l'Université Centrale m'a demandé d'établir un projet de modernisation de l'Imprimerie de l'Université. La direction de la Casa de la Cultura m'a demandé des avis. Elle possède une bonne imprimerie, et veut perfectionner son matériel ainsi que l'aspect esthétique de ses éditions.

L'Instituto Geografico Militar m'a demandé des avis sur son imprimerie offset et sur l'aspect esthétique des cartes géographiques. Je me propose de donner un cours de calligraphie et un cours de l'histoire du développement des caractères.

L'Imprimerie des Laboratoires 'Life' (la même qui a donné 5000 sucres pour mes travaux à l'imprimerie de Colegio Central Técnico) m'a demandé un rapport sur son installation et sur les moyens d'obtenir des meilleurs résultats.

Je m'occupe de ces travaux pour autant que mes occupations au Colegio Central Técnico me le permettent.

Publications

Pour la revue de Ministère de l'Education j'ai écrit un article sur la typographie en général. Il sera suivi d'articles sur l'enseignement des arts typographiques.

Le Colegio Central Técnico se propose de publier, à l'occasion de la réouverture des ateliers graphiques, un petit livre, qui sera offert au Président de la République et aux autorités. Le Dr Gándara, directeur de Colegio, m'a demandé un petit texte sur l'évolution de la typographie en Equateur.

Dès que ces articles seront imprimés, je vous les enverrai.



REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR

Comisión Nacional Corresponsiente
de la UNESCORAPPORT ANNUEL(Période : 19 Novembre 1951 - 29 février '52)
Établi parAlexandre A. M. Stols
Expert en arts graphiques, Assistance
Technique UNESCOQuito (Ecuador)Objet

Transformer la section graphique (atelier de composition-imprimerie-atelier de photogravure) du Colegio Central Técnico, de Quito, en section graphique du futur Centro de Demostración de Educación Técnica.

Conseiller le Gouvernement de l'Équateur en matière d'imprimerie, édition, etc.

Situation au 19 novembre 1951

La section graphique du Colegio Técnico Central est installée dans une suite de sept locaux. Ces locaux sont sales; plafonds, murs et planchers en état lamentable; vitres sales et cassées.

Les caractères destinés à la composition à la main sont usés et en désordre.

La machine à composer "Linotype" est âgée de 50 ans et a besoin d'une profonde révision. Les presses de l'imprimerie ont le même âge; la grande presse mécanique pour ait servir, la petite est irréparable. Vient d'arriver une presse à platine "Polygraph", marque allemande, qu'on devra monter.

Deux presses à bras, hors d'usage, ont au moins 100 ans.

L'atelier de photogravure vient de recevoir du nouveau matériel allemand (entre autre une table à copier mécanique, qui ne peut servir qu'au travaux offset, donc inutilisable pour la photogravure). La caméra est vieille mais en assez bon état. Beaucoup de matériel manqué

Travaux effectués

Depuis mon arrivée j'ai réussi à faire réparer tous les locaux, destinés au département graphique. On a réparé murs, plafonds et planchers, on a peint les murs et les plafonds en blanc et vert, les portes et les fenêtres en blanc. On a posé des vitres; les locaux ont un aspect neuf.

Matériel

J'ai fait enlever toutes les machines cassées, enlever des tonnes d'ordures et de vieux papiers. Commencé la révision des vieilles



REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR

Comisión Nacional Corresponsable
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presses, monté la nouvelle presse.

Porté tous les caractères usés à la fonderie, commandé de nouveaux caractères. On les attend depuis un bon moment....

Nettoyé les chevalets et les casses. Peints les chevalets. Fait fabriquer quelques meubles indispensables.

Fait le relevé de ce qui manque à la linotype. Réussi à faire offrir par un industriel de Quito, au Colegio Central Técnico, une somme d'argent qui m'a permis d'acheter des lampes modernes (Philips) pour l'atelier de photogravure.

Installé l'électricité dans les sept ateliers (on travaille encore à l'installation dans l'atelier de photogravure) et l'eau dans l'imprimerie et l'atelier de photogravure.

Établi des listes d'équipement manquant, que je remettrai bientôt à M. Deperon, chef de la Mission de l'UNO, qui m'a dit pouvoir disposer de fortes sommes pour l'installation du futur Centre de Démonstration Technique. J'ai donc attendu avant d'envoyer mes demandes d'équipement à l'UNESCO. J'aurai d'ailleurs grandement besoin de l'aide financier de l'UNESCO dans très peu de temps, afin de perfectionner l'installation.

Il manque énormément de matériel. En attendant celui-ci, il est impossible de commander mon instruction des professeurs du Colegio, et l'instruction des étudiants peut tout juste continuer.

Négotiations

Inutile de vous dire que le résultat, que j'ai pu atteindre en trois mois, a nécessité un contact journalier avec le Directeur du Colegio Central Técnico, des audiences fréquentes auprès du Ministre de l'Éducation, conversations prolongées avec les trois Subsecretarios qui se sont suivies dans ces trois mois, conversations avec le Chef de l'Enseignement Technique du Ministère et avec son Inspecteur. Contacts fréquents avec les professeurs graphiques du Colegio, pourparlers avec les professeurs d'électricité, de mécanique et de charpenterie.

Difficulté principale: le budget du Colegio Central Técnico (dépendant du Ministère de l'Éducation) est insuffisant, et non seulement insuffisant, mais cette pauvre somme n'est payée par le trésor qu'en

VIA AEREA



REPÚBLICA DEL ECUADOR

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-3-

partie... On doit donc toujours attendre, souvent même pour de petites sommes de quelques dollars.

Les travaux, alors, sont arrêtés...

Toujours des promesses du Ministère, rarement de l'argent.

Je puis donc affirmer que le "Centro de Demonstración Técnico" ne pourra jamais être réalisé sans l'aide financier de l'UNESCO et de l'UNO. Les riches industriels de l'Ecuador - sauf l'exception louable, mentionné au début de ce rapport - ne sortent jamais un sou de leur poche pour une institution d'éducation, université ou autre.

Le Directeur du Colegio et les professeurs (ceux-ci se trouvent au niveau d'un contre-maître européen) sont pleins de bonne volonté.

Mais je ne puis rien apprendre aux professeurs - ou peu - sans le matériel d'équipement, qui fait défaut.

Evaluation du travail futur.

Dès que nous serons en possession de l'équipement, que j'espère obtenir de l'UNO, et de celui que je vais bientôt demander à l'UNESCO, il faudra monter tout ce matériel.

Suivra l'instruction des professeurs. Le Métier graphique (composition, imprimerie et photogravure) ne s'apprend pas en quelques mois, ni en quelques années, hélas. Si je veux mettre les professeurs au niveau européen, international, il faudra beaucoup, beaucoup de temps.

En attendant, j'organise des cours de théorie. Mais on ne devient pas artisan graphique "par correspondance".

Il faudra organiser l'instruction, établir des programmes pour les cinq années d'études que les étudiants travaillent avant d'obtenir leur grade. Heureusement Mr Canney, expert de notre team, va arriver bientôt (spécialiste en éducation technique), et M. Llor, expert en mécanique générale, me prête son aide en ce qui concerne l'arrangement des machines, des installations électriques, etc. Il est ici depuis deux semaines environ.

Information publique.

Les résultats que j'ai pu obtenir dans les trois mois et demi, que je travaille au Colegio Central Técnico, quoique assez spectaculaires dans le Colegio même, ne se prêtent pas encore aux articles de journaux et aux éloges de la population! Dès que le nouvel équipement sera instal-



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lé on pourra vraiment travailler.

En attendant on prépare une brochure sur le Colegio Central Técnico, qu'on espère éditer dès que les deux presses marcheront et que l'atelier de photogravure pourra fabriquer les clichés.

Suggestions

Le Colegio Central Técnico de Quito étant practiquement la seule institution d'enseignement technique dans le pays qui peut donner de bons résultats (former les techniciens, à bref délai (Cinq années au moins), il sera nécessaire que l'UNESCO et l'UNO - et si possible des institutions comme la "Rockefeller Foundation"-prennent à coeur l'avancement du futur Centre de Démonstration d'Education Technique.

Si l'on veut aider un pays arriéré il faut former des techniciens provenant du pays même. On ne peut éternellement faire venir des techniciens de l'étranger. Pour former les techniciens, il faut qu'on aie au moins à sa disposition un bon bâtiment et l'équipement indispensable. Comme ~~le~~ le pays est trop pauvre (mettons : trop peu développé, économiquement) pour payer tout cela, il faut que l'aide vienne de l'extérieur.

Donc : grandes subsides de l'Unesco, de l'Uno et de riches institutions

Autres travaux

L'annonce de mon arrivée en Ecuador a eu comme résultat que beaucoup d'imprimeries officielles, sémi-officielles et privées se sont adressées à moi, afin d'obtenir des rapports sur leurs installations et les moyens de les améliorer.

Jusqu'à présent j'ai accepté d'aider pendant mes loisirs l'imprimerie des laboratoires "Life", institution privée qui fait beaucoup de bien au pays. Elle a donné 5000 sucres au Colegio Central Técnico. Ik va sans dire que je ne toucherai aucun salaire de cette maison.

Je viens de terminer un rapport sur l'état actuel de l'Imprimerie du Ministère de l'Education et je travaille au budget qui, une fois accepté, pourra mettre en état convenable cet atelier. En ce moment elle est d'une pauvreté inconcevable.

Dernièrement je me suis occupé à écrire un rapport sur l'Imprimerie de l'Université Centrale, qui se trouve dans une situation légèrement meilleure que celle du ministère mentionné.

VIA AEREA



REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR

Comisión Nacional Corresponsiente
de la UNESCO

-5-

D'autre part on a sollicité mon assistance de la part de l'Instituto Geografica Militar, du je me propose de donner des cours d'esthétique cartographique.

Je vous signale qu'il vient d'arriver à Quito, comme expert-imprimeur de l'Uno, Mr Howard Pringle, de Washinton, chargé de réorganiser l'Imprimerie du Ministère de l'Intérieur (Ministerio del Gobierno).

A handwritten signature in cursive script, likely belonging to the author of the letter, written over a horizontal line.

Quito, le 29 février 1952



REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR

Comisión Nacional Corresponsable
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RAPPORT BIMENSUEL (Période: 1 mars
au 30 avril 1952) établi par
Alexandre A.M. Stols
Expert en Arts Graphiques de la Mis-
sion d'Assistance Technique de la
UNESCO-OIT à QUITO (Ecuador).

OBJET DE MA MISSION

Transformer la section graphique de Colegio Central Técnico, à Quito, en section graphique du futur "Centro de Demostración de Educación Técnica".

Conseiller le Gouvernement de l'Equateur en matière typographique.

TRAVAUX EFFECTUÉS

On a terminé la restauration des locaux de la section graphique du Colegio Central Técnico. Comme malheureusement ce Colegio ne dispose pas de fonds en ce moment, on n'a pas encore pu monter un nouveau engrenage à la grande presse, ni réparer les trois presses à bras. Pour la même raison on n'a pas encore pu monter la caméra de la section photogravure dans la nouvelle chambre obscure.

On travaille actuellement avec la nouvelle petite presse typographique, mais sa capacité est petite.

On a reçu une petite quantité de nouveaux caractères. Seule, la maison "El Dia" possède une installation Monotype à Quito et nous dépendons d'elle. Elle a fondu ces caractères avec le métal que nous avons fourni nous-mêmes. Malheureusement depuis un certain temps le moteur de la fondeuse de "El Dia" est déréglé, et cette firme ne semble pas disposer d'argent pour faire réparer le moteur ou en acheter un nouveau. On fait actuellement tourner la fondeuse... à la main, et on n'obtient qu'une infime production.

Dans la section photogravure du Colegio nous faisons actuellement des clichés. Pour faire des clichés à trame fine, on a besoin de quelques produits chimiques. Le Colegio ne disposant actuellement de la somme de ... 4 dollars pour acheter ce matériel, j'ai avancé cette petite somme. Je vous signale ceci pour vous montrer l'extrême pauvreté de l'institut auquel je donne le plupart de mon temps.

D'autre part je m'occupe du programme de l'enseignement graphique du Colegio. Ensemble avec Mr Alfred Canney, membre de notre mission de la part de l'OIT, expert en éducation technique, j'élabore un programme pour ma section.

Nous éprouvons ici de grandes difficultés. D'une part en Ecuador, jusqu'à présent, on n'a donné suffisamment d'importance aux travaux pratiques (les ateliers sont souvent vides).

D'autre part on commence, à notre avis, trop tard avec les cours de spécialisation. Une autre difficulté provient du fait que les inspecteurs du Ministère de l'Education ont élaboré un nouveau programme trop surchargé (45 heures de cours par semaine: 5 journées à 9 heures, trop de cours en matières peu utiles aux élèves qui n'ont qu'une formation d'enseignement première, pas assez de cours indispensables à la formation technique et à la spécialisation à partir de la troisième année scolaire). Il sera indispensable à convaincre les autorités équatoriennes des défauts de leur système et d'obtenir le



REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR

Comisión Nacional Corresponsable
de la UNESCO

le changement de ce programme. Il ne s'agit pas ici de forcer le caractère national du système d'éducation; un programme d'enseignement technique est également applicable à Quito qu'à Paris ou à Chicago. Il s'agit d'organiser l'enseignement technique d'une manière qui permet de former les futurs techniciens du pays. Nous devons évidemment travailler à Quito avec l'équipement qui existe au Colegio. Mais j'ai formé un projet qui permettra de faire travailler les élèves dans quelques institutions semi-officielles (comme la Casa de la Cultura) et privées (imprimeries de journaux). Déjà j'ai eu des pourparlers à ce sujet, qui ont l'air de pouvoir aboutir.

En dehors de mes travaux au COLEGIO CENTRAL TÉCNICO, je me suis occupé des imprimeries suivantes:

1. LABORATORIOS "LIFE"; terminé mon rapport et mes projets d'amélioration. Cette maison est pleine de bonne volonté et dispose de moyens financiers. J'espère donc de pouvoir réorganiser cette imprimerie.
2. UNIVERSIDAD CENTRAL; terminé mon rapport; travaille aux projets d'amélioration. Ce rapport sera discuté avec le Recteur de l'Université et avec le Doyen de la Faculté des Lettres.
3. MINISTERE DE L'EDUCATION; terminé mon rapport, travaille à l'élaboration d'un budget pour une meilleure installation. D'autre part, comme je vous l'ai signalé dans mon rapport du 29 février 1952, il se trouve à Quito un expert en organisation d'imprimeries gouvernementales, de la part de l'ONU, Mr Howard Stingle. Mr Stingle est en train d'élaborer un projet de coordination ou de concentration des imprimeries officielles (chaque ~~MINISTRE~~ ministère possède sa propre imprimerie). J'avais d'ailleurs suggéré déjà cette concentration il y a quatre mois.

Si la réorganisation de Mr Stingle aura lieu, mon projet n'aura pas de chance de réalisation. Mais comme le Gouvernement manque de ressources financières...

EQUIPEMENT

Comme je l'ai signalé dans mon rapport annuel du 29 février 1952, j'ai demandé à M. Paul Deperon, chef de la Mission de l'ONU à Quito, de procurer au Colegio Central Técnico l'équipement moderne qui manque. Je ne sais pas encore si nous allons l'obtenir.

D'autre part j'ai écrit une lettre au nouveau Ministre de l'Éducation, Sr. Chavez, pour attirer son attention sur l'état actuel du département graphique du Colegio, et pour demander un grand effort de la part de Gouvernement de l'Équateur, afin de réaliser la transformation de Colegio Central Técnico en Centre de Démonstration. Mais je crains que le budget limité du Ministre ne donne aucun espoir. Dans un mois le peuple équatorien doit choisir un nouveau président de la république ainsi que les nouveaux membres du sénat et de la chambre. Un nouveau ministère sera formé. Le développement du



REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR

Comisión Nacional Corresponsable
de la UNESCO

-3-

Colegio Central Técnico dépendra en grande partie de l'aide financier du nouveau Gouvernement.

Je suppose que mes collègues de l'OIT de notre mission envoient leurs rapports à Genève. Si le développement des autres sections du Colegio Central Técnico vous intéresse, il sera intéressant pour vous de demander ces rapports à L'OIT, si vous ne les recevez déjà automatiquement.

Au sujet de l'évaluation du travail futur et de l'information publique je n'ai rien de nouveau à dire, et je n'ai pas de suggestions spéciales à faire.

Vous voyez que les difficultés ne manquent pas, mais je reste optimiste.

Quito (Ecuador), le 30 avril 1952

(Alexandre A.M. STOLS).

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT

March-August 1952.

From A.A.M. Stols

Expert in Graphic Arts

Unesco-Mission, Quito (Ecuador)

1. Work done

- a. Building. The seven rooms of the Graphic Department of the Colegio Central Técnico may be considered as finished. Though one could wish more and better painting, there are no funds to pay for improvements.
- b. Equipment. The big press has been repaired, though up to now there has been no opportunity to instal the clutch, projected by Mr Antoine Llor, expert in Industrial Mechanics. The small new press (bought by the Colegio before I arrived in Quito) does not produce good results and efforts are being made to improve it. The hand-presses have not yet been repaired (no funds) but the old paper cutter has been fixed up. The rest of the new type is now in the possession of the Colegio but the quality is bad. A fair quantity of smaller type (8,10,12 point) is needed for composition by hand (demonstration material).
The linotype, though more or less repaired by the operator, cannot produce good work, due to its age (50 years). Approximately 2500 dollars worth of repair parts are needed. The photo-engraving section is now in operation in the new rooms. The proof-press has been repaired. It has not been possible to make good tone-blocks and there are no facilities for making blocks for two or more colors. Since photo-engraving processes are very bad in the whole country as reflected in the state of printing for publicity -and publicity is the prime stimulus to economic development of the country- it is proposed that the Ecuadorian Government make an arrangement with Unesco, to send an Expert in Photo-engraving to the Colegio Central Técnico. The photo-engraving department is in need of further equipment. Some equipment has been requested through Unesco (see letter of June 28, 1952).
- c. Education. I have been a member of the "Tribunal" for the bachelor-examinations of the pupils in the Graphic Arts of the Colegio Central Técnico. The results are very good, since Ecuadorians seem to have a perfect memory and learn everything by heart. But there is some question as to their aptitude for independent thinking.
- d. UNiversidad Central. The first report on the Press of the Universidad Central in Quito has been studied by the Dean of the Faculty of Letters &c. A second, more elaborate report on the administration, the printing department and the publishing department has been prepared. This report is now in the hands of the Dean.

- e. Ministerio de Educación. No reaction from the Minister regarding the report on the Press of the Ministry has been received.
- f. Equipment Colegio Central Técnico. The report on the equipment of the Graphic Department of the Colegio Central Técnico has received no answer from the Minister of Education.
- g. Laboratorios "Life". This report has been received very favorably by the Board of Directors. (They wished to pay for the services of the expert, which of course was refused!) As soon as Dr. Ottolenghi is back from Europe, the Press will be reorganised in conformity with the report.
The results of work, since the last report, are very satisfactory from a technical and an esthetical point of view.
- h. Exhibition. An exhibition of books printed by the expert in the Netherlands and of other demonstration material will be held at the Casa de la Cultura from August 18 - September. A series of lectures on typography has been planned from October 1952 on.
- i. Reorganisation of the Education in Graphic Arts. The Minister of Education has received, on his request, an elaborate report and suggestions regarding the reorganisation of education in graphic arts.
- j. National Commission for the reorganisation of Technical (Industrial) Education. The expert in Graphic Arts has been nominated, by the Minister, to member in this commission which meets twice a week.
- k. Work at the Talleres Graficas Nacionales. The personal request of His Exo. Don Galo Plaza Lasso, President of the Republic, the expert in Graphic Arts made the lay-out of the 5th volume of his "Informes". After three weeks of intense labour this project had to be given up, as the Gerente of this printing-establishment did not follow instructions. The President has been informed that the expert in Graphic Arts cannot continue collaborating on this project.
- l. Casa de la Cultura. The lay-out as planned for a book of verse written by Elba Fábregas, was made by the expert in Graphic Arts. The printing at the Casa de la Cultura (done independently) is poor. The cover was a complete failure, since the Gerente did not follow this lay-out. The author had a new cover printed at the Editorial Colón, as the Casa de la Cultura did not wish to correct the mistake...
- m. United Nations- Government of Ecuador. The Minister of Education has informed that an amount of 300.000 US dollars would be given by UNO to the Colegio Central Técnico, part of which would be used for the Graphic Department. A list of equipment for this Graphic Department was made at the request of the Minister of Education.
Dr John Taylor and Mr Malcolm S. Adiseshiah, during their visit, advised that the sum of US dollar 300.000 for equipment does not exist.

1. Reports. Bimonthly reports have been sent to Unesco. A Semi-Annual Report (Jan.1 - June 30) was prepared for the Government. Several reports, a budget for 1953 and different proposals for the improvement of the Mission as far as concerns the Graphic Arts Section at the Colegio Central Técnico have been made to the Head of the Mission.

2. Evaluation of Work to be done.

- a. Equipment. The equipment of the Graphic Department of the Colegio Central Técnico has to be brought up to ^alevel, which will permit the teaching of typography and photo-engraving according to the economic necessities of the country.
A request has been forwarded to Unesco for some small equipment in the amount of about 2100 US dollars. This being part of the 10.000 US dollars given by Unesco to the Colegio Central Técnico.
- b. Building. The building needs more repairs. It is hoped that the new government can do something about this matter after the 1st of September.
- c. Programs. The curricula for education in printing and photo-engraving need improvement. They are established by law. As long as the Law is not changed, no improvement is possible. The present Minister of Education intends to make changes in the Law.(Cf. point i., section 1.).
- d. New Expert. An Expert in phot-engraving added to the Mission, could do excellent work, not only in the Colegio Central Técnico, but in the whole country.(Cf. point b., section 1.).

3. Personal Remarks.

- a. During his visit to Quito Mr Malcolm S. Adiseshiah advised that my contract will be renewed for another year (till the 24th of October 1953).
- b. Equipment should not be given to the Colegio Central Técnico, unless an expert in Graphic Arts is actually on duty in the Colegio, as the personal there has to learn how to handle it. Otherwise Unesco (or eventually UNO) should reclaim the equipment, which a couple of months after the ~~expert's~~ departure of the expert will fall into a state of ruin.



REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR

MISION AYUDA TECNICA
UNESCO — OIT.BI-MONTHLY REPORT

September - October 1952

from: A.A.M. Stols,
Expert in Graphic Arts,
UNESCO Mission,
QUITO (Ecuador).

I. WORK DONE

- a. Building. Some further small repairs have been made in the workshops of the Graphic Department of the Colegio Central Técnico. The electrical installation, however, is very bad, but the budget does not allow for the making of a new installation, though the danger of fire by short circuit is not imaginary.
- b. Equipment. The Chief of Mission has received notice from the Custom officials, that the inks, ordered in Hamburg for the Colegio Central Técnico, have arrived in Quito. The Chief of Mission received information from Mr. Gaston Lambot, T.A. Purchase Officer, Purchase and Stores Department, Unesco, Paris, that articles have been ordered from Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester 4, N.Y. Up to now these articles have not been received.

The Chief of Mission has received confirmation re equipment ordered with American Wood Type Mfg. Co., New York; Printers Supply Co., New York, but confirmation from the National Paper & Type Company, New York, has not been received. (Cf. letter of 28 June 1952 from A.A.M. Stols to Head, Technical Assistance Direction, Paris.)

The expert in graphic arts is looking forward to receiving this equipment, which is absolutely indispensable for his work in the Colegio Central Técnico.

- c. Education. The Colegio Central Técnico has been on vacation until the 13th of October 1952. In the meantime the new Government is reorganizing the College, and the making of new programmes is under way. (Cf. point 3 of this report).
- d. University Press (Universidad Central, Quito). The expert in Graphic Arts has written two reports on the reorganization of the University Press, but up to now has received no answer from the Rector.
- e. Press of the Ministry of Education. The expert in Graphic Arts has written a report, but has received no answer from the Minister. The expert has heard, that it is the intention of the Minister to move the Press of the Ministry to the Colegio Central Técnico, but there exist many difficulties in the realisation of this project.



REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR

MINISTERIO DE EDUCACION PUBLICA

- f. National Commission for the Reorganization of Technical Education. The expert in Graphic Arts has been a member of the Commission, which has been working until the first weeks of the new Government. Results could not be obtained, owing to the obstruction made by several members of this Commission. The new Minister is reorganizing the Commission with the help of the technical experts of the UNESCO Mission and it is hoped that in the future, better results may be obtained.
- g. National Printing Office. The advice given to the National Printing Office by the expert in Graphic Arts, and asked for by the former President of the Republic, Señor Don Galo Plaza Iasso, has been ignored. The expert has informed the former President of this matter, and has received a letter from the secretary of the President presenting excuses.
- h. Exhibition of Modern Fine Printing. The expert in Graphic Arts arranged in the Casa de la Cultura Ecuatoriana an exhibition of Modern Fine Printing from 18 August 1952 - 1 September 1952. It was inaugurated by Dr. Rafael Alvarado (now ex-) Secretary of the National Commission of UNESCO in Ecuador. The exhibition was visited by hundreds of people interested in Graphic Arts and was sponsored by the Ministry of Education, the Casa de la Cultura, the Association of Master Printers and the Syndicate of Workers in Graphic Arts. The Press has given much attention to this exhibition and has emphasized the profit that Ecuador can take of the presence of the expert in the country.
- i. Series of Lectures on Graphic Arts October-November 1952. Sponsored by the authorities, mentioned sub. h. the expert in Graphic Arts is giving a series of 16 lectures in the Universidad Central. His lectures are given in Spanish. The number of students varies between 200 and 50, and there is a nucleus of serious students who attend these lectures with very much interest (master-printers, workers, artists, students).
- j. President Galo Plaza Iasso, 1947-1952. On August 20, 1952, the President of the Republic received the expert in Graphic Arts and expressed his gratitude for the work done in the country.
- k. Reports to UNESCO. The last report to UNESCO was the Semi-Annual Report, March-August 1952.

2. EVALUATION OF WORK TO BE DONE

In the present period of reorganization of the Colegio Central Técnico and of the Technical (Industrial) Education in general, it is very difficult to evaluate the work to be done. This work does not depend on the goodwill of the expert, but on the financial help which the Government of Ecuador will be able to give to the Colegio. The Head of the Mission and the expert in Graphic Arts have elaborated a very modest budget which has been presented to the Budget Commission of the House of Commons and the Senate, and it is hoped that this budget will be accepted. The history of the Central Technical College since September 1, 1952 (beginning of the new Government) is given in point 3 of this Report.

3. THE NEW GOVERNMENT AND THE COLEGIO CENTRAL TÉCNICO

(October 1952)

On the night of August 31 (September 1, Señor Ben Gato Plaza Iasso), Constitutional President of the Republic, handed over the Presidency to Señor Dr. Don. José María Velasco Ibarra, who had obtained the majority of votes in the June elections. On the 1st of September the names of the new Ministers were published. The main functionaries of the Ministry of Education are:

Dr. José Martínez Cede, Minister of Education
Dr. Víctor Chiriboga Tarín, Subsecretary of Education
Señor Manuel Utreras Gómez, Director-General of Education

On the same day, a delegation of the Unión Nacional de Educadores (UNE) was received by these officials. It is interesting to note among the members of the delegation was Señor Osilo Aguilar, sub-director of the Colegio Central Técnico.

The Minister of Education and several members of the House of Commons and of the senate paid a visit to the Colegio Central Técnico on 4 September. On the same day "El Comercio" published an interview with the subsecretary of Education, in which the policy of the new Ministry was indicated: the spirit of the education in Ecuador has to be essentially lay.

Two days later, an article appeared in "El Comercio", announcing that the Minister, after having consulted the President of the Republic, is trying to obtain a loan in order to build schools and to give to the Colegio Central Técnico special mechanical equipment, which will have to serve for the repair of all the cars belonging to the Government.

On the 11th of September, the members of the UNESCO/ILO Mission were officially presented to the Minister of Education. Later in the evening they had the opportunity to meet, for the first time, the President of the Republic, Dr. José María Velasco Ibarra, who expressed his satisfaction about the work the Mission is doing in the country and he promised his help.

A few days later, at the inauguration of the "Colegio Normal Juan Montalvo" the Minister of Education insisted on the fact that political ideas, either from left or right, have to be kept out of the schools.

On the 30th of September, the Minister of Education announced, that he had decided to effect various changes and suspensions of directive authorities and professors of the Colegio Central Técnico. The reason is, that the Ministry is in the possession of documents, denouncing that this Colegio has been a centre of communist agitation ("se ha constituido en un centro de agitación comunista") and that the work of the UNESCO in this college has been obstructed ("que se ha venido obstaculizando la labor que quiere desarrollar la UNESCO en este establecimiento, con perjuicio para el país").

The same evening, the papers announced that a new Director of the Colegio Central Técnico had been nominated: Capitán Napoleón Zabala, industrial engineer, who graduated in Santiago de Chile.

1 October 1952: The papers published the "Acuerdo Ministerial No. 109" of the 30th September, dictated by the Minister of Education, by which, after six points of consideration, five professors of the Colegio Central Técnico, amongst which were suspended Sr. Aurelio Odilo Aguilar (sub-Director of this college and member of the board of the Unión Nacional de Educadores) and Sr. José Campuzano (professor of linotype at the Colegio Central Técnico) and a number of changes were made: amongst others: nominating Capitán Ing. Napoleón Zabala Anda as Director, and nominating the ex-Director Dr. José Antonio Gándara professor of chemistry at the Colegio Central Técnico.

In the session of the Senate, the "Senador Funcional por la Educación Pública", Dr. Alfredo Pérez Guerrero (Rector of the Universidad Central, Quito), expressed the fact, that he had to learn by reading the newspapers that a reorganization of the Colegio Central Técnico had been made, and he asked the Minister of Education to inform the Congress as soon as possible - and if possible on the same day - why and for what legal reasons various professors of this college had been separated ("separados") from their charge; if in each case the "Ley de Escalafón del Magisterio" has been observed, and if the professors, to whom new destinations have been given, had accepted or not.

The newspapers of the country have given ample attention to the reorganization of the Colegio Central Técnico.

Dr. Antonio Gándara, ex-director of the Colegio Central Técnico personally told the expert in Graphic Arts, that he had resigned completely, not only as a director, but as a professor of the College as well.

Dr. Antonio Gándara is well known to Mr. Adiseshiah, through the latter's two visits to Quito. He has always done his utmost to help the UNESCO experts in every field. Dr. Gándara has always wanted to get rid of the element among the professors who undermined the moral situation of the Colegio, but could never obtain the support of the former Ministers. The documents presented by him to the ex-Minister, Dr. Cueva Tamariz, have even disappeared from the Record office of the Ministry....

3 October 1952 : "El Comercio" published an article on Dr. Antonio Gándara in which is declared, that he is not a member of a political party of extremist tendency (like the Communist Party) and that he will not accept the nomination of professor of chemistry at the Colegio Central Técnico.

Another article states that the suspended and replaced professors and masters have formed a Committee of Defence: President: Sr. Odilo Aguilar. They pretend that the new Director of the Colegio Central Técnico, at the time he was a professor of this Colegio, had been suspended by the same professors who have been suspended recently.

The Minister of Education declared, on the same day, to the Press, that no professor has been separated from the Colegio, with exception of one master, who had no title. Only suspensions have been made according to the "Ley de Escalafón del Magisterio".

The Minister sent a communication to the Congress explaining the suspensions and the changes (3 October 1952.)

The Congress decided to ask the Minister to attend a meeting of the Congress in order to explain his decision (7 October 1952).

Difficulties in Guayaquil prevent the "Unión Nacional de Educadores" from meeting in that town; therefore the Second Congress will meet in Ambato on 12 October 1952. The delegate from the Province of Pichincha is, amongst others, Sr. Odilo Aguilar.

Sr. Cordoves, member of the House of Commons (Diputado) asked the Congress to invite the Minister of Education to give further explanations (13 Oct. 1952).

On October 14, 1952, the Minister of Education made a long statement before the National Congress.

The Minister read a declaration based upon a denunciation of the ex-Director of the Colegio Central Técnico about 1) economic aspects (dilapidation of funds and malversations), 2) disciplinary aspects, 3) propaganda made by professors and masters in favour of a determined ideology, 4) resistance to the work of UNESCO and IIO in the Colegio.

A press cutting (Comercio 15.10.1952) about the Minister's declaration has been attached to this report.

It is interesting to note that the Minister of Education has in his files grave denunciations about political and sexual misbehaviour of Sr. Odilo Aguilar.

A new Inspector General of the Colegio Central Técnico has been nominated: Sr. Luis Felipe Castro. (Comercio, 15.10.52).

In the meantime the Expert in Technical Education and the three experts attached to the Colegio Central Técnico have had several meetings with the new director, Sr. Napoleón Zabala. It has been decided that for the present term, the old programmes of the Colegio will be maintained. The Expert in Technical Education will present a new programme which, if accepted by the Ministry of Education, will be applied to the College from the second term on.

Before presenting the new programme to the Minister the Expert in Technical Education will discuss his project with the three technical experts of the Mission.

The Colegio Central Técnico has still not been able to improve the equipment. As long as the Government cannot improve the situation, the work of the technical experts can only give poor results. The experts are doing what they can, and are giving outside the Colegio Central Técnico every technical assistance, which may improve the economic condition of the country. It is, however, not the principal assignment of the experts!



REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR

6.

MINISTERIO DE EDUCACION PUBLICA

4. VISIT COLEGIO TECNICO "SIMON BOLIVAR" IN GUAYAQUIL

The expert in Graphic Arts has paid a visit to the Colegio Técnico "Simón Bolívar" in Guayaquil and especially the Printing Department. This department consists of a very old small press and a handful of type. The shop has been rented to a private person, and is of no use to the Colegio Técnico.

Further details about this technical college have been given to the Director of Technical Assistance of UNESCO in the bi-monthly report of Mr. André Chavanne, Expert in Electricity of the UNESCO Mission in Ecuador.

QUITO, 31 October 1952

The Expert in Graphic Arts



REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR

MISION AYUDA TECNICA
UNESCO — OIT.

16 DEC 1952

Rec.:
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CORREO AEREO

For In REPORT OF THE EXPERT IN TECHNICAL EDUCATION

September - October 1952

Answered by:

1. Summer Courses at the Central University

The Expert in Technical Education completed in mid-September a series of 12 lectures on "Some Aspects of English Life", given at the request of the Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy, Science and Letters, in the Central University of Quito.

2. National Commission on Technical Education

The Commission set up by the last Minister of Education held 10 meetings, of which the Expert in Technical Education attended all but one. The Commission was not well composed and little progress was made, mainly because of the lack of knowledge of the subject on the part of, and the tactics pursued by, some members.

Shortly after taking office the present Minister of Education dissolved this Commission, on the grounds that it was not well composed, and he has recently set up a new Commission whose membership is more suited to the work in hand.

3. Central Technical College

During the greater part of the period under review the College was closed for the long vacation and work was mainly confined to discussions with the Director on problems connected with the College.

The Expert in Technical Education drew up a number of new syllabuses and a plan of studies, and these are now being used as a basis for discussion in the new Commission.

Shortly after coming into office the present Minister, not being satisfied with the state of affairs at the College made changes. The Director was reduced to the position of teacher of Chemistry and at once resigned; five members of the staff were "suspended" for 30 days, which means dismissal, and twelve others were transferred to other posts. Because of these changes the College could not be opened at the appointed time.

The new director is a young army captain who is also an engineer. The Expert in Technical Education and the other members of the mission engaged in this field have established good relations with him, and feel that if he remains in the post more order will be brought into all aspects of the College work.

4. Recruitment and Training of Technical Teachers

The expert in Technical Education has also drawn up a plan for the recruitment and improvement of technical and workshop teachers. The plan includes suggestions for :

1. Salary scales
2. Giving credit in salary scales for time spent in industry
3. Awarding of 2 certificates in teaching to Technical Teachers and Trade Instructors which would enable them to proceed to higher points on the salary scales.



REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR

2.

MISION AYUDA TECNICA
UNESCO — OIT.

5. Other Work

The present Minister has given sanction for the Expert in Technical Education to visit other parts of the country to visit Technical Colleges, and this journey will be made as soon as the necessary funds are available.



REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR

Misión de Ayuda Técnica
UNESCO—OIT.

BI-MONTHLY REPORT

November/December 1952.

from: A.A.M. Stols,
Expert in Graphic Arts,
UNESCO Mission,
QUITO (Ecuador).

I. WORK DONE

- a. Equipment. The Chief of Mission has received confirmation re equipment ordered. Part of this equipment is in the customs in Guayaquil, but the Ecuadorean officials are very slow in obtaining customs liberations, so that the Mission is still waiting for it.
- b. Education. The Expert in Graphic Arts, being at the same time teacher at the Colegio Central Técnico, is giving lessons in History of Printing and in Technology, and will continue to do so until the end of the school year.
- c. National Commission for the Reorganization of Technical Education The new Minister of Education has nominated a new commission of which (a.o.) the four experts of our Mission are members. This commission is now doing good and quick work; the technical colleges will form "practicos" and "tecnicos" and the discussion about the "practicos" has come to an end.
- d. Lectures in the Universidad Central. The expert in Graphic Arts has given a series of 16 lectures during October and November. Through these lectures he has been able to form more than a dozen local experts, who are going to help him in the organisation of a new series of lectures and courses.
- e. New Course in Graphic Arts in the Universidad Central. As a result of the lectures, mentioned sub. d, the expert in Graphic Arts has been approached by the Casa de la Cultura, the Universidad Central, the Syndicate of Master Printers and the Syndicate of Workers in the Graphic Industry to organise a complete course in Graphic Arts.

From January - June 30, the expert will be director of these courses and deliver lectures on 6 different subjects. The lectures on the other subjects will be delivered by the local experts, mentioned sub. d.

As soon as the Analytic Programme is printed, a copy will be forwarded to UNESCO TAD in Paris.

- f. A Study on Apprenticeship in Graphic Arts. In order to obtain quicker and better results in educating future workmen in the field of Graphic Arts than is at present possible in the poorly equipped technical colleges, the expert has written a study on



REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR

Misión de Ayuda Técnico
UNESCO—OIT.

apprenticeship (combining work in workshops with supplementary courses in technical colleges). This study will be printed by the Casa de la Cultura and distributed to authorities who are supposed to be interested in the apprenticeship system.

- g. Other work in the Cultural Field. The expert has agreed to give a series of lectures on "History of European Civilisation and its influence in Latin America" during the last term of the year at the Universidad Central (April- July) on the condition that he has enough spare time in which to do so.
- h. Reports to UNESCO. The last report to UNESCO was the Bi-Monthly Report September-October 1952.

II. EVALUATION OF WORK TO BE DONE

- a. Equipment. As soon as all the equipment, ordered in 1952, is in the building of the Colegio Central Técnico, the expert will need six weeks or two months to rearrange the workshops.
- b. Commission Reorganisation Technical Education. Though the reorganisation of education in graphic arts may be finished in January 1953, the elaboration of programmes will take at least a month. The expert in graphic arts will assist the other experts in their work in the Commission.
- c. New Courses in Graphic Arts. These new courses will be given from January until the 1st of July 1953.
- d. System of Apprenticeship. If the authorities show interest in the organisation of an apprenticeship system, the expert in Graphic Arts will have the opportunity of giving his advice until the end of his contract (23 October 1953). In order to finish the organisation, it may be necessary to send an I.L.O. expert (Manpower Division) later on.

III. SUGGESTIONS

- a. The expert has asked UNESCO to send a certain number of books, film pictures, film strips on education in the different fields of graphic arts.
- b. As neither UNESCO nor the Government will have the possibility of providing technical colleges with full equipment, UNESCO or UNTAA New York could perhaps contact Point IV Authorities and try to create interest in establishing two good technical colleges in Ecuador (Quito and Guayaquil).

Quito, 31 December 1952.

The Expert in Graphic Arts.



REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR

Misión de Ayuda Técnica
UNESCO—OIT.

ANNUAL REPORT

(Covering March 1, 1952, through February
28, 1953)

from: A.A.M. Stols,
Expert in Printing
UNESCO Mission
Quito. Ecuador.

1. Previous "Annual Report"

The first Annual Report covered the period 19 November 1951 (date of my arrival in Quito) to 29 February 1952.

2. Object of appointment

(a) To reform and organise the graphic section of the Colegio Central Técnico of Quito into a Demonstration Centre of graphic arts. After the visit of Dr. John Taylor and Dr. Malcolm Adiseshiah to Quito, the instructions were changed. There is no longer any question of a "demonstration centre", but of "a good printing department of a technical college".

(b) To assist the Government in the field of printing.

3. Condition of the building of the Colegio central Técnico.

Though the general condition of the building is still very bad, the seven rooms of the Graphic Department had been arranged by the expert at the beginning of this Annual Report 1952/1953.

The electrical installation is very primitive and fire-risk is not excluded. The administration of the Colegio has no funds to improve this situation.

4. Equipment

The Government has done nothing to improve the equipment since the expert has been working in the Colegio.

From UNESCO the expert obtained some demonstration material and equipment. It takes a long time to arrive in Quito, and it mostly stays for several months in the customs in Guayaquil (the harbour of Ecuador), and the Government gives assistance to obtain liberation of taxes and transport to Quito only after a great number of visits to officials, which causes a great loss of time. Part of the UNESCO equipment is still on the way.

5. Technical Books for teachers and pupils

Both teachers and pupils belong to the economically weak part of the population and cannot buy books. The expert spent a long time in correspondence with Spain and South American countries in order to find out about titles of books, which could be of help to teachers and pupils. After ordering these books with UNESCO Paris, the expert has been informed that UNESCO cannot provide these books as the project has to be brought to an end on June 30 1953.

The expert is now receiving technical books in English, ordered in the United States. As, however, neither teachers nor students understand this language, only the illustrations in these books are of assistance to the lectures of the expert.



REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR

Misión de Ayuda Técnica
UNESCO—OIT.

The expert personally brought a great deal of demonstration material to Quito which has been exhibited several times and is constantly used in his lectures in Colegio and University.

There exists no possibility of mimeographing the lectures of the expert, as no adequate secretarial help is available and the mimeograph has still not arrived. For the same reason the expert has not had the opportunity to publish his study on "How to reorganise a workshop in the most efficient way", as suggested in your T.A. letter No. 31.77.62 of 26 August 1952.

N.B. It would be an important contribution if UNESCO could arrange for a "Bibliography of Text-books for Technical Colleges in Latin-America", and give assistance in the sections where textbooks are not available (books on printing, especially on Linotype).

6. Work in the Colegio

The expert, except for delivering his lectures at the Colegio, is keeping the shops in order, as far as possible. He is assisting in printing work for private firms, commissioned to the Colegio. It is not exceptional that he has to make payments from his own pocket in order to keep the presses running, as the Colegio has no funds.

The expert has received in the last year, visits from Mr. Galo Plaza, President of the Republic until 31 August 1952, and from Dr. José María Velasco Ibarra, President since 1 September 1952, who both promised to improve the situation of the Colegio. Nothing has happened since.

7. Work to be done

It is very difficult to evaluate the "work to be done", as the negotiations and conferences with the Government about local contributions and support of the Project consist only of words and promises, never in funds. Every possible step has been taken to overcome the problems of lack of equipment (the most urgent problem) but no results whatsoever have been obtained by the expert. The eternal excuse is the Government's budgetary situation, but the expert, now being informed about the use and abuse of the Government's resources, knows that it is the complete lack of interest which is the real cause of nothing being done to improve the situation of the Colegio or of Technical Education in general.

8. Reports on and work in other Printing Establishments

- In his bi-monthly reports the expert has given information about his work in:
- (a) Laboratorios "Life". Excellent results have been obtained.
 - (b) Press of the Universidad Central. Although the expert has written two elaborate reports, not even an answer has been obtained from the Rector or from the Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy!
 - (c) The Press of the Ministry of Education. The expert has never heard about his report to the Ministry!



REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR

-3-

Misión de Ayuda Técnico
UNESCO—OIT.

- (d) Press of the Casa de la Cultura Ecuatoriana. The expert is in close touch with the Director and the technical personnel of this press, and is obtaining good results, as far as the ugly types permit.

9. Methods of teaching techniques

The expert has given his close attention to :

- (a) The teaching of students in the Colegio Central Técnico. Owing to the lack of adequate equipment the lessons are mostly theoretical. Only the photo-engraving department is fairly well equipped. The hand-composition department lacks good type, the linotype is very old, and there is only a small mechanical press available, the big press being too old to utilise;
- (b) that fact that presently no complete education in graphic arts can be given in the Colegio. He therefore has elaborated a study on Apprenticeship, combining work in private printing houses with lessons in a Colegio. This study has been finished since the end of December 1952 and the Casa de la Cultura agreed to print it. Probably in March 1953 the expert will be able to send copies of this study to you;
- (c) the cultural extension and perfection of workers in graphic arts. After a frustrated attempt to organise a Summer Course in the Casa de la Cultura in 1952, the expert has been more successful in arranging a series of lectures for workers in graphic arts in the last three monthly term of 1952 in the Universidad Central (Faculty of Philosophy and Literature). He himself lectured on nearly the whole field of the graphic arts and had the opportunity of creating enthusiasm amongst the most gifted of the workers. With the assistance of a University professor, the expert in Electricity of the Mission, a local expert in photography and a selected group of local workers (who have been attending his lectures in 1952) the expert has had the opportunity to organise a "Curso de Extension Cultural de las Artes Gráficas y Perfeccionamiento de Trabajadores", which was ceremoniously inaugurated by the Subsecretary of Education, the Director-general of the Casa de la Cultura and the expert in January 1953. The lectures now attract a large group of students and it may be said that they obtain excellent results. cf. press cuttings;
- (d) the question of scholarships. In accordance with the Project, I.L.O. scholarships for workers have been awarded. For the first time in the history of scholarships in Ecuador, the scholarships have not been the subjects of favouritism. They have been awarded, after strong selection and examination of the capacities of the workers, to those workers who deserved them. The expert has assisted the I.L.O. expert in this matter. cf. press-cuttings.

10. Reorganisation of Technical Education.

In 1952, a Committee was nominated by the Ministry of Education in order to reorganise the Technical Education. A great deal of time has been given to the meetings of this Committee, but no results have been obtained, owing to the political opinions of several Ecuadorian members.



REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR

Misión de Ayuda Técnica
UNESCO—OIT.

-4-

The new Government of President Velasco Ibarra has reorganised the Committee but there cannot be any question of reorganising Technical Education in general. After long and painful meetings of the Committee, under the presidency of the new director of the Colegio Central Técnico, a young captain-engineer, the four experts of the UNESCO/ILO Mission have obtained but poor results - on paper only - regarding a system for the Colegio Central Técnico. The local experts are very much influenced by a Chilean system of Technical Education and do not want to listen to the sound and carefully studied suggestions of the UNESCO/ILO experts; it is very depressing to work in this Committee.

Owing to the fact that the Government does not seem willing to provide the Technical Colleges with adequate equipment, and pay better salaries to the teachers (so that they do not leave the Colleges as soon as they find better paid jobs in private industry) the problem of the reorganisation of technical education seems to be an academic question only.

11. History of Printing in Ecuador

In order to understand the development of printing industry in Ecuador, the expert has been studying the history of graphic arts since printing was introduced into the country (+ 1755). As time is lacking to study the history of the 19th and 20th centuries as well, the expert is now writing an extensive history of the first presses from 1755 to 1800. It will be published by the Casa de la Cultura, if finished before the expert leaves the country. This history of printing in the 19th and 20th centuries is not very complicated, and Carlos E. Sanchez' book "La Imprenta en el Ecuador" gives good information on the subject from which conclusions may be drawn about the insufficient technical development of the printing industry in Ecuador.

As the Government has never given the expert facilities to study the conditions of printing (outside Quito) an exhaustive report on the Printing Industry has never been made. However, such a report should be the beginning of Technical Assistance in this field.

12. Coordination with United Nations Technical Assistance.

During a short time, Mr. Howard Stingle, expert in printing from UNTAA, was working in Quito. The UNESCO expert has been working in close contact with him. After the short period of his residence in Quito, the U.N. expert did not return.

13. Public Information

The Ecuadorean newspapers are, in general, giving much attention to spectacular happenings of the Mission. Sound articles, however, have not been written by Ecuadorean pressmen. The expert is adding to this Annual Report a number of clippings about UNESCO events in the last months, as well as about his personal work.



REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR

Misión de Ayuda Técnica
UNESCO—OIT.

-5-

14. Suggestions

Suggestions about the work of the expert's appointment in the Mission in Ecuador have been frequently discussed with the Chief of Mission and the Resident Representative, who have reported to UNESCO TAA in Paris.



ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA EDUCACION, LA CIENCIA Y LA CULTURA
(UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANISATION)
MISION DE AYUDA TECNICA EN EL ECUADOR

QUITO,

Robles 567, Apartado 561

Teléfono 31372

Dirección Cablegráfica: UNESCO, QUITO

BI-MONTHLY REPORT

March/April, 1953

by the Expert in Graphic Arts
Unesco Mission, Ecuador.

In March, the work of the expert continued normally at the Colegio Central Técnico (courses in Technology and History of Printing) and at the Universidad Central, Facultad de Filosofía y Letras (Extended Cultural Course in Graphic Arts).

His "Report on the University Press" has been published in the "Revista de Filosofía y Letras", and the author received the congratulations of the Dean of the Faculty.

The expert intensified his study of the historical development of the economic conditions in the printing industry of Ecuador, and has finished the section describing the Colonial Period, 1755 - 1830 (which will be published by the Casa de la Cultura). He is now engaged in writing the bibliography of the works printed in this period, and arranging his notes for the period 1830 - 1953. In the opinion of the expert, the underdevelopment of the printing industry in Ecuador needs this historical explanation in order to suggest measures to be taken in the future.

The expert has finished his project for the "Commission for the Reorganization of Technical Education", as regards the Graphic Arts Section. As soon as the Ministry has accepted this project, the expert can work out the programme for the 3rd, 4th and 5th grades.

Since the beginning of April, life in Ecuador has been seriously affected by the fact that the railway to Guayaquil and the main roads have been destroyed and by the improvisation of the Government which has not formed stocks of food and petrol. There is not only a food shortage in Quito (which means inflation) but a shortage of petrol as well so that the whole economic and cultural life of the country is affected. In 1951, the expert signed a two-years contract for a house far out of town (thanks to the "help" of a Ministry of Education official), and now practically has no transport to the Unesco office, the college and the University, especially in the evenings, when the university courses are given. The Unesco experts do not receive a ration of petrol for their car and the Unesco camionetta cannot provide the needs of transport. Once again the Government shows the usual disdain for the work of the experts in not giving (against payment) the minimum help.



ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA EDUCACION, LA CIENCIA Y LA CULTURA
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MISION DE AYUDA TECNICA EN EL ECUADOR

-2-

QUITO,

Robles 567, Apartado 561

Teléfono 31372

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Diplomats still receive enough petrol to go to their cocktail parties....
There is no sign of improvement in this situation and the experts of the
Joint U.N. Technical Assistance Specialised Agencies have had a meeting
in order to put the present difficulties before UN/TAA and ask for supplies
of food, e.g. for an inflation allowance.

BI-MONTHLY REPORT
May/June 1953

from: The Expert in Graphic Arts
Unesco Mission, Quito.
Ecuador.

I. WORK DONE

- a. Equipment: From the equipment order, the expert has now received the articles ordered from Kodak for the Photoengraving Section of the Colegio Central Técnico. There is still no news about the arrival of the pneumatic press and the wire stitching machine.
- b. Education: The expert continued his lessons in Technology until the end of the school year in the Colegio central Técnico. All his students have passed very satisfactory examinations and will be accepted in the Fifth Grade.
- c. Lectures in the Universidad Central: The second series of lectures, organised by the expert, had to be ended in May owing to the gasoline shortage. For this reason he organised a third series, beginning at the 1st of June, and ending on the 10th of July 1953. During these lectures the expert showed the film-pictures on Graphic Arts, provided by Unesco.
- d. Printing Office of the Casa de la Cultura Ecuatoriana: The expert kept in close touch with the Director and the technical personnel, and had the occasion to demonstrate, nearly daily, the printing of black-and-white and colour blocks (quadrichromie). He has been engaged on the making of the lay-out of a rather complicated album of reproductions from paintings of Oswaldo Guayasamin, which album is on the press at the moment. He also demonstrated the lay-out of "scientific" books, using a couple of texts written by the expert on the University Press and on Education in Graphic Arts.
- e. Other Printing Houses: The expert visited, on request, the printing houses "Editorial Artes Gráficas", "Carbajal", and "Nestor Romero", and had the opportunity to give technical advice.

- f. Scholarships: The expert assisted in pre-selecting and examining the capacities of workers, who have applied for ILO scholarships. The results have been communicated to Mr. Antoine Ilor, ILO expert of the mission.
- g. Publications: The expert has written three essays: "Sistema de Aprendizaje en Artes Gráficas", "La Imprenta de la Universidad Central" and "La Educación en Artes Gráficas". These booklets have been printed by the workmen of the Casa de la Cultura, and distributed to official and private institutions and private people interested.

The expert is correcting the proofs of his "Historia de la Imprenta en el Ecuador, 1755-1850." This work of about 200 pages, will be published by the Casa de la Cultura. The expert has refused royalties on this book.

- h. "Pergamino": The professors of the "Curso de Extensión Cultural" offered a "pergamino" to the expert on the occasion of the (premature) closing of the second series of lectures.

II. WORK TO BE DONE

- a. Equipment: The expert hopes to receive the pneumatic press and the wire stitching machine for the Colegio Central Técnico, before he leaves the country on August 1st, according to instructions received from Unesco.
- b. Lectures: The expert is finishing the Third series of lectures on July 10th, 1953.
- c. Final Report: After the 10th of July, the expert is going to write his Final Report and hand it over to Technical Assistance Direction in Paris in September.

III. PERSONAL

Mrs. Stols left Quito on 19 May and is now living at our home-address: 8, Johannes-Bilderst., the Hague (Netherlands). The expert is leaving Quito at the end of July, will take his cumulated leave in Guatemala and Mexico, and return to Holland. In September he will report to Headquarters and finish his Final Report. In Paris he expects to receive further instructions.

IV° PUBLIC INFORMATION

Several newspapers have written articles on the activities of the expert. The clippings have been sent to Headquarters.

Quito, 30 June 1953,
The Expert in Graphic Arts.