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The Report I have the honour herewith to present to the United Nations covers the fourth full year of Unesco's existence. The main and most significant event of this period was the Fifth Session of the General Conference, held at Florence in May and June 1950, which appears to me a real landmark in the history of Unesco. Not only did the Conference carefully review the experience gained and the progress accomplished, but it laid down a line of conduct for the future in a number of important respects:

The range of tasks to which the Organization devotes its efforts from year to year has become stabilized through the adoption of a Basic, continuing Programme in which, in the mind of the General Conference, no great change is to be made for a period of some years. On the basis of this continuing programme, an annual selection is made of specific tasks to be initiated, carried on or completed in the following twelve months.

The General Conference adopted a List of Methods which crystallizes the various means of action available to the Organization. Among these means, special attention has been paid to that of proposing for adoption by States draft conventions and recommendations designed to codify and assure minimum observance throughout the world of conditions relating to education, science and culture which are adaptable to such treatment, and gradually to codify these conditions. This technique is provided for in Unesco's Constitution and the time has come to develop it.

The General Conference re-iterated its whole-hearted approval of Unesco's participation in the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for Economic Development. Our first ventures in this field are proving of considerable interest, and I am confident that there is here an opportunity for Unesco to make an effective contribution to a programme of great promise.

Finally, the General Conference authorized the Executive Board and myself to put forward special projects of a character and scope likely to make an effective contribution to the realization of Unesco's aims to be financed apart from the regular programme. One such project, dealing with fundamental education, has been drawn up for consideration by the General Conference at its forthcoming session, in which I have the highest hopes.

I propose in the following pages of this Introduction to review these four major decisions and their implications.

The first important step taken at Florence was the adoption of a basic, continuing programme (Annex IV), valid—subject to occasional adjustment by the General Conference—for a period of years. This I consider fundamental. The wide survey over the fields of education, science, culture and mass communications made by the First General Conference of Unesco in 1946 was no doubt necessary. The vast fields laid down in the Constitution had to be “at least staked out”, as I said last year, if the Organization was to attempt to fulfil the role assigned to it by its founders, the 44 Government delegates who attended the London Conference of 1945. But the pioneer period is over, and it has become clear that concentration is now the primary need. We cannot with a few million dollars act purposefully and successfully in these multitudinous directions simultaneously. That, I believe, was the essential doctrine of the Florence Conference.

The basic programme contains a little under 100 separate items, many of them closely related. Within each of the seven short chapters, corresponding to each main field of Unesco’s work, are three sub-divisions (in one case four) corresponding roughly to the three main purposes of Unesco which I endeavoured to expound in my previous report:

- (1) The organization of international co-operation between specialists and experts to bring about the fullest possible dissemination and comparison of technical information.*
- (2) The employment of every opportunity offered by science and learning, to enable men and women in all walks of life to contribute to the progress of mankind and to share in its benefits.*
- (3) The contribution of the various branches of intellectual activity to international understanding.*

The relation between this basic, continuing programme and the annual programme adopted—if we are to remain on an annual schedule—by each successive general conference is simple. The latter is a specific and practical selection based on the more general formulations of the former.

Where the basic programme states that Unesco shall carry out over a period of years some general task such as that of “facilitating the study of social and economic conditions and of mental attitudes likely to provoke tensions that threaten peace”, the 1951 programme authorizes the Director-General to carry out eight specific tasks such as:

“to organize in Brazil a pilot investigation of contacts between races or ethnic groups, with the aim of determining the economic, political, cultural and psychological factors, whether favourable or unfavourable, to harmonious relations between races or ethnic groups;”

and:

“to organize or to continue the study of tensions resulting from over-population and obstacles to movement of peoples and goods, and from shifts of population.”

A comparison of Annexes IV and V will provide many more examples.

This process of framing concrete applications, in a given time-period, of more general mandates covering a longer period must of itself bring about concentration. The Programme for 1951 (Annex V) contains 294 resolutions, against a roughly similar number in 1950; but the draft Programme for 1952 (Annex VII) only contains 147. This reduction undoubtedly illustrates the

progress made in the process of selection, of enforcing priorities, of concentrating efforts and resources. It is less important, however, than the real concentration achieved as the result of a combination of efforts. This has been pursued along three main lines. First, activities of a similar character and serving the same purpose have been consolidated throughout the Programme; such is the position with regard to the collection and dissemination of information in the various disciplines and fields of interest falling within the competence of the Organization. Secondly, certain comparatively narrow problems have been selected within the broader fields defined in each section of the Basic Programme, as illustrated above. Thirdly—and this is the most important of the processes instituted—inter-linked projects which appear in several sections of the Programme under the various disciplines involved, are to be treated as an integrated enterprise aimed at one common purpose. This process of co-ordination, which reveals the presence throughout the Programme of a number of central themes, gives organic unity to the whole. Salient among these themes is that of extending the knowledge and promoting the observance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; it is not too much to say that the whole action of Unesco is ultimately governed by this theme.

I feel we are entitled to claim that our draft programme for 1952 has, as a result of these various processes, acquired a more practical character. Projects of academic interest have been sacrificed to those which have a direct or indirect effect upon existing social phenomena. This is especially marked in the study of collective tensions, in the complex of projects designed to assist in giving reality to certain articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and more particularly in the group of activities aimed at the satisfaction of the right to education proclaimed in Article 26 of that Declaration.

Efforts to link Unesco's activities as closely as possible with those of the United Nations and the other Specialized Agencies have continued, and at innumerable points in the programme provision has been made to ensure that Unesco shall not act in isolation. In Chapter I, pages 48 and 49, I deal with certain specific requests made to Unesco by the Economic and Social Council during the past year.

CONVENTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As in the case of other Specialized Agencies, Unesco is empowered, under the terms of its Constitution, to propose for adoption by Member States draft international conventions or recommendations designed to codify minimum standards in education, science and culture with a view to their world-wide adoption and enforcement. Member States, for their part, have undertaken, in signing the Constitution, to submit such drafts to their competent authorities within a period of one year from the close of the session of the General Conference at which they were adopted.

The first experiment made by Unesco in this field was the adoption at the Third Session of the General Conference in 1948 of a Draft Agreement for Facilitating the International Circulation of Visual and Auditory Materials of an Educational, Scientific and Cultural Character. Two years later, that is to say in 1950, the General Conference adopted an "Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials" of considerably wider scope than the earlier proposed instrument. Both have received a number of signatures and ratifications, details of which will be found in Chapter II below.

Also at its Fifth Session, the General Conference, believing that the time had come when this method of giving legislative effect to Unesco's endeavours deserved closer attention, adopted a series of rules of procedure governing the preparation and submission of such draft conventions and recommendations. This procedure is largely inspired by the great experience of the International Labour Organization in the matter, and in particular provides for a double discussion of proposals at consecutive sessions of the General Conference; it also lays down rules for the submission and examination of reports from Member States on the action taken by them in pursuance of conventions and recommendations adopted by the General Conference.

We are already at work on a first draft of an international instrument designed to facilitate the movement between countries of persons travelling for educational, scientific or cultural purposes, and we hope that a first draft may be submitted for consideration by Member States at the close of the 1952 session of the General Conference. At this stage, it is not yet possible to indicate whether a convention or a recommendation will be the most suitable medium in this complex field.

Unesco's work on copyright may this year culminate in a decision by the General Conference either itself to adopt a draft international instrument dealing with the matter, or to authorize me to call a world plenipotentiary conference—including States not Members of Unesco—at which a draft international convention might be adopted for submission to the legislatures of all countries.

The furthering of certain of the rights enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights may prove a fruitful field in which Unesco may develop the technique of international conventions and recommendations. The whole question of the form and content of the Covenant of Human Rights being under discussion at Geneva as I write, it would be inappropriate for me to speculate on the exact form which this action by Unesco might take. Nevertheless, it is evident that Unesco, operating within its appointed fields for the general promotion and raising of standards in those fields, has a duty to resort to all methods by which these ends may be achieved.

The attention given to the question of draft conventions and recommendations by the Fifth Session of the General Conference, and the detailed rules adopted by it to cover the procedure by which such instruments shall be framed and proposed for adoption, appear to me a further important step taken at that session to strengthen and develop the means of action available to the Organization.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

In presenting the two previous reports of Unesco to the Council, last summer and the summer before, I ventured to dwell at some length on the concept of technical assistance in relation both to the expanded programme for economic development, now actively launched, and in the wider context of the role of the Economic and Social Council and of the Specialized Agencies in sustaining the United Nations in their efforts to maintain and strengthen peace. Unesco's participation in the expanded programme was again strongly endorsed by the General Conference at its Fifth Session, and this was the Conference's third major decision. It may not be inopportune in this critical year if I refer again briefly to the same theme.

A striking feature of the United Nations Charter, compared with such

instruments as the Covenant of the League of Nations, is the strong emphasis placed upon the non-political aspects of the problem of assuring peace in the world. For the first time in an official document of this importance, there is explicit recognition of the profound truth that without a minimum of social and economic security, man cannot believe in, nor strive for, enduring political peace. This theme is constantly re-asserted; it recurs for instance over and over in the remarkable series of statements made by leaders from all parts of the world, on the recent occasion of the celebration of the fifth anniversary of the United Nations. One of them said :

“Today there are large areas of the world, particularly in Asia and Africa, where vast numbers of people pass their lives in conditions of intolerable squalor, ill-health, and want of every description. For them peace has no meaning unless it also bears at least the promise of a fuller, healthier, and happier life.”

Truly, political agreements are not the foundations of peace but the summit of the edifice of peace. They set the seal upon conditions of reasonable economic and social stability and well-being, without which they can have no reality. And it is just at a time when difficulties and disagreements impede the conclusion of political agreements that every effort should be made and every nerve strained to bring about those conditions of economic and social stability. Thus only may circumstances be created, more favourable to the meeting of minds on the political plane. And thus only may the non-political organs such as are assembled in and around the Economic and Social Council give a more shining demonstration of the importance attached to those non-political conditions in the Charter, than were the world situation less disturbed.

It is clearly in this spirit that the General Assembly, then the Economic and Social Council, and finally all the major international organizations acting as a closely integrated team, launched and are now operating the expanded programme of technical assistance. In the annual report which follows, I give some details of Unesco's participation, within its appointed spheres, in this stirring experiment. Here I should like to develop some general considerations which appear to me to deserve emphasis.

The question has been put more than once whether the expanded programme does not affect or even weaken the normal activities of our institutions. I venture to suggest that the answer to this question is emphatically in the negative. In the first place, although the expanded programme has its own administrative and financial features and its own precise aim of economic development, which place it in a distinct category, the notion of technical assistance to under-developed countries is by no means novel and has inspired a great part of the action of the United Nations and of the Specialized Agencies since their beginnings. Thus our normal work cannot and should not be affected by the addition of a special scheme which applies previous techniques in a particular way for a definite end. In the second place it is only thanks to the experience gained in these last few years in carrying out their normal duties with normal resources, that the organizations concerned have acquired the knowledge and techniques enabling them to implement the expanded programme at all. Lastly a plan depending upon voluntary contributions must be regarded as supplementary to the normal work of institutions carrying out the will of their sovereign conferences with means provided by the latter.

But the cardinal fact is that the expanded programme is complementary to the normal programmes. It introduces an equilibrium which was previously lacking. It has made it possible, at the request of any State and within the approved fields, to launch on an adequate scale operations which could previously

only be conducted on the token scale which budgetary limitations impose on normal programme work. Even without invoking the lofty motives of greater economic and social justice which have inspired the expanded programme, something on the same lines would have in any event become necessary if many of the promising experiments carried out on a small scale, and many of the investigations and surveys made by international organizations in the last few years are to be followed up and not remain a dead letter. We can thus view the expanded programme as the logical development of much of the normal work that preceded it, and as an opportunity of achieving our objectives on a scale commensurate with the world's needs.

Let me explain this last statement: whatever efforts we may make to concentrate our efforts and resources, however generous our General Conferences may be in providing us with the means to carry on, it is evident that not one of our organizations has the resources to make anything but the most modest inroad upon the enormous and crying needs of mankind. All we can hope to do is to encourage and assist countries to tackle their own problems, by supplying them with information and data, by making technical advice available to them and in isolated cases by launching small-scale demonstrations and "pilot-projects" which might stimulate them to repeat the experiment on a larger scale. To put the matter frankly, none of us can, with our normal resources, encompass the world's realities on the scale on which they exist.

It is here that special projects like the expanded programme acquire their full value, since they enable a successful experiment of proved beneficial value, and sound as an investment, to be repeated on a very much larger scale, mobilizing for the purpose not only those willing to invest in the welfare of others but the beneficiaries also, who will willingly undertake an all-out effort if they are once convinced that they will profit permanently.

The technique is not confined to the expanded programme of technical assistance for economic development. Other applications of it come readily to mind. I would like to invite the Council's interest in a particular venture which is occupying us in Unesco at this moment.

SPECIAL PROJECTS

The fourth important decision taken by Unesco's General Conference at Florence was to authorize the Executive Board and the Director-General to study projects that might be financed, apart from the regular programme, by voluntary contributions from public or private sources of money or services from the greatest possible number of countries.

The programme of fundamental education which we have been building up is perhaps the most vital of all our projects if we consider the magnitude of the need. In the less-developed areas of the world, to which the Economic and Social Council has asked Unesco to continue to devote special attention, are millions of children and adults denied the most rudimentary education. Is it too much to say, bearing in mind all the other vast problems which occupy the Council, that one of the main causes of the state of under-development of these areas is this absence of education?

We have tackled this problem in various ways. We are now receiving and distributing a very considerable volume of information on fundamental education techniques. We are studying complex issues arising in mass illiteracy campaigns, such as the problem of the language of teaching—in part in answer to a request of the General Assembly—and that of teaching materials. We are

running our own pilot project in the Marbial Valley in Haiti; this, after many vicissitudes, is now proceeding smoothly, with the active help of two other specialized agencies, and has been pronounced a going concern by the United Nations representative in Haiti, Mr. Wakefield. We have a network of associated projects operating under government responsibility, but linked to Unesco on the grounds of their intrinsic interest as experiments. And we have started at Patzcuaro in Mexico, with the generous help of the Organization of American States and of the Mexican Government, a centre for the training of workers and the production of teaching materials for fundamental education in Latin America. Within 12 months from the opening of this centre, the first group of 50 fully-trained teachers and specialists should emerge.

The evident inadequacy of this last-mentioned figure compared with the needs of this or any other area has compelled us, however, to think in other terms. The Marbial Valley experiment is bringing the rudiments of practical knowledge to a community of less than 30,000 people. The Patzcuaro Centre may ultimately render the same service to many more—but still only a drop in the ocean if we remember that, at the most conservative estimate, over 1,200 million human beings are today illiterate.

But let us suppose either of these experiments to be accepted as proved successes, and the example repeatedly followed—not necessarily by Unesco but by the governments and peoples concerned, or by governments and groups desirous of helping others. The finance required for each experiment is not overwhelming. Let us suppose a chain-reaction that, within the space of a few decades, dotted the earth with these projects and centres on a scale out of all proportion to the isolated instances to be found today. Then might we hope indeed to be attacking the evils of illiteracy on an adequate scale.

It is with this aim in view that we have devised, and that the Executive Board approved at its Twenty-fifth Session, a special project for the establishment of a world network of regional fundamental education centres. This project, which covers research, training (including practical field work) and the production of materials, has necessarily had to be formulated in exact terms, involving a definite plan of work spread over a period of years and an estimate of cost which reaches a considerable total. It is, in fact, modelled on the Patzcuaro Centre, which as I write is a going concern. It is therefore the application on a wider and more adequate scale of a current activity; financially, although we propose to allocate a fraction of our normal budget to the scheme, it is essentially a call on extra-budgetary funds which governments may be willing to earmark, for the purpose of carrying out experiments the success of which appears reasonably certain.

Some minimum rudiments of education in under-developed areas appear to me to be a necessary pre-condition of success for the expanded programme of technical assistance. The scourge of illiteracy is present in many of the areas for which technical assistance is sought. I cannot conceive that any technical assistance project, however soundly devised, can bring about permanent improvement of economic and social conditions unless there is some understanding of, and support for, the project within the population group involved. If these people are to assimilate a new way of life—which will not necessarily be simple and straightforward and which may involve some disturbance of their traditions and beliefs—then they must be given at least that minimum of intellectual awareness that will enable them to absorb the written and spoken word, the visual presentation of ideas, and the lessons learnt by other communities.

Further, fundamental education centres offer a practical means—one of a

very few, though fellowships is another—of training the “local” experts who must necessarily take over the conduct of technical assistance projects when the time comes for the foreign experts to leave, unless the projects are to collapse.

Lastly, special projects of this type are the only course by which some measure of practical reality can be infused into our normal activities in terms of magnitude of effort measured against magnitude of need. Once again, the world's needs are out of all proportion to what we can do to satisfy them out of our normal resources. When a technique for improving standards and correcting injustice has been proved valid, then it should be applied on a scale commensurate with the demand it is designed to satisfy, else the experimental stage has no sequel, and the demand no adequate satisfaction. The special project I have described should, at the close of a 12-year period, have trained 5,000 fundamental education specialists.

There is another close link between the technical assistance programme, much of Unesco's current work, and the special project in fundamental education. It is, unfortunately, in the nature of a problem: I refer to the acute shortage of technicians throughout the world—a matter which has already occupied the Economic and Social Council—to which I shall have to refer more than once in the body of this report. We in Unesco have encountered acute difficulties not only in manning the teams designed to provide technical aid to governments under our normal programme, e.g. our educational missions, but in finding the experts required for our various projects under the technical assistance programme. Naturally, the special project in fundamental education will at the outset encounter precisely the same difficulty. Yet I believe that within a reasonably short period the launching of training and production centres in fundamental education in various parts of the world will bring to light human material capable of giving help in this respect, to the benefit of the expanded programme and of many of our other endeavours. The initial phase is the most difficult, since a few top-flight men must be found to launch the centre on the right lines. Quite soon, however, they can be released, leaving the project in charge of less eminent, though competent, leaders; and as the project develops there is a constantly increasing number of trainees able to move upwards and take over from those who taught them. One can thus envisage a cumulative process in which the international experts act as stimuli, bringing into existence an increasing number of national experts, the numbers swelling in geometric proportion as we reach the lower and younger ranks, which are the material of tomorrow.

Readers of this report will find in Chapter II an account of our activities in 1950, linked together under a few major themes to show their inter-relation. They may glance at our 1951 programme, at the Basic Programme which is now the foundation of our work, or at our proposed 1952 programme. In all these I believe they will find evidence of a continuing effort to give to Unesco—after a necessary initial period of experimentation—the purposefulness and single-mindedness which the times and its own objectives require.

I have in this Introduction not attempted to cover the whole field. Instead, I have dwelt at some length on the theme of education as related to economic development, including a special new effort of ours in the most basic education field, because I know that economic development is very much in the minds of members of the Council and believe that, in their view as well as mine, education is an essential component of it.

I will not argue that knowledge and culture necessarily and automatically render man more stoutly world-minded and pacific. I state merely that without a minimum of knowledge and culture he cannot become what we today regard as a human being worthy of his heritage: the heritage of 50 centuries of hopes and strivings, of disaster and death, of victories won and lost again, or won time and time again until they were won decisively. The human spirit, we believe, is unconquerable; let our utmost effort be bent to sustain that belief.

JAIME TORRES BODET,
Director-General.

CHAPTER I

UNESCO'S DEVELOPMENT IN 1950

Two main trends are noticeable in the Organization's development over the past year: the compression of the programme, in accordance with the principles set out in the introduction to the present report, and efforts to secure a better balance between the work of the Secretariat and that of Member States, in order the more effectively to carry out Unesco's various projects and to make its influence felt in all parts of the world.

At the same time, previous endeavours to achieve full co-ordination of Unesco's action with that of the United Nations and the other Specialized Agencies have been continued with most satisfactory results.

What follows supplies information on the increasingly close relations that have been established with the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies and reviews the steps taken to strengthen collaboration with Member States, to ensure the full development of National Commissions and to give international non-governmental and inter-governmental organizations actively concerned with education, science and culture an ever closer share in Unesco's work.

1. MEMBER STATES

As at 31 December 1949, Unesco numbered 52 Member States. A year later, this figure had risen to 59, after Costa Rica, Honduras, Sweden and Yugoslavia, which are Member States of the United Nations, had joined the Organization, and the General Conference, at its Fifth Session, had admitted Hashemite Jordan, Indonesia and the Republic of Korea, which are not Members of the United Nations.

In the same period, Cambodia, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Laos and Viet Nam—five non-Member States of the United Nations—applied for membership of Unesco. Their applications were transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of Article II of the Agreement between the United Nations and Unesco, for consideration by the Economic and Social Council. As the Council decided at its Twelfth Session, in February 1951, to offer no objections to these applications, they will be submitted to the General Conference at its Sixth Session for consideration in the light of the recommendations made by the Organization's Executive Board.

The list of Member States as at 31 December 1950 is given in Annex II.

An increasing number of Member States have appointed permanent representatives or delegates to Unesco to serve in Paris as liaison officers

with the Secretariat. At present there are 25 permanent delegations, the members of which have regular working relations with the Secretariat and are thus able to keep in constant touch with the Organization's work.

In addition to such liaison, the Director-General has this year travelled extensively to establish contacts with the Governments and National Commissions of Member States, to become better acquainted with their needs and the prevailing conditions in different parts of the world and to encourage Member States to share in Unesco's work.

In recent months, the Director-General has paid visits to such areas as Cuba, where he was present at the first Regional Conference of National Commissions (reference will be made to this later), Egypt, to attend the inaugural meeting of the National Commission, and South East Asia, where he was received by the Governments and National Commissions of Ceylon, India and Pakistan.

Apart from these visits by the Director-General, a large number of official missions have been carried out by other members of the Secretariat responsible for the execution of the programme.

2. FIFTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE

The Fifth Session of the General Conference was held in Florence from 22 May to 17 June 1950 under the presidency of H.E. Count Jacini (Italy).

Fifty-six Member States of the Organization were represented at this Session, which was also attended by observers of five non-Member States (Bulgaria, Nepal, Nicaragua, San Marino and the Vatican), representatives of the United Nations and the various Specialized Agencies, and observers for some hundred international inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations.

MAIN DECISIONS

As mentioned in the Introduction to the present report, the main task of the Conference was the adoption of a basic programme laying down a set of aims, in line with Unesco's Constitution, to be followed by the Organization in the years ahead, together with a detailed programme of work for 1951. The Conference further approved a Statement of Methods which serves as a code of directives for the execution of Unesco's programme through the concerted efforts of Member States and of the Secretariat.

The text of these documents is reproduced in Annexes IV and V to this Report.

BUDGET

The General Conference approved a budget of \$8,200,000 for 1951. It considered most carefully the financial difficulties in which the failure of certain Member States to pay their due contributions had placed the Organization.

The General Conference accordingly took certain financial decisions to

ensure that in 1951 the full estimated budgetary requirements would be available to the Organization.

BIENNIAL SESSIONS OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE

At the suggestion of the Government of the United States of America, the General Conference considered the possibility of holding future sessions every two years instead of annually, as prescribed by the Constitution.

After thorough discussion, it was decided to make an enquiry among Member States. The results of this enquiry will be submitted to the General Conference at its Sixth Session, which will consider, on their basis, what draft amendments to the Constitution of Unesco will be required to establish a biennial system for sessions of the Conference.

ADOPTION OF SPANISH AS A WORKING LANGUAGE

It was decided to adopt Spanish as a working language for the General Conference.

DRAFT AGREEMENT ON THE FREE CIRCULATION OF EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL MATERIALS

The General Conference approved a draft agreement on the importation of educational, scientific and cultural materials.

This agreement, which will enter into force on ratification by ten countries, is deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, where it is open for signature by Member and non-Member States of Unesco and of the United Nations, to which an invitation for the purpose will have been sent by the Executive Board of Unesco.

Detailed information regarding this Agreement is given in Chapter II of the present Report. To date, 20 States have signed the draft agreement.

AID FOR CHILDREN IN THE MIDDLE AND NEAR EAST

The General Conference decided that Unesco should in 1951 continue, in collaboration with the United Nations and other competent organizations, with the programme of educational assistance to refugee children in the Middle and Near East. In order to arouse interest in this relief work, the General Conference adopted the text of a fresh appeal to the United Nations, the Governments of Member States, National Commissions and appropriate international organizations.

GENERAL RESOLUTIONS

After long deliberation, during which the responsibilities devolving on Unesco in the present world situation were the subject of a full discussion, the General Conference adopted two important resolutions defining

Unesco's contribution to the work of the United Nations for the maintenance and consolidation of peace:

I. The General Conference,

Having heard the statements of various delegations and of the Director-General,

Noting that the programme of the Organization, as decided upon at the present Session of the General Conference, constitutes a more direct and important contribution to the cause of peace than the programme of previous years;

Considering that all the activities of Unesco must, in accordance with its Constitution, be directed towards the peace and prosperity of mankind within the framework of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

Considering that these activities, to be fully effective, imply a truly and sincerely universal outlook excluding all thought of aggression and founded on recognition of the principles of justice and freedom on which the Constitution of the Organization is based;

Draws the attention of Member States to the fact that Unesco's effective contribution to the cause of peace is directly dependent on the active participation of Member States in the execution of the Organization's programme;

Instructs the Executive Board and the Director-General to carry out the programme for 1950 and 1951 in the most effective and concentrated manner possible, giving fullest consideration to the guiding principles laid down in the preamble to the basic programme;

Instructs the Executive Board, in preparing for the Sixth Session of the General Conference a draft programme for 1952, to ensure that the various activities involving international co-operation in the fields of education, science and culture shall tend more directly, within the framework of the United Nations and its other Specialized Agencies, towards the maintenance and consolidation of peace, and to give special emphasis to projects inviting the active participation of Member States;

Requests the Executive Board and the Director-General to study, for that purpose, projects that can be financed apart from the regular programme, by voluntary contributions, from public or private sources, of money or services from the greatest possible number of countries;

Invites Member States, with a view to the successful execution of a concentrated programme of this nature, to consider the possibility of increasing in this way, starting in the year 1951, the resources of the Organization in the future.

II. The General Conference

(1) Reaffirms its decision that Unesco, within the limits of its competence, co-operate closely and actively in the programme of peace of the United Nations;

(2) Noting that, as one of the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations, Unesco suffers from the effects of the difficulties which are compromising the harmonious working of the system of the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies;

Expresses the hope that these difficulties will be rapidly solved, And calls on Member States to make every effort to this effect in

- the framework of their action within the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies;
- (3) Renews an urgent appeal to its Member States in order that each, on the national level, continues and intensifies its action in the fields of education, science and culture with a view to facilitating and developing understanding between the peoples;
 - (4) Affirms that Unesco's contribution to the cause of peace consists in giving an example of tolerance and mutual understanding as well as freedom of exchange and freedom of expression of ideas within the widest diversities of viewpoints;
 - (5) Invites all those in the world who are devoted to education, science and culture as well as those who dispose of means of mass communication to assist in the development of this action;
 - (6) Instructs the Director-General to bring this resolution to the attention of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. EXECUTIVE BOARD

By the terms of the Constitution, the Executive Board is the second organ of Unesco, representing the General Conference when it is not in session. Its 18 members, elected from among delegates to the Conference, "exercise the powers delegated to them by the General Conference on behalf of the Conference as a whole and not as representatives of their respective Governments" (Constitution, Article V. II).

The Board prepares the draft programme for adoption by the Conference, is responsible to the Conference for the execution of the programme once adopted, and prepares the agenda and work of sessions of the Conference. The Director-General's annual report is presented to the Conference by the Chairman of the Board and the Board makes comments on the Director-General's budget estimates. When occasion arises it recommends the admission of new Member States and proposes a candidate for the office of Director-General. It has responsibilities in connexion with certain administrative matters such as budgetary transfers, appointments to the highest posts in the Secretariat and salary scales; other tasks are assigned to it from time to time by the General Conference.

The membership of the Executive Board, for 1950 and 1951, is shown in Annex III *a* and *b*, of the present report.

As in previous years, the Board set up for the year 1950-1951 three main Committees, designed to facilitate its work by studying and presenting recommendations on the questions on the Board's agenda. These committees were:

The Programme Committee, of which Professor Jean Piaget (Switzerland) was appointed Chairman, in succession to Mr. Roger Seydoux (France);
The Finance Committee, with Sir Ronald Adam (United Kingdom) as Chairman, in succession to Dr. E. Ronald Walker (Australia);
The External Relations Committee, presided over as in the two previous years by Professor Alf Sommerfelt (Norway).

In addition, the Board set up at its Twenty-third Session in August 1950 a Joint Committee of members of the Programme and External Relations Committees to study problems relating to Unesco's activities in Germany;

meetings of this committee were held at each subsequent session of the Board. Various other *ad hoc* committees and working parties were appointed in the course of the year and met either during the period of sessions of the Board or independently.

During 1950 full sessions of the Board were held as follows:

Nineteenth Session: 13-25 February.

Twentieth Session: 26-29 March.

Twenty-first Session: 15 May-16 June (on the eve of and during the Fifth Session of the General Conference).

Twenty-second Session: 17 June.

Twenty-third Session: 26 August-2 September.

Twenty-fourth Session: 2-10 November.

Both the number of sessions held and the total number of meetings (including those of committees) was slightly greater than in the previous calendar year. This increase was accounted for mainly by the specially heavy task (to which reference was made in last year's report) of preparing for the Fifth Session of the General Conference a more coherent and concentrated programme. There is every indication that, with this exceptional task completed, the number of sessions and of meetings in 1951 will show a reduction, reflecting the greater stability attained in the work of the Organization.

The work of the Board in 1950 was concerned mainly with questions deriving in one way or another from its constitutional responsibilities in connexion with the programme: the preparation of the draft programmes for presentation to the Fifth and Sixth Sessions of the General Conference, the establishment at the Conference's request of priorities within the 1951 programme adopted at Florence, and a number of particular questions concerning the execution of the 1950 programme, such as relief assistance activities, the study of proposed conventions on several subjects and the reports of various expert committees.

Outside the normal programme of the Organization the Board was also concerned with the planning and development of the special projects authorized by the Conference at Florence: the plan for a world network of regional fundamental education centres and the three projects to be carried out in Germany. Another special activity outside the regular programme but closely related to it requiring the Board's careful attention in 1950 was that of Unesco's contribution to the action of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies regarding Korea. Several meetings were devoted to this question, the Board's decisions on which are recorded elsewhere in this report. The Board also continued to follow the development of Unesco's share in the plan of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies for Technical Assistance for Economic Development.

In addition to its normal functions in preparing the work of sessions of the General Conference, the Board began in 1950, at the request of the General Conference, the study of the problem of the proposed change in the frequency of sessions of the Conference and the consequent structural and procedural modifications.

In other fields the Board continued to fulfil various duties assigned to it by the Constitution and regulations of the Organization: in the field of external relations it examined questions involving Unesco's relations with the United Nations and with the Specialized Agencies, with other inter-governmental organizations (notably the establishment of satisfactory

relations with the Council of Europe) and with non-governmental organizations (admission to consultative status, granting of subventions); in the field of finance, it was kept informed of the Organization's financial status by regular reports from the Director-General, it examined proposals for transfers within the budget and special questions concerning contributions of Member States and it studied the proposal made at the Fifth Session of the General Conference for the establishment of a Supervisory Commission. Finally, in 1950, the Executive Board continued to consult regularly with the Director-General on appointments to senior posts in the Secretariat and to give him its advice on any questions which he submitted to it.

4. UNESCO'S REPRESENTATION IN THE DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE WORLD

The Constitution of Unesco contains no provision for liaison with the different parts of the world or for the Organization's representation in such areas.

This fact is to be explained, firstly, by the universality which is the essence of Unesco and, secondly, by the very nature of the Organization's programme, which does not lend itself to any marked decentralization, its dominant features being interchange between different cultures, mutual assistance and the unrestricted movement of ideas and of the tools of intellectual activity.

However, as Unesco's programme took clearer shape to fit more and more closely the requirements of Member States, and as the Organization's projects came to be carried out in all parts of the world, the need for permanent representation away from Paris headquarters became a more pressing problem.

Although the General Conference has not so far considered it advisable to make an overall study of this problem and to lay down a policy for such matters, various attempts have been made to maintain close contact with all Member States of the Organization and, more particularly, with those farthest from our headquarters.

Below will be found a summary of the initial results obtained in Latin America through the establishment, early in 1950, of a Regional Office in the Western Hemisphere, with headquarters in Havana.

Another part of this report describes the regional work that has been accomplished since 1947 by the Field Science Co-operation Offices. Such Offices are now established in Latin America, the Middle East, South East and Far East Asia for the purpose of facilitating the exchange of scientific information within the region they cover, and between that region and the rest of the world. Early in 1951 their action was broadened by the establishment of a new office in Indonesia and by the extension of their programme to cover the social sciences.

In the light of past experience, the time seems to be ripe for Unesco to define a general policy to ensure permanent representation of the Organization in the various parts of the world; such a policy would of course reflect the instructions of the Economic and Social Council on regional co-ordination.

Regional representation appears essential for the administration and supervision of the increasing number of activities conducted in areas a long way from headquarters—more particularly in connexion with technical assistance—and for the maintenance of effective collaboration with National Commissions, without which Unesco could not attain its objects.

This question will be considered in detail by the General Conference at its Sixth Session, which will be required to give its views on the suggestions put forward by the Director-General in his report “on the means and degree of decentralization deemed most advisable in the field of the Organization’s activities”. This report was prepared in compliance with a resolution adopted by the General Conference at its Fifth Session.

5. UNESCO’S REGIONAL OFFICE IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

This Office was set up in Havana early in 1950 in accordance with a decision taken by the General Conference at its Fourth Session. Before its establishment, the Director-General took all necessary steps to consult the United Nations and the other Specialized Agencies, through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.

The Office’s staff consists of a Director, an Assistant Director and four Specialists. Its 1950 budget of \$45,402 was increased only very slightly for 1951.

It should be mentioned that the Office, from the outset, has been most generously supported by the Cuban Government, which makes a grant of \$10,000 towards its budget and has placed the necessary premises at its disposal. The present Director and Assistant Director are Professor Octavio Mendez-Pereira, Rector of the University of Panama, and Professor José Gallardo (United States of America).

OPERATION OF THE OFFICE

The functions of the Office, as defined by the Executive Board, are as follows:

- A. To intensify contact with the Governments of Member States in the region:
 - (i) through regular visits;
 - (ii) through the necessary démarches with a view to action being taken on official correspondence and requests for information or co-operation addressed to those Governments by the Director-General.
- B. To promote the work of the National Commissions in the region:
 - (i) through frequent contact with those National Commissions;
 - (ii) by taking the necessary steps to ensure the active participation of the National Commissions in the carrying out of Unesco’s programme, and by advising the Director-General on the best ways of achieving this object;
 - (iii) by organizing, if the General Conference so decides, regional conferences of National Commissions, which would enable the

latter to discuss their common problems and to intensify their co-operation.

- C. To spread a knowledge of Unesco throughout the Western Hemisphere, under a plan of action to be co-ordinated with the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies:
 - (i) by advising the Director-General on the distribution of information matter received from Paris or prepared locally;
 - (ii) by introducing Unesco to the educational, scientific and cultural institutions and organizations concerned, and by spreading a knowledge of it through media of mass communication;
 - (iii) by constituting a reference library on Unesco.
- D. To represent Unesco at certain conferences and meetings held in the Western Hemisphere elsewhere than at Lake Success under the auspices of the United Nations, the other Specialized Agencies, the Organization of American States, or international non-governmental organizations.
- E. To reproduce and distribute certain Unesco documents and publications.
- F. To take part, in the Western Hemisphere, in recruiting staff for the Organization.

Since its staff in this initial period is so small, the Office, whose sphere of influence is intended to cover the whole of Latin America, has first of all concentrated on the Caribbean area, chiefly with a view to promoting the establishment of effective National Commissions in the various countries of this area and to securing the membership of States not yet belonging to the Organization.

Among the first results to be credited to the Office, mention should be made of the accession of Costa Rica and the organization or re-organization of National Commissions in Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, Panama, Peru and Salvador.

It is also through the Office that Nicaragua last year became a member of Unesco.

When the Director of the Office recently visited Chile on the occasion of the Eleventh Session of the Economic and Social Council, he was assured that Chile would shortly ratify the Constitution of Unesco.

In addition to these contacts with Governments and National Commissions within its area, the Office has been very active in making Unesco more widely known to the general public, intellectuals and university leaders in Latin America.

The Office has built up substantial documentary material and now serves as a useful information centre on Unesco, its work and international cultural relations in general.

A more technical aspect of the Office's work has been the outstanding services it has already rendered the Organization in assembling information and detailed reports on such matters as the literacy campaign in Ecuador and Cuba, schooling in these two countries, the educational system of Cuba, etc.

In the latter half of 1950, the Office threw its main energies into preparations for the first Regional Conference of National Commissions, held in Havana from 8 to 20 December, in close collaboration with the Cuban Government and National Commission.

The National Commissions established by 17 Member States of the Organization in the Western Hemisphere sent large delegations to this meeting, many of them headed by their countries' Ministers for Education.

In addition, three non-Member States—Chile, Nicaragua and Paraguay—were represented by observers.

This Conference, at which the Agreement concluded between Unesco and the Organization of American States (see below) was signed, bore concrete testimony to the successful collaboration established between both Organizations in matters of joint interest.

The Regional Conference coincided with a Committee of Experts convened by Unesco to give specialized consideration to the various problems arising out of the exchange of persons in the Western Hemisphere.

The programme of the Conference was the study of certain items of Unesco's general programme of special interest to Latin America, such as teaching about Human Rights and their dissemination, the Technical Assistance Programme, Fundamental Education, teaching about the United Nations, libraries, etc.

One committee of the Conference gave its whole attention to a study of the problems peculiar to National Commissions, their organization, resources and working methods, with a view to the adoption of recommendations on their future development and their more effective participation in Unesco's work.

The Conference was opened on 10 December, the day set aside to commemorate the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the United Nations Assembly. The impressive ceremony held on this occasion in the Capitol under the chairmanship of Dr. N. Ernesto Dihigo, Cuban Minister for Foreign Affairs, was addressed by the Director-General of Unesco.

At its closing meeting, the Regional Conference adopted a set of recommendations addressed either to the Member States of the region or to the Director-General.

In order to give effect to some of these recommendations, the Director-General suggests that the General Conference should this year appoint to the staff of the Office two programme specialists, one on libraries and bibliography and the other on the exchange of persons. It has been found that a larger staff is essential if the Office is to co-operate effectively in the execution of the programme in Latin America.

6. NATIONAL COMMISSIONS

“Unesco in action is Member States in action”: the experience of the first years of life of the Organization has proved that the implementation of its programme in Member States has a direct relation to the organization and activities of National Commissions established in accordance with Article VII of the Constitution.

This Article requires each Member State “. . . to make such arrangements as suit its particular conditions for the purpose of associating its principal bodies interested in educational, scientific and cultural matters with the work of the Organization, preferably by the formation of a National Commission broadly representative of the Government and such bodies.” The Article goes on to state that National Commissions or National Co-operating Bodies . . . “shall act in an advisory capacity to their respective delegations to the General Conference in matters relating to the Organiza-

tion and shall function as agencies of liaison in all matters of interest to it." Article IV A of the Constitution further requires Member States to consult National Commissions, if established, on the selection of delegates to the General Conference of the Organization.

On 31 December 1950, 49 of Unesco's 59 Member States had established National Commissions and provisional National Commissions existed in three other Member States.

National Commissions, if they are to play their part effectively as the national agencies responsible for the implementation of Unesco's programme and as the link between the international organizations, the Government and the educational, scientific and cultural circles within the State, must have a properly based membership, adequate material resources and a permanent Secretariat. These facts were recognized by the delegates to the Fifth Session of the General Conference held in Florence in 1950, who, on the recommendation of the Second Meeting of Representatives of National Commissions, addressed the following resolutions to Member States of the Organization:

The General Conference

Invites Member States to review the composition of their National Commissions in the light of programme responsibilities imposed upon them, and, in particular, to take appropriate steps to ensure that government departments responsible for framing policy in Unesco's fields are represented, and that adequate representation is given to public and private institutions and non-governmental organizations to enable popular participation in Unesco's programme on the widest possible basis; (30.112).

Invites Member States to take steps to ensure that National Commissions have at their disposal the material resources necessary for the programme activities for which they are responsible and for the holding of meetings of the Commissions and their committees; (30.113).

Invites Member States to provide their National Commissions with a Secretariat capable of ensuring effective work by the Commission and liaison arrangements with Unesco and with national organizations. (30.114).

These resolutions were endorsed by the delegates to the First Regional Conference of National Commissions of the Western Hemisphere, held at Havana, Cuba, 8-20 December 1950, who addressed a series of detailed recommendations covering these points to the Governments of the region.

In 1950 various types of assistance have been given to National Commissions in the planning of their activities in support of Unesco's programme.

A detailed document setting out proposals for the participation of National Commissions in the execution of the programme for 1951 and recommending the creation of expert committees or national associations of specialists to facilitate the implementation of the programme at the national level, was despatched to Member States and National Commissions in November 1950. Reports already received from National Commissions indicate that this document is accepted as the basis for their action.

The scheme under which Secretaries of National Commissions are invited to visit Unesco Headquarters for consultations on the programme is being continued in 1950-1951. The National Commissions of the following countries have been invited to take advantage of this scheme during this

period: Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Ceylon, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Greece, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Peru, Pakistan, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Yugoslavia, Uruguay. Eleven of these visits have already taken place.

Regional conferences of National Commissions are a new feature of the programme of assistance to National Commissions. Such conferences enable the members of National Commissions and their Secretariats to exchange news and information and to plan activities on a regional basis.

At the Conference of the National Commissions of the Western Hemisphere, held at Havana, Cuba, from 8-20 December 1950, the National Commissions of 17 Member States sent 58 delegates and three non-member States sent observers. The Organization of American States was represented by its Secretary-General and the Director of the Department of Education. The following subjects were studied:

- (1) The organization and work of the National Commissions.
- (2) Dissemination of and teaching about Human Rights.
- (3) The technical assistance programme in Latin-America.
- (4) Fundamental education in Latin-America and a special Unesco project.
- (5) Teaching about the United Nations.
- (6) Translation of great Latin-American books.
- (7) Libraries and book coupons.
- (8) The role of universities in the present-day world.

In addition a Committee of Experts met for three days during the Conference to discuss the exchange of persons programme. After studying these questions the Conference passed a series of important resolutions which give promise of a programme of increased activity in support of Unesco throughout the entire region. These resolutions were also considered by the Executive Board at its Twenty-fifth Session, 15-20 January 1951, which took a number of decisions on action to be taken by the Organization. One of these resolutions authorized the Director-General "to make adequate budgetary provisions for future regional conferences".

A second regional conference of National Commissions will be held at Bangkok, Thailand, from 26 November to 10 December 1951 for the National Commissions of Member States of South Asia and the South Pacific.

The General Conference at its Fifth Session, recommended that the Executive Board and the Director-General, in planning the programme, should give full attention to the inclusion of projects which would facilitate the maximum participation of Member States and National Commissions. The Draft Programme for 1952, proposed by the Executive Board for consideration by the General Conference at its Sixth Session, to be held in Paris from 18 June to 11 July 1951, gives far greater scope and importance to action by Member States and National Commissions than did previous programmes. For example, of the 147 resolutions, 34 are addressed exclusively to Member States compared with 30 out of the 294 in the 1951 programme.

Within the scope of this report it is possible to cite only a few examples of effective National Commission action during 1950.

In Australia several states have conducted seminars on Teaching about the United Nations on a similar pattern to that conducted in Victoria in 1949. Two booklets *The United Nations in Action*, a handbook for teachers, and *Towards World Understanding*, a handbook for youth leaders, were published.

The Australian National Co-operating Body for Education recently appointed one of its executive officers to stimulate interest in the work of Unesco in the Australian universities. In September 1950, the Students Representative Council of the University of Melbourne invited 40 young men and women from Victorian secondary schools and youth organizations to discuss the topic "How international understanding can be furthered in secondary schools and youth clubs". The seminar divided into three groups to consider: the work of the various organizations responsible for the development of international understanding; films and their uses in the work of international understanding; publications available to further the work of international understanding.

The participants formed themselves into a standing committee to act as a permanent liaison body and to distribute available material and information to secondary schools and youth clubs.

The Belgian National Commission has, during 1950, placed particular emphasis on national activities designed to make known the results of the various Unesco seminars on teaching methods and materials to foster international understanding. As a direct result of the Unesco Seminar on the Improvement of History Textbooks (Brussels 1950), steps were taken during the second half of the year 1950 to establish a Belgian Federation of History Teachers. The Federation was created on 14 February 1951 under the chairmanship of Mr. Puttemans, who took part in the Seminar as one of the Belgian representatives.

The Danish Commission has, during 1950, made outstanding contributions to international reconstruction. It is represented in the Council for Co-ordination of Danish relief work in war-stricken countries and maintains contact between Unesco, the Council and Danish relief organizations.

Out of the appropriations for Danish relief work abroad, 25,000 kroner was granted as a contribution towards the educational relief programme for Palestinian refugee children in the Middle East.

In co-operation with Unesco and the National Commission, the relief organization "Mellemfolkeligt Samvirke" has undertaken to rebuild, by voluntary Danish labour, a school at the town Agnandero in Greece, at an estimated expense of 250,000 kroner; 125,000 kroner has been granted for the project out of the appropriations for Danish relief work abroad.

In connexion with this project, the National Commission and "Mellemfolkeligt Samvirke" planned a campaign in Danish schools with the motto: "Danish Children Build School for Greek Children".

This campaign opened in January 1951 and has been prepared in close co-operation with the educational authorities and the Danish teachers' organizations. It serves the double purpose of stimulating interest in Unesco and international co-operation, and of raising funds for the project.

The French National Commission has an active public relations programme which includes the stimulation of the activities of over 40 Unesco Clubs ("Clubs des Amis de l'Unesco") and the creation of science clubs. A special effort has been made to disseminate information about the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The National Commission, in co-operation with Unesco, has arranged for the circulation of the Unesco Exhibition on Human Rights, shown at the Musée Galliera, Paris, in 1949. Since that date it has been exhibited in seven provincial towns and will be shown in four other towns before being sent to Luxembourg and Belgium during 1951.

The United Kingdom and the United States National Commissions have

continued to make outstanding contributions to the work of Unesco in all fields during the course of the year 1950.

In the United Kingdom the initiative of the Welsh Committee of the Commission in disseminating information about the Universal Declaration of Human Rights has been particularly successful. At the end of June, a pamphlet containing a Welsh translation of the Declaration, together with a translation of the Preamble to the Constitution of Unesco, both prepared under the auspices of the Committee, was published by the Ministry of Education and distributed to all Welsh local education authorities.

Human Rights Day itself, 10 December, was celebrated in Wales by an exhibition in Cardiff, planned by the Welsh Committee, and featuring the various aspects of the Declaration, with particular reference to the contribution of Wales to the struggle for Human Rights. The exhibition was opened on 9 December by Mr. Ernest Davies, M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. It included photostats, models, and photographs (some of which were provided by Unesco from the archives in Paris); imaginative drawings executed by local schools of art; important books and records; and, most valuable of all, original manuscript material from the French Archives. The exhibition remained open to the general public in Cardiff until 16 December; special arrangements were made for school-children to study it and arrangements are being made to show it in other parts of Wales.

A major item of discussion at the April 1950 meeting of the United States National Commission was Unesco and its relation to the United Nations and other Specialized Agencies. The Commission decided, during 1950, to hold the Third National Conference of the Commission at Hunter College, New York City, from 10 to 13 September 1951. The purpose of the Conference is to increase the understanding and effective participation of Americans in world affairs, particularly through the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. The principal themes on which the discussion will be based are "The United Nations: An Organized International Approach to World Problems"; "The Birth and Growth of a Foreign Policy" and "The Effect on International Relations of Attitudes Held by Americans Toward Nationals of a European Country and vice-versa".

The United States Commission places special emphasis on the active participation of the United States citizen in the work of Unesco. The Committee on Activities, established during 1950, is responsible for the development of a Unesco programme in the United States. The Commission published in May 1950 *The Unesco Story*, which it described as "... a resource and action booklet for organizations and communities". The practical suggestions for national action included in this publication are receiving support from the State and Local Councils, Youth and Labour Groups and other organizations within the United States.

7. RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

In my introduction to this report, I showed how the preparation of a basic programme was a landmark in the concentration of Unesco's activities and resources. I should here like to emphasize that the resolutions adopted and

the views expressed by the Economic and Social Council at its Eleventh Session with respect to Unesco's work over the preceding year and the general problems of co-ordination, have been constantly borne in mind by those whose task it has been to ensure yet greater concentration during the period under review.

I submitted to the Executive Board, at its Twenty-fourth Session in November 1950 (the session at which a preliminary draft programme for 1952 was discussed), Resolution 324 (XI) of the Economic and Social Council: "Relations with and Co-ordination of Specialized Agencies"; the report of the Council's Co-ordination Committee; and the records of its discussions on the subject, as transmitted to me by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. I also presented to the Executive Council a summary of the relevant discussions of the General Assembly. The Board adopted the following resolution:

The Executive Board

Having examined resolution 324 (XI) of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, as well as the text of the report of the Council's Co-ordination Committee and the records of the discussions of the Council relating to it; and

Having heard a report from the Director-General on discussions now proceeding at the Fifth Session of the General Assembly on problems of co-ordination;

Recognizing once again the importance of the problems raised by the co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies;

Instructs the Director-General:

- (a) To submit for the consideration of the Executive Board the draft Rules of Procedure relating to the establishment of a deadline for the submission of new projects at the annual conferences of the Specialized Agencies, as soon as such Rules have been transmitted by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
- (b) To transmit to the General Conference at its Sixth Session the criteria adopted by the Economic and Social Council (at its Eleventh Session) for the establishment of priorities in the working programmes and in the activities within these programmes.
- (c) Similarly to transmit to the General Conference at its Sixth Session any relevant resolutions which may be adopted at the Fifth Session of the General Assembly.
- (d) To continue to pay particular attention to the recommendations of the Economic and Social Council and of the General Assembly as regards co-ordination in implementation of the programme and in measures of an administrative and budgetary nature.

In accordance with this resolution, all aspects of co-ordination problems have been included on the Provisional Agenda of the Sixth Session of the General Conference. Special attention has been given to the following matters:

- (a) *Deadlines for the submission of new projects and working papers to the General Conference.* Since, at the moment of drafting this report, I have not yet received the suggested model Rules of Procedure from the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Secretariat has prepared a document containing a number of proposals for submission

to the Executive Board and to the General Conference. These proposals will be reviewed should the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination adopt any model Rules of Procedure at its Eleventh Session in May of this year.

- (b) *Criteria for the establishment of priorities in the programmes of the United Nations and of the Specialized Agencies.* During the preparation of the draft programme for 1952, full account was taken of the criteria suggested by the Economic and Social Council; these will be submitted to delegates to the General Conference before they begin to draw up this programme in final form.
- (c) *Co-ordination during the preparation of programmes.* As I mentioned in my preceding report to the United Nations (Chapter III, page 80) Unesco made a move in this direction early in 1950, when it forwarded its Draft Programme for 1951 to the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies for their comments; this action was taken in accordance with a resolution adopted by the General Conference at its Third Session in 1948. This year, the same procedure was adopted by the informal transmission of the preliminary draft programme submitted to the Executive Board at its Twenty-fourth Session, and the formal transmission of the revised draft adopted by the Board at this session and discussed again in January 1951. Despite the very short time allowed for study of these drafts by the various Departments of the United Nations Secretariat, the Executive Board, at its Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Sessions, had the benefit of useful comments transmitted by the Secretary-General; these were duly taken into account when the relevant draft resolutions were framed. In addition, I have given a renewed assurance to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and to the Heads of the Specialized Agencies, that the General Conference, at its Sixth Session, will give close attention to any further comments which they may wish to put forward at the time when the draft programme for 1952 is receiving final consideration.

Lastly, the Executive Board and the General Conference will have before them a proposal to include in the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference a provision whereby any items on which there has not been sufficient preliminary consultation with the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies may be deferred for later consideration. In addition, proposals will be put forward for the establishment of deadlines for the presentation of new projects [see paragraph (a) above].

- (d) Another item of the Provisional Agenda covers all relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council, whilst a report on Unesco's co-ordinating measures will be submitted to the General Conference. The administrative and budgetary aspects of these resolutions will be fully discussed by the appropriate bodies at the Conference.
- (e) A supplementary report will be prepared on the decisions taken by the Economic and Social Council at its Twelfth Session.

PROGRAMME CO-ORDINATION

I should like to emphasize that the action taken to ensure preliminary co-ordination at the time when projects are being drawn up, as enjoined by

Resolution 324 (XI) of the Economic and Social Council, is also based on the above-mentioned resolution, adopted by the General Conference at its Third Session in 1948. One paragraph of this resolution reads:

The General Conference,

.....

Declares that it is the policy of Unesco to co-operate fully with the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies and to collaborate closely with these organizations *at every stage in the development of projects of mutual interest.*

In compliance with these instructions, I made a point, during the period under review, of arranging for consultations, during the preparation of the programme, between the officials of the various organizations who were responsible for projects of mutual interest.

Recent months have seen a considerable extension of direct exchanges of views, by correspondence or through personal contact, between members of the Unesco Secretariat and of other organizations. However, in certain cases, it was felt advisable to adopt a more systematic approach. Thus there are many points at which the activities of Unesco and of the World Health Organization are complementary, and both Organizations can and must collaborate closely if these are to be successfully carried out. Accordingly, officials of the World Health Organization and Unesco met at Unesco House from 26 to 28 October 1950 to consider all activities of mutual interest, the work plans for 1951 and certain items of the draft programme for 1952. Many practical conclusions were reached, which will ensure regular collaboration between the two organizations and obviate all risk of duplication. These conclusions are reflected in the respective draft programmes for 1952.

This type of co-ordination may also be used in particular fields. In this connexion, mention should be made of the convening, in November 1950, of a working party for the exchange of views, between members of the Secretariats of the United Nations, the International Labour Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Health Organization, on the best means of ensuring practical co-operation in fundamental education. As one of the results of this meeting, a definition of the term "fundamental education" was worked out; it will thus be possible to clarify Unesco's responsibilities and powers when planning any joint action as part of the regular or technical assistance programmes. The working party also discussed a number of related problems of mutual interest and re-drafted resolution 1.213 of Unesco's draft programme for 1952, defining the procedure for future collaboration.

In accordance with a decision taken by the Executive Board at its Twenty-fourth Session, a similar meeting was held in Paris in December 1950 to bring Unesco's plans for 1951 and 1952 in connexion with research laboratories, in the natural and social sciences, into line with the terms of Resolution 318 (XI) of the Economic and Social Council concerning United Nations research laboratories. Members of the Executive Board took part in this meeting, which was also attended by Mr. Henri Laugier, representatives of the ILO, WHO, and IMO and of several international scientific organizations collaborating in Unesco's scientific activities.¹

¹ The results of these discussions are fully described in Chapter II of the present report.

Resolution 324 (XI) D of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly resolution (Fifth Session) on the development of arid zones greatly influenced discussions of the Interim Arid Zone Research Council at its meeting in November 1950, at which representatives of the Secretariats of the United Nations, FAO, WHO, ILO and IMO were active participants. Three items submitted by FAO were discussed, and the Executive Board of WHO, at its Second Session in January 1951, passed a resolution pledging its support to Unesco's work in this field.¹

Unesco has taken an active part in similar discussions arranged by the United Nations or other Specialized Agencies, when problems falling within its sphere of competence were involved; in particular, it has attended meetings convened by ILO on the question of migration.

Chapter II of this report gives a detailed account of Unesco's activities in collaboration with the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. I should like to pick out for special attention the action taken to implement and disseminate the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to ensure the free exchange of information, free access of women to education and the prevention of racial discrimination, the application of recommendations of the General Assembly and of the Trusteeship Council in connexion with the advancement of education in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories, participation in joint action on behalf of children, the extension of teaching about the United Nations, and collaboration with ILO in workers' educational exchange programmes.

I should also mention Unesco's co-operation with the Regional Economic Commissions of the United Nations, notably in connexion with measures to increase the availability of educational, scientific and cultural materials.

An ECAFE/Unesco joint working party was set up for this purpose in 1949, and the first meeting of a similar ECLA/Unesco joint working party is soon to meet in Latin America. Many consultations at the Secretariat level have taken place at the headquarters of the Economic Commission for Europe.

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION

Unesco has taken an active part in the discussions of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, its Preparatory Committee and subsidiary bodies. High officials of the Organization have attended all meetings, and the Secretariat has assisted in the preparation of many documents and, in particular, in the compilation of the Catalogue of Economic and Social Projects.

A detailed account of the administrative and financial measures taken by Unesco in compliance with this Committee's recommendations is given below (page 47). It shows that Unesco has endeavoured as far as possible to co-ordinate its action with that of the United Nations and of the other Specialized Agencies; however, the application of the common set of financial regulations, as adopted by the General Assembly at its Fifth Session, on the report of the Advisory Committee for Administrative and Budgetary Questions, presents a series of problems that Unesco finds it difficult to solve.

¹ Chapter II of this report gives a detailed account of the action taken as a result of these consultations.

MUTUAL LIAISON AND REPRESENTATION

The Unesco New York Office has continued, with a small staff, to ensure liaison with the various Departments of the United Nations Secretariat and Unesco's representation at a large number of conferences and meetings held in the Western hemisphere.

Whenever necessary, Unesco representatives have also attended meetings held in Europe and in other parts of the world.

Representation at conferences and meetings held away from headquarters has continued to place a heavy burden on the Organization. As far as possible, members of the Unesco Science Co-operation Offices situated in those regions have been instructed to attend such meetings. In other instances, I have endeavoured so to plan the official travel of programme specialists that they may attend some of these meetings while on mission.

In the present chapter, I have set out to show that Unesco, like the other Specialized Agencies, seeks to supplement the co-ordinating activities of the United Nations by action based on the provisions of the Charter. Although, under the Charter, the Economic and Social Council is primarily responsible for ensuring co-ordination, it seems clear to me that the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations have corresponding duties that they cannot afford to neglect. This is fully realized by Unesco, which will continue to adhere to the policies laid down by its General Conference.

8. RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

A. INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Unesco's relations with inter-governmental organizations have continued to develop along the lines laid down in Article XI of the Constitution and in the conclusions adopted by the General Conference at its Fourth Session (see Report to the United Nations, 1949-1950, Chapter IV A). Formal agreements have been concluded with some of these organizations whose co-operation is particularly important to Unesco. Working contacts are also kept up with any organizations whose activities are likely to be of interest to Unesco from one point of view or another.

(1) *Formal Agreements*

Three formal agreements are now in force with the following inter-governmental organizations:

(a) International Bureau of Education

Co-operation between Unesco and the Bureau during 1950 continued under the provisional agreement of 28 February 1947. At its Ninth Session, the Economic and Social Council adopted a Resolution (262. IX. G), noting with approval the relations established by the United Nations

Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization with the International Bureau of Education, and requesting Unesco to include in its next report to the Council an account of the co-operation achieved. In my report to the United Nations for 1949-1950, I gave a brief account of the results secured by collaboration between our two organizations under the terms of the provisional agreement.

At its last Session, the General Conference thought it desirable to arrange for a review of the provisional agreement by the Joint Unesco-IBE Committee, with the object of harmonizing its terms with current relations between the two organizations. The new agreement, which came into force on 28 February 1951 for one year, was signed on 10 November 1950.

The Thirteenth International Conference on Public Education, jointly convened, as in 1948 and 1949, by Unesco and IBE, was held in Geneva in July 1950, and was attended by representatives of 42 States. The officials or educational experts who took part in the Conference's work discussed reports on syllabuses and methods of teaching mathematics in primary schools, on the teaching of handicrafts in secondary schools, and on exchanges of teachers. These reports, the last of which is of particular interest to Unesco, were based on enquiries undertaken by our two organizations. As in the past, the proceedings and recommendations of the Thirteenth International Conference on Public Education, and the International Yearbook of Education for 1949, giving an account of educational developments in 43 countries in 1948-1949, have been published jointly by Unesco and IBE.

The collected recommendations adopted by International Conferences on Public Education from 1934 to 1950 have also been published. These recommendations contain over 350 items, constituting a sort of charter or international code of public education, which, though not possessing the force of a convention, cannot be treated as identical with the informal recommendations put forward by private congresses, as they have all been passed by the duly authorized delegates of nearly 70 Governments.

The Fourteenth International Conference on Public Education will be convened jointly by Unesco and the International Bureau of Education in Geneva, from 9 to 19 July 1951. The agenda, which was drawn up at the last meeting of the Joint Unesco-IBE Committee, includes the following three items: compulsory education and the raising of the school-leaving age; school restaurants and clothing; reports from Ministers of Education on educational developments during the school year 1950-1951.

Financial arrangements have been made, in conformity with the Unesco-IBE agreement, to secure the Bureau's assistance in studying problems arising in the pursuit of various projects in Unesco's programme, and in preparing for the Fourteenth International Conference on Public Education.

In accordance with a decision taken by the Executive Board at its Twenty-third Session, I have forwarded to the International Bureau of Education a request which Unesco has received from the Secretariat of the Council of Europe for a comparative study, on its behalf, of educational systems and programmes in Europe. As the enquiry is essentially technical, the Executive Board felt that the International Bureau of Education was better qualified to conduct it. Early in 1951, the proposals of the International Bureau of Education regarding the conditions which should govern an enquiry were transmitted to the Secretariat of the Council of Europe.

Chapter II of this report contains detailed particulars about work undertaken jointly by Unesco and the International Bureau of Education.

(b) International Bureau of Weights and Measures

The agreement between the International Committee of Weights and Measures and Unesco, signed in June 1949, has been renewed, on the recommendation of the General Conference and with the authority of the Executive Board, until 31 December 1951.

This agreement essentially embodies the mutual recognition of the two organizations, thus facilitating regular consultations. The International Bureau of Weights and Measures has accordingly provided scientific data bearing on various activities of the Department of Natural Sciences, including the preparation of the *Directory of International Scientific Organizations* and the *Inventories of Apparatus and Materials for Teaching Science*. It also took part in the Conference of International Engineering Associations.

It will be remembered that, at its Ninth Session, the Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution noting "with approval" the establishment of working relations by the appropriate Specialized Agencies with the Bureau (Resolution 262.IX.J).

(c) Organization of American States

In accordance with resolutions adopted by the General Conference of Unesco at its Third and Fourth Sessions (see Report to the United Nations, 1949-1950, Chapter IV A, 2 I), I have conducted negotiations, under the authority of the Executive Board, with the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States; as a result, I was able to submit to the Board, at its Twenty-fourth Session, a draft agreement between Unesco and the Organization of American States. After the approval of this draft, the agreement was signed at Havana on 8 December 1950. In accordance with the provisions of Article XIX of the Agreement between Unesco and the United Nations, the text was first communicated to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. It is contained in Annex XI to this report.

Even before the agreement was signed, the two organizations had already been collaborating on excellent terms, particularly with regard to the setting up of a training and production centre for fundamental education in Mexico, and the arrangements for a seminar on primary education in America, held at Montevideo in 1950.

(2) *Practical Co-operation*

(a) International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works

In order to give effect to Resolution 262. IX.D, adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its Ninth Session, requesting Unesco to consult with the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works on the future relationship of the two bodies, the Executive Board instructed me, at its Nineteenth Session, to establish closer relations with the Union and to define the procedure to be followed in them by an exchange of letters with the Director of its Bureau (see Report to the

United Nations, 1949-1950, Chapter IV A 2 III). The negotiations on this matter reached their conclusion in June 1950.

Arrangements have now been made for close collaboration between our two organizations, on the following basis: *consultation* on all questions of common interest related to copyright; *exchange* of information and of documents; *mutual representation* at the Unesco General Conference and at the Union Conferences, as well as commissions and committees of both organizations when their agendas include items of common interest. The Bureau of the Union and the Unesco Secretariat will also try to avoid duplication in their publications dealing with copyright, and will, as far as possible, see that each of these publications supplies what is lacking in the others.

Representatives of the Union's Bureau took an active part in the work of the Committee of Experts on Copyright convened by Unesco in Washington from 23 October to 4 November 1950. This Committee was required to give its opinion on the drawing up of a report for submission to the General Conference of Unesco on the work of the Secretariat in connexion with copyright, including proposals on the procedure for convening an inter-governmental conference to prepare a universal copyright convention.

As in the past, the Bureau has been invited to send observers to the Unesco General Conference. The invitation states that these observers should, this year, take part in the work of a Special Committee set up, within the framework of the Sixth Session of the General Conference, to prepare a Draft Universal Copyright Convention.

Unesco was represented at the meeting of the Executive Sub-Committee of the Union's Standing Committee.

(b) Council of Europe

In my last report to the United Nations (Chapter IV), I described the basis on which arrangements had been made with the Secretariat of the Council of Europe in 1949, at its request, for working contacts and exchange of information on questions of mutual interest.

In accordance with the resolution on this subject adopted by the Executive Board at its Eighteenth Session, regular contact has been maintained between the two organizations.

In June 1950, a meeting of cultural experts, convened under the auspices of the Council of Europe, was held in Strasbourg; this meeting formulated a series of recommendations regarding the Council's educational, scientific and cultural activities. Several of these recommendations, which were subsequently approved by the Committee of Ministers, called for collaboration with Unesco.

In particular, it was recommended that, to avoid duplication, practical arrangements for collaboration should be made between the Council of Europe and Unesco. For this purpose it was urged that negotiations should be begun between the Council of Europe and Unesco, with a view to making use of work already done by our Organization and other international bodies.

These recommendations, approved by the Committee of Ministers, were forwarded to me on 2 December 1950 by the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, and submitted to the Executive Board at its Twenty-fifth Session.

After a thorough discussion, the Executive Board adopted an important

resolution instructing me, *inter alia*, to enter into preliminary consultation with the Secretariat of the Council of Europe with a view to defining the nature, object and all other aspects of the collaboration with Unesco recommended by the Committee of Ministers, in order to present a general report on the matter to the Board, and to the General Conference at its Sixth Session.

Finally, it should be mentioned that, in accordance with the provisions of Article XI of the Constitution, the following organizations engaged on certain work with a bearing on Unesco's programme, and in a position to collaborate in carrying out the latter, have been invited to send observers to the Sixth Session of the General Conference : Cultural Commission of the Arab League, International Institute of the Hylean Amazon (Interim Committee), International Institute for the Unification of Private Law, Pan American Institute of Geography and History.

These organizations have regular working contacts with Unesco.

B. NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Since my last report, there have been two important developments in Unesco's relations with international non-governmental organizations: the meeting of the First Conference of Representatives of Non-Governmental Organizations in Florence; and the adoption by the General Conference, at its Fifth Session, of new Directives governing these relations.

(1) *First Conference of Representatives of International Non-Governmental Organizations approved for Consultative Status*

This Conference was held in Florence on 23 May 1950; 51 international non-governmental organizations approved for consultative status sent representatives. The Conference discussed various aspects of co-operation between non-governmental organizations and Unesco, and put forward several recommendations regarding Unesco's policy in the matter. These recommendations were forwarded to the General Conference, which took them into consideration in drawing up the new Directives (See below).

The Conference unanimously requested Unesco to convene a second conference of non-governmental organizations at the Sixth Session of the General Conference. The General Conference approved this suggestion, and the second conference of non-governmental organizations will therefore be held in Paris on 16 and 17 June 1951. The Agenda and Rules of Procedure have been prepared in consultation with a committee set up by the First Conference. These annual meetings give the organizations an opportunity to compare their experience and to become aware of their joint interests and their special methods of procedure. Unesco, on its side, is enabled to improve its arrangements for liaison with the non-governmental organizations so as to take account of the most urgent needs and problems of those organizations.

(2) *New Directives regarding Unesco's Relations with International Non-Governmental Organizations*

The General Conference made a thorough study of all Unesco's relations with international non-governmental organizations and, as the outcome,

the Directives on the matter adopted by the General Conference at its Third Session have been revised. Generally speaking, as is shown below, the new Directives tighten up the provisions concerning Unesco's collaboration with organizations approved for consultative status.

The General Conference also considered individually how effective the arrangements for co-operation were with each of the organizations approved for consultative status, and decided to suspend consultative arrangements with eight organizations which were held to be more suitable for informal relations. The Conference also examined with great care the Executive Board's triennial report on the use made of sums paid to certain international non-governmental organizations by way of subvention or under contract, and made substantial amendments to the provisions governing the grant of subventions in future.

Consultative Arrangements

Following the General Conference's review of the list of organizations approved for consultative arrangements, the number of these organizations has been reduced to 82. Under the new Directives, the General Conference will in future be responsible for the final decision on every application for approval.

At the same time, the Executive Board was authorized to decide on applications received before the opening of the Fifth Session of the General Conference. At its Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Sessions, therefore, the Executive Board approved the following organizations for consultative arrangements:

International Co-operative Alliance.

Asian Relations Organization*.

World Assembly of Youth.

International Economic Association*.

International Political Science Association*.

International Sociological Association*.

International Association: International Congresses for Modern Architecture*.

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

International Federation of Business and Professional Women.

International Institute of Public Finance.

International Social Service.

International Society of Criminology.

The number of organizations approved for consultative status has thus risen to 93 (see Annex XII).

Resolution 288(X)B, paragraph 17(b), adopted by the Economic and Social Council, lays down that organizations which have not consultative status with the Council but which have official relations with a Specialized Agency may be entered in the Council's Register. Information concerning the organizations marked with an asterisk above has been communicated to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for this purpose.

Participation in the Execution of the Programme

The new Directives are designed to associate organizations approved for consultative status more effectively with Unesco's work than they have been in the past. Extracts from the 1951 programme have, for this purpose,

been sent to all these organizations, having regard to their special interests and the matters with which they deal. It will not be possible to assess the results of this action in full until the end of 1951, but there were already signs in the last quarter of 1950 of the increasing part being taken by these organizations in Unesco's activities, particularly with regard to their representation at meetings convened by Unesco. Certain organizations, for instance, have taken part in the work of the Consultative Committee on Adult Education; the meetings of experts on the improvement of school textbooks and the teaching of history; the meeting on United Nations research laboratories; the Interim Arid Zone Research Council; the Co-ordinating Committee for Documentation in the Social Sciences; the International Commission for the Scientific and Cultural History of Mankind; the meeting on the improvement of bibliographical services; the International Committee of Experts on Copyright; and the Commission of Film Experts.

Chapter II of this report, which deals with the implementation of the programme, contains many examples of the increasing collaboration we are receiving from non-governmental organizations. Instances are their support of the campaigns for the relief of Greek and Arab children; their increasing contributions to *News for Youth*, the *Social Science Bulletin*, and the publications prepared by the Exchange of Persons Service on fellowships and summer courses; and their replies to the enquiries regarding adult education and the teaching of history and geography.

Thanks to the new provisions regarding contracts, Unesco has been able to make arrangements with certain specialized non-governmental organizations for carrying out items of work in Unesco's programme. It would have been impossible for the Secretariat, as at present constituted, to do this work satisfactorily, and the cost would certainly have been greater if it had been necessary in every case to secure the services of consultants not attached to these organizations.

During 1950 a total of \$198,227 has been used, under contract, in carrying out various tasks coming under the Departments of Cultural Activities, Natural Sciences and Social Sciences, and the Statistical Service. These contracts have made it possible to conduct a number of international surveys, to prepare scientific hand-books, bibliographies, etc., and to arrange for the publication of journals or monographs and multi-lingual dictionaries, and for the attendance of experts at international conferences on the above-mentioned matters.

Collective Consultations

A number of meetings of representatives of organizations with common interests have been held at Unesco House. The object of these meetings is to secure the views of specialized organizations on particular programme projects. Representatives of 23 international youth organizations, for instance, spent four days from 14 to 17 November 1950, at Unesco House, discussing aspects of the programme of concern to them; they put forward a number of recommendations, details of which are given in Chapter II of this report.

As a sequel to a conference held from 9 to 13 October 1950 and attended by representatives of 22 specialized international engineering associations, an advisory committee for engineering sciences was set up which, it is to

be hoped, will become a permanent federation competent to represent the engineering sciences in relations with Unesco.

Two meetings were held under the auspices of the Exchange of Persons Service at Unesco House, on 13 November 1950 and 13 February 1951, in order to give effect to a resolution adopted at the Fifth Session of the General Conference, dealing with the establishment of an international Scholarship Fund; 19 organizations attended these meetings.

The fourth annual conference of organizations concerned with international voluntary work camps took place at Unesco House on 12 and 13 April 1951. A working party, consisting of representatives of some of these organizations, has been meeting every month at Unesco House in order to co-ordinate the organizations' work and to seek practical solutions to their common problems.

These various examples show what an important contribution the non-governmental organizations are making to Unesco's international work. Before each of the meetings in which they take part, there are consultations and discussions in their secretariats and their governing bodies; results are publicized through the various channels open to them. Lastly, the direct contacts established between their representatives and Unesco at such meetings help to give them a fuller and deeper knowledge of our aims and programme.

In this connexion, emphasis should be placed on the useful work carried out by the liaison officers that are being appointed by an increasing number of organizations to maintain regular contact with the Secretariat. These liaison officers, now numbering 16, are kept periodically informed of the meetings held at Unesco House and receive all documents and publications likely to be of interest to them.

Information and Representation

About 60 of these 93 organizations have periodicals with a wide international circulation. These publications furnish a most useful source of information for the various Programme Departments and for the preparation of "Unesco Features", the "World Review" and the *Official Bulletin*.

On the other hand, it has been observed that these periodicals more and more often give their readers information about Unesco's work, either making use of publications regularly sent to them, or devoting articles to certain aspects of our activities. Through their national branches, these organizations have given us much help in circulating publications designed for the general public, such as the "Reader's Guide" and the pamphlets in the series "Unesco and its Programme".

In the same context, members of the Secretariat attended more than 50 meetings of international organizations during 1950. Such attendance at meetings enables the Secretariat to keep in touch with scientific, educational and cultural activities which are generally parallel or complementary to our own, and also gives us an opportunity to tell an international audience about our aims and the work we are doing. I myself have attended several of these meetings or sent messages.

Co-operation with National Commissions

A number of measures have been taken to associate non-governmental organizations in the different countries with the work of the National

Commissions. These measures are in line with the recommendations put forward both by the Second Meeting of Representatives of National Commissions and by the First Conference of Representatives of Non-Governmental Organizations, held in Florence. It seems, in fact, to be essential, if our work in Member States is to be effective, for the National Commissions to make use of the resources furnished by non-governmental associations, many of which have a long tradition of service. Although, in several countries, a number of national organizations are officially represented on the National Commissions and the specialized committees, in other cases the National Commissions know nothing of the non-governmental organizations. These are less interested in official membership of the National Commission than in having an opportunity to play a practical part in the work falling within their purview and to be consulted on questions of interest to their members.

In order to remedy this situation, the Secretariat has prepared a Directory of the addresses of all national associations affiliated to international non-governmental organizations approved for consultative status. I have communicated to every National Commission the addresses of associations working in its country, in the hope of facilitating contacts.

Formal Agreements

The General Conference in Florence confirmed the principle of concluding formal agreements with a few non-governmental organizations of special authority on the matters with which they deal and whose close co-operation is essential to Unesco. It instructed me, however, to review the form and content of the agreements already concluded with several organizations in order to simplify them and bring them into line with a standard model.

Accordingly, revised drafts of agreements with the following organizations were drawn up and approved and will be submitted to the General Conference for ratification:

International Studies Conference.

International Council of Museums.

International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies.

International Council of Scientific Unions.

Council for the Co-ordination of International Congresses of Medical Sciences.

World Federation of United Nations Associations.

International Theatre Institute.

It should be remembered that the organizations with which formal agreements are concluded were first approved for consultative status, and that the appropriate provisions of the Directives are therefore applicable to them.

Being representative, these organizations are in a position to give Unesco particularly effective help in preparing and executing its programme. This function is facilitated by the fact that all these organizations have offices in Unesco House, so that they are able to maintain constant co-operation with the Secretariat.

Subventions

In the light of the experience gained over the past three years, the Florence Conference made certain amendments to the rules governing the grant of

subventions to international non-governmental organizations. Generally speaking, the new provisions make a distinction between formal arrangements and agreements on the one hand, and subventions on the other hand, the latter being granted only with the approval of the Executive Board.

In 1950, a total amount of \$332,389 was thus allocated to various organizations affording close, direct collaboration in the execution of Unesco's programme.

Informal Relations

The Florence Conference recognized the advisability of Unesco's maintaining informal relations with a large number of international non-governmental organizations not satisfying the criteria laid down as essential for consultative status, but nevertheless of possible use from the point of view of the programme.

In accordance with the new Directives, I have drawn up a Register of organizations coming under this heading, and which, moreover, undertake to inform their members, by all means at their disposal, of Unesco's programme and activities. About 250 organizations are included in this Register. They receive certain documents and publications selected in consideration of their special interests and, in return, send us their publications and periodicals. Some of them have contributed to our work by attending meetings convened by Unesco and supplying information in response to our enquiries.

Moreover, by keeping in touch with the work of these organizations, Unesco is able to collect a substantial body of information on international co-operation in education, science and culture not covered by its official programme. The Organization is thus able to answer requests for information addressed to it, to avoid duplication, and, in some cases, to promote useful contacts between organizations and institutions working in different countries.

Attendance at Conferences of Non-Governmental Organizations arranged under the Auspices of the United Nations

As in the past, Unesco has kept in close touch with the United Nations in its efforts to develop closer co-operation with non-governmental organizations. I sent a representative to the Fourth Conference of International Non-Governmental Organizations held in Geneva in June 1950 under the auspices of the United Nations Department of Public Information. It was thus possible to inform the Conference, for instance, of Unesco's work in connexion with teaching about the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. I also intend to send representatives to the regional information conferences which it is proposed to hold in the Middle East and in South-East Asia in April and July 1951 respectively. For this purpose, Unesco will prepare documents dealing with certain items on the agenda and will send a collection of publications for distribution to participants.

Furthermore, I have taken particular care to ensure that close liaison is maintained with the group of non-governmental organizations having consultative status with the Economic and Social Council. I consider such liaison essential, as some 40 organizations approved for consultative status with Unesco also have consultative status with the Economic and Social

Council and are therefore invited to conferences of this group in Geneva. I sent a representative to the Third Conference of the Geneva Group, held in July 1950. At this Conference, the old "Interim Committee" was replaced by a permanent body known as the "Liaison Bureau", responsible for preparing for future conferences, to which all organizations having official relations with the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies will be invited. It is obvious that this decision raises a very real problem of co-ordination with regard to the conferences of organizations associated with Unesco's work, which, incidentally, make up a more homogeneous group than the Geneva body. The question is on the agenda of the Second Conference of Representatives of Non-Governmental Organizations, to which the Liaison Bureau will be invited to send a representative.

9. CO-ORDINATION, AND FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE QUESTIONS

Unesco has continued during 1950 to collaborate with the United Nations in a great number of administrative and financial matters through the various co-ordinating bodies set up for the purpose.

I. CONCENTRATION OF EFFORTS AND RESOURCES

As indicated in the supplement to my previous report (E/1688 Add. 1) the General Conference at its Fifth Session paid special regard to General Assembly Resolutions 310, 311 and 347 (IV), dealing with various aspects of co-ordination and of *concentration of efforts and resources*. The principal method by which Unesco is seeking to concentrate its energies from year to year on selected tasks is that of annual programmes, enumerating specific activities, based upon a continuing basic programme cast in more general terms. The Unesco system of budgeting, under which every proposed activity and every proposed expenditure must be clearly linked together in the draft budget, and the now habitual fixing at the outset of each session of the General Conference of a total budget ceiling for the ensuing year, provide further safeguards against a proliferation of new projects. They represent a practical form of compliance—if I may anticipate in a report which covers the year 1950 only—with the General Assembly's wish, expressed in Resolution 413 (V), that when new projects are adopted, current ones should be deferred, modified or eliminated.

The problem of *priorities* as dealt with in the Annex to Council Resolution 259 (IX) was also submitted to the General Conference and carefully considered. Here again, as I explained in my previous report, the system of basic and annual programmes is believed to provide an effective solution. But the General Conference went further: it "instructed the Executive Board and the Director-General to carry out the programme for 1950 and 1951 in the most effective and concentrated manner possible, giving fullest consideration to the guiding principles laid down in the preamble to the basic programme" (Resolution 9.112). Accordingly, at its Twenty-third Session in August and September 1950, the Executive Board and its Programme Committee subjected the 1951 programme to a further close

scrutiny, as a result of which a number of projects were given high or low priorities. The effect has been to lighten the burden as we entered upon our 1951 operations and to introduce a degree of elasticity into them, with beneficial practical results. As this question has now been carried a step further by the adoption of criteria for determining priorities [Council Resolution 324 (XI) and General Assembly Resolution 413 (V)] which are being considered by the General Conference this year, I will not enlarge on it here.

The question of a reduction in the total *number of meetings* [General Assembly Resolution 311 (IV)], which is also raised in Council Resolution 331 (XI), is more difficult of solution. As compared with 1950, there is little change in the number of meetings of various types to be held in 1951, and the draft programme for 1952 shows an actual increase. It is clear, however, that the bringing together of experts invited in their individual capacity for the discussion of specific questions is one of Unesco's most effective means of action, and in very many cases the only practicable way in which to give effect to a programme resolution. Further, no meeting can be held unless it is forecast as part of the programme resolutions and corresponding budgetary credits. It follows that these small expert gatherings are part and parcel of the life of the Organization in the eyes of the General Conference, and I am unable to give the Council any assurance that Unesco can comply in the immediate future with this particular passage in Resolution 331 (XI). Being to a large extent powerless to reduce the number of meetings, I have concentrated instead on the need for "adequate preparation" of them. Much still remains to be done, but a glance at Chapter II of this report will show that there are few cases where a conference or expert meeting is not the culmination of elaborate and lengthy preparations, or else an important stage in a continuing process of study and discussion.

2. FINANCE

The Florence Session of the General Conference gave anxious attention to the problem of *contributions in arrears* [General Assembly Resolutions 310 (IV) and 411 (V)]. While I have taken all possible measures, including periodic publicity, to obtain payment of outstanding contributions, and while the General Conference is considering an amendment to the Constitution shortening the period at the end of which a defaulting State no longer possesses voting powers at its sessions, it was felt at Florence that this was a matter which should be considered jointly with the United Nations and the other Specialized Agencies. Accordingly the question was referred by Unesco to ACC, and is under examination in the first place by the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions.

I quoted in my supplementary report a year ago (Council document E/1688 Add. 1) the resolution by which the General Conference instructed me, in consultation with the Executive Board, "so to regulate the *rate of expenditure* in 1951 as to ensure in so far as possible that the total amount of expenditure shall not exceed the total amount of income which may reasonably be expected to be received . . .". The words are a direct quotation from General Assembly resolution 311 (IV), and the policy, already applied during 1950 in the most rigorous manner, has continued to be enforced this year—although exceptional measures of a non-recurring nature taken by the General Conference at its Fifth Session have provided

us for this one year with a reasonable prospect of disposing of the full income appropriated in the Budget resolution. I am drawing the attention of the Sixth Session to the fact that an insoluble problem exists while Governments fail to pay by way of assessed contributions, to which they have assented, the sum required to meet a budgetary appropriation to which they have also given their explicit approval. The General Assembly's language on this problem is sufficiently explicit to make it unnecessary for me to enlarge further on it.

The position of Unesco's *reserve funds*, or Working Capital Fund, [General Assembly Resolution 311 (IV), paragraph 4] was carefully reviewed by the General Conference. The main purpose of the Fund, the assessed amount of which now stands at \$3 million, being "to finance expenditures authorized under the . . . Budget, pending the receipt of contributions", it is clear that its stability could be endangered by any further deterioration in the receipt of contributions from Governments.

Efforts have continued to be made to economize in the use of hard *currencies*, and I am happy to report that the results have shown an appreciable decrease in the use of these currencies which, it is expected, will continue during the current year.

Discussions have continued through the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions on common budgetary definitions and other financial matters. Unesco is now participating in the United Nations Joint Staff Pensions Scheme, has adhered to the joint system of external audit and has repeatedly been guided by the Committee on Contributions in assessing the percentage contribution to be proposed to the General Conference for new members.

Progress towards common *Financial Regulations* has, on the other hand, suffered a set-back. After a great deal of work agreement was reached at the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions on a set of Financial Regulations which represented the general consensus of all the agencies, each of which contributed by concession and a desire to meet the varying points of view. Success in this matter was, however, not achieved as regards Unesco, owing to last-minute changes introduced at the time of the submission of the draft regulations to the General Assembly. I quote the following from a report of the Executive Board of Unesco to this year's General Conference:

"Finally, the Executive Board decided to draw the attention of the General Conference to the fact that certain regulations, which had previously been agreed to by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Directors-General of the Specialized Agencies, had been changed by the General Assembly of the United Nations on the advice of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. This action was taken without the Specialized Agencies being represented before the Advisory Committee to explain the differences of opinion which they held on certain changes accepted by the General Assembly. The Board draws the attention of the General Conference to the unfortunate results of Unesco not being enabled to express its point of view fully before a decision was taken by the Advisory Committee."

The changes in the agreed texts and the reasons for my inability to accept them on behalf of the Organization without significant changes in the Organization's system for presentation and adoption of its programme and budget have been laid before the General Conference, in whose hands

the final decision lies. Here I can only echo the Executive Board's words just quoted.

A matter which I can conveniently deal with at this point, although it was not dealt with explicitly in the resolutions of the Fourth Session of the General Assembly, is that of the new system of salaries and allowances now approved by Resolution 470 (V) of 15 December 1950. Certain features of this new system have already been put into force by Unesco. Thus the new range for locally-recruited (general service) staff was put into force at the beginning of 1951 for staff recruited after June 1950 under a decision of the Fifth Session of the General Conference, although the Sixth Session will reconsider the matter in the light of changes introduced by the General Assembly last December. The new provisions approved by the General Assembly in respect of repatriation grants, the frequency of home leave, etc., have also been introduced; the new system of classification and salary scale for international staff, on the other hand, requires an explicit decision of the General Conference and is therefore being laid before that body at its Sixth Session.

From this brief summary of action taken on the resolutions of the Fourth Session of the General Assembly I turn to the recommendations of the Economic and Social Council itself, and in the first place to Resolution 324 (XI) on Relations with and Co-ordination of Specialized Agencies.

Much of the ground covered in the report of the Council's Co-ordination Committee which is appended to this resolution has already been dealt with in the preceding pages. The criteria for the establishment of priorities have, at the Executive Board's direction, been referred to the Sixth Session of the General Conference, and figure at the top of the draft agenda of the Programme and Budget Commission. The following observations relate to sections of the resolution itself.

As indicated on page 33 above, Unesco has taken considerable pains to give effect to the Council's wish that co-ordination of projects "at the point of their initiation" shall take place. Towards the end of 1950, that is at the time when the draft programme for 1952 was taking shape, no less than four inter-agency meetings were arranged with this aim in view. Details will be found above.

At the time of writing of this report no model rules of procedure have been received from the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination with regard to the suggested six-weeks' rule for the submission of new projects. Any such proposals received before the Sixth Session of the General Conference will of course be laid before the latter. In practice, however, the procedure of the General Conference already goes a long way to meet the Council's wishes. The draft annual programme, consisting of a series of concrete projects implementing the basic programme of the Organization, is drawn up and circulated several months in advance by the Executive Board, accompanied by a detailed budget framed on a project basis. Beginning in 1951, the Budget Committee of the General Conference meets some days in advance of the opening of the Session and examines the draft budget and programme in great detail, together with any major proposals submitted to the Conference by Member States. Finally the Conference itself establishes a budget ceiling at an early stage in its proceedings, thus making it impossible for new proposals to be adopted unless others are taken out of the programme [cf. General Assembly Resolution 413 (V)

paragraph 2]. In these ways I have little doubt that the spirit of the Council's recommendation is already observed, and that there will be no difficulty in giving it jurisdictional form by an adjustment of the rules of procedure when a proposal comes forward.

Section D of Resolution 324 (XI) on the subject of Arid Zones has been the object of our particular attention. The facts will be found on page 34 above and on page 58 below; reports are being lodged both with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the Technical Assistance Board, as requested.

I next turn to Council Resolution 331 (XI) dealing particularly with Unesco affairs. The Executive Board at its Twenty-third Session [summoned by the Chairman in August 1950 to consider Resolution 323 (XI) concerning possible assistance by the Specialized Agencies in the United Nations' task of providing assistance for the civil population of Korea—see page 68 below] noted with much satisfaction the Council's encouraging comments on Unesco's report for 1949-1950. I have already in the Introduction to the present report, and elsewhere in its pages, referred to the question of priorities and to that of Unesco's contribution to peace and security. I have also (page 46 above) dealt with the difficult question of the number of expert meetings and conferences held under Unesco's auspices. Our constant special attention to assistance to under-developed countries in the improvement of their educational systems is, I believe, fully demonstrated in Chapter II below (see especially pages 65 to 67), and our efforts to promote effective methods of teaching international understanding are reported in pages 84 to 91.

The question of the respective responsibilities of Unesco and of the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press (Section B of the resolution) is dealt with very fully in other documents, and I would only say here that Unesco has been happy to co-operate with the Sub-Commission in times past and will continue to assist to the fullest extent within its powers this or any United Nations body interested in this group of problems.

The commendation which the Council was good enough to give to the Unesco draft Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural materials has had results which are reported on page 82.

There remain a few other Economic and Social Council Resolutions containing explicit requests to Unesco, which are dealt with in other parts of this report since they chiefly relate to current programme activities. Questions relating to the Declaration and to the proposed Covenant of Human Rights [Resolution 302 (XI)] are dealt with on pages 73 to 84; reference to educational opportunities for women [Resolution 304 (XI) G] is made on page 77; teaching of the purposes and principles, the structure and activities of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies [Resolution 314 (XI)] is dealt with in page 86; the question of United Nations research laboratories [Resolution 318 (XI)] with special reference to the problems of arid zones [Resolution 324 (XI) D] is treated on page 58; finally, a further account of Unesco's relation with the International Union for the Protection of Rights of Authors and their Literary and Artistic Works [Resolution 333 (XI) A] will be found on page 37.

CHAPTER II

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES IN 1950

IN my previous report to the United Nations I drew attention to three main purposes underlying the successive programmes of Unesco and I related my account of activities in the year 1949 to those three purposes.

I propose in the following account of our work in 1950 to follow a similar pattern but to develop it somewhat. The first aim of Unesco in order of time, and a necessary pre-condition to the realization of its other aims, is to elicit, digest and distribute information, or in other words to promote the exchange of facts and ideas. In this section I am also including our efforts to promote the exchange of persons, since the purpose is here the same, namely to give more men and women access to learning and skills.

The second purpose of the Organization was last year described as that of ensuring that the opportunities offered by science and learning shall be used to enable men and women in all walks of life to share in the benefits of modern progress and to contribute to it. Here I now propose to make a sub-division. A number of our activities fall in a category which I would describe as technical aid, extended more particularly to the under-developed countries, to enable them to raise their standards in particular respects. In this group I include Unesco's technical assistance activities under the expanded programme and I hope to show—the point has already been made in the introduction to this report—that work under the expanded programme is complementary to, and in many respects a fulfilment of, activities undertaken under our regular programme.

A further group of activities is directly related to the Declaration of Human Rights in the sense that they aim at the realization of particular rights inscribed in the Declaration. I have therefore grouped these activities together as representing a coherent and many-sided effort on the part of Unesco to help in giving reality to some of the economic and social articles in the Declaration.

The final and ultimate aim of Unesco remains the same: the maintenance of peace and security through the development of international understanding. Everything that has gone before is clearly a contribution to this over-riding purpose, whether we look at efforts to promote the freer flow of the written and spoken word, or at a project to facilitate the endeavours of science to rehabilitate desert lands, or a campaign to reduce the incidence of illiteracy in a particular area. These and many other activities must culminate in a final group in which Unesco attempts, using all the means of education, science and culture, to act directly upon men and women to enhance their sense of inter-dependence and solidarity.

For the convenience of readers who might wish to find a particular topic in its normal programme sequence, a brief analytical table appears on pages 92 and 93.

I. EXCHANGE OF MEN AND IDEAS

To defeat "ignorance of each other's ways and lives . . . among the peoples of the world", in the words of Unesco's Constitution, requires the free movement across natural and artificial frontiers of both men and ideas. The freer interchange of ideas is the motive of a large proportion of Unesco's activities, as will be seen below. It will, however, be convenient first to report on Unesco's efforts to promote the movement of persons.

Following upon the two international conventions prepared by Unesco to promote the free circulation of educational, scientific and cultural material, a more ambitious project has been under study during 1950 with a view to drafting an international instrument designed to reduce the obstacles to the free movement of persons engaged in educational, scientific or cultural activities. This instrument, under which signatory governments would pledge themselves to seek to reduce such obstacles as passport and frontier formalities, high transport costs, shortages of foreign exchange and restrictions upon work abroad, clearly raises far-reaching issues, and if the General Conference of Unesco at its Sixth Session approves the preliminary draft which the Executive Board is placing before it, a sustained effort will be necessary to win the adherence of governments to its provisions. Nevertheless, the welcome accorded to two previous draft conventions launched by Unesco encourages me to hope that this latest proposal will win general support.

EXCHANGE OF PERSONS

The Exchange of Persons programme of Unesco falls into three parts: in the first place information is collected and published on a world scale regarding opportunities for travel outside national frontiers with the aid of fellowships, scholarships, bursaries, travel grants, etc. In the second place, Unesco administers a small number of fellowships paid for out of its own budget, sponsors certain fellowship schemes operated by a number of governments and stimulates other fellowship schemes by publicity and technical advice. Thirdly, it seeks to encourage group travel schemes of an educational character designed for particular categories: teachers, adult workers and youth.

In the first category come the series of publications which originated with the first issue of *Study Abroad* in 1948. 1950 saw the issue of the third edition of this publication, which now contains information on over 30,000 scholarships and fellowships awarded by international and national authorities and private institutions. A *Vacation Study Supplement* to Volume II of *Study Abroad* was published in the Spring; it contains information on some 500 vacation courses, study tours, seminars, work camps and holiday centres in 37 countries and territories.

These publications have a wide and growing circulation, and I am satisfied that they fulfil a real need in making existing opportunities better known. At its Sixth Session in Geneva in February 1950, the Trusteeship Council expressed interest in the main compilation and enquired to what extent these opportunities were available to inhabitants of Trust Territories. I reported at a later session of the Council that comparatively few fellowships were reserved exclusively for such students, but that a high

proportion were unrestricted as to beneficiaries and were therefore theoretically available to inhabitants of Trust Territories.

On a more technical plane, and in agreement with the Working Group on Fellowships of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, the Secretariat has prepared statistical analyses and surveys of opportunities for study abroad, in order to determine in what respect the as yet unco-ordinated action of Governments and institutions in creating fellowships leaves serious needs unsatisfied. Expert investigations have also begun on the problem of training specialized personnel for social and economic development and a survey has been made of "foreign students in Latin American universities".

In connexion with the First Regional Conference of National Commissions for Unesco in the American Continent, held at Havana in December 1950, a meeting of a committee of experts on exchange of persons was organized. This was well attended by representatives of Latin American States and resulted in a series of recommendations which I believe will do much to encourage the movement of students across frontiers in that part of the world, and between it and other continents.

Turning to the second type of activity, the direct administration of fellowships, it must be recognized that Unesco's action can only be of a token character, given existing budgetary limitations. The number of fellowships financed directly out of Unesco's budget has remained around a total of 50, and although I should wish to see this figure considerably enlarged, it is clear that these fellowships, like those financed by the United Nations or by the other Specialized Agencies, must remain in a class apart designed to fill highly specialized needs and to meet emergency situations, rather than as a scheme designed to supplement the many thousands of fellowships made available by national initiative—let alone as a means of meeting the still greater total world need. The 46 Unesco fellowships offered to Governments during 1950 included four Unesco/United Nations fellowships awarded to educators from Brazil, Canada, India and Norway in pursuance of Ecosoc resolutions 203 (VIII) and 314 (XI), and two offered to Trust Territories.

Some 30 Unesco-sponsored fellowships have been awarded in the course of the year, the donor countries being France, the Netherlands and the United States. In these cases Unesco provides no finance but the subject of study is selected from topics proposed by Unesco and the Organization follows the work of the fellow and receives reports at the close of the period of study.

The expanded programme of technical assistance has also called for the awarding of fellowships by Unesco in connexion with specific technical assistance projects. The holders are to be either senior persons who will eventually replace the foreign specialists connected with the project or selected juniors able, upon their return, to become assistants and research workers.

Turning to the third category of Unesco activities connected with exchange of persons, a meeting of experts on the international exchange of teachers was held in July 1950 at which a number of recommendations were made and later transmitted to Member States, on the promotion of programmes for the interchange of teachers between countries, non-permanent appointments abroad, the reduction of obstacles impeding the movement of teaching personnel and the recruitment of advanced specialized teaching staff for less developed areas of the world. These recommendations

received the support of the Thirteenth International Conference on Public Education. Information has been sought from Governments and non-governmental organizations on existing opportunities for short-term interchange of teachers between countries, and the material received will be published in a special supplement to *Study Abroad*. The question of the reduction of obstacles is being studied in conjunction with the draft of the International Agreement to Facilitate the Free Movement of Persons engaged in Educational, Scientific and Cultural Activities (see page 51). The question of specialized teaching staff is the object of an increasing number of enquiries to Unesco. We have continued to collaborate closely with the International Refugee Organization which has been able, in a number of cases, to suggest suitable candidates, and we have ourselves been able to propose some names. In view of the increasing demands from Governments and institutions all over the world, we are now publishing lists of vacancies notified to us by Member States, international organizations and appropriate professional organizations.

Particular attention has continued to be paid throughout the year to the movement of young persons across frontiers for educational purposes. A mass of information has now been collected on the situation in 75 different countries in respect to passport, visa and frontier formalities, currency regulations, reduced fares for young people travelling in groups, etc. A report in the form of a detailed manual is shortly to be published.

Lastly much attention has been given to workers' educational exchange programmes. A meeting of experts in this field convened jointly by the International Labour Office and Unesco was held in Paris in February 1950 and its report and recommendations have been circulated to some 2,500 workers' and employers' organizations in Member States.

Questionnaires were also addressed to a large number of organizations to obtain material for the publication of a special manual on existing facilities for workers' travel. A further meeting of the committee of experts is taking place shortly.

EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION

Turning now to the exchange of ideas and the free flow of information, we find that practically every activity undertaken by Unesco calls for the gathering and analysis of information, and a large proportion of these activities also results in the issuance of information. Most departments in the secretariat have accordingly established departmental clearing houses of information in which specialists assist those responsible for the various projects by procuring the data required.

Unesco cannot attempt the functions of a world reference source in the vast fields of education, science and culture. Its informational work is strictly keyed to the projects in hand. Nevertheless, a considerable volume of miscellaneous enquiries reach the Secretariat during the year and these are of course dealt with, sometimes by complete answers if the information is available, more frequently by directing the enquirer to the best source of information. This last procedure is assuming more and more importance and in certain fields—in particular the natural sciences—the Secretariat now possesses elaborate indexes of learned bodies and institutions to which enquirers can be referred.

EDUCATION

One of the salient gatherings at which information is exchanged by educators from all parts of the world is the annual International Conference on Public Education, now convened jointly by Unesco and the International Bureau of Education. The Thirteenth Session was held in Geneva in July. Forty countries were represented, most of which submitted detailed reports on educational progress. The Conference then discussed a number of special topics, including the teaching of mathematics in primary education and a Unesco report on exchange of teachers.

Reference is made below (page 73) to the preparatory work for the forthcoming Fourteenth Conference on Public Education, which is to deal with the universalization and prolongation of free and compulsory education. This involves, among several investigations, detailed studies of the educational systems of six countries selected for their widely different approach to the problem. In three of these countries compulsory education is an accomplished fact, and the studies draw attention to the social and economic factors which have helped or hindered the process, and to the action taken to overcome each obstacle as it arose. Australia has an educational system centralized within States but removed from the federal orbit; France has a completely centralized administration; and the United Kingdom system is of the decentralized type. In the remaining three countries compulsory education is at varying stages of development: Ecuador, Iraq and Thailand. A comparative study has also been made of the efforts made in a series of countries to lengthen the period of free compulsory education.

The ILO has contributed a study of child labour in relation to compulsory schooling, and the International Bureau of Education is also contributing by studies and enquiries. A survey carried out in 1935 on the professional training of primary teachers in 46 countries has been brought up-to-date and published, and a study of the professional status of primary school teachers is nearing completion.

Teaching techniques are also an object of continuous study; during the year five monographs were published dealing with the teaching of geography, of the medical sciences, agricultural sciences, geology and astronomy, in primary and secondary schools and in adult courses. These monographs are the work of recognized experts in Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France and Mexico.

Towards the close of the year the manuscript of the first issue of a *World Handbook of Educational Organization and Statistics* was sent to press. It covers 30 countries and is of course an experimental production which will require completion and improvement in the future. The statistical part of the handbook has been prepared in close consultation with the Statistical Office of the United Nations Secretariat.

All missions sent out by Unesco to study conditions in the field require documentation which has to be prepared at Headquarters. Seminars make even heavier demands in this respect, since a well-documented library is a vital need as a background for the discussions and labours, generally spread over a number of weeks, of the participants. The joint seminar on primary education organized by Unesco, the Organization of American States and the Government of Uruguay at Montevideo in September and October last was provided with a library of 2,300 works of reference, a

large volume of current documents and an exhibition of over 500 school textbooks.

A travelling exhibition of textbooks used in fundamental education, set up in 1949, was in 1950 shown in Amsterdam and in three different institutions in the United Kingdom. A travelling exhibition on adult education prepared for the Mondsee Seminar (page 77) is now on view in Geneva at the headquarters of the International Bureau of Education.

The quarterly bulletin *Fundamental Education* has continued to appear in three languages, and a trial edition in Arabic is now being attempted. The monthly *Fundamental Education Abstracts* have also been continued and are proving a valuable medium of communication; in one instance a brief abstract of an article in an Algerian periodical led to the editor receiving enquiries from 36 educators in various parts of the world.

Two other series of publications in the educational field deserve mention. They are the *Occasional Papers in Education* six of which were issued in the course of the year (on literacy education, statistics, the production and development of indigenous arts, adult education programmes, and on the work of the Quitandinha and Montevideo Seminars on illiteracy and primary education) generally in English, French and Spanish; and the monographs on fundamental education, six of which have appeared or are in the press.

The Preparatory Conference of Representatives of Universities which met in Utrecht in August 1948 elected an interim committee to plan for a further conference and to direct the work of an International Universities Bureau which was created at that time. The Bureau, with financial and secretarial assistance from Unesco, has been hard at work, and its efforts culminated in a Universities Conference held at Nice in December 1950, attended by representatives of 167 universities from 51 different countries. Its main theme of discussion was "the role of universities in face of the material and moral changes brought about in contemporary societies by scientific and technological progress". The concrete task of the conference was the creation of an International Association of Universities, which was successfully launched. Professor Jean Sarrailh, Rector of the University of Paris, is the first President. The Bureau set up by the Utrecht conference is maintained as the executive organ of the Association. Unesco will continue to extend financial assistance during the early stages of the Association's life. In return the Association will undertake clearing house functions in relation to university information and will collaborate closely with Unesco at the many points where it is in need of the assistance of universities and members of their faculties. In particular the problem of equivalence of degrees, which has already been the subject of some preparatory work by the International Association of University Professors and Lecturers, will now be attacked on a broader scale.

A sustained effort was made throughout the year to relate Unesco's work more closely with that of international youth organizations. In earlier years, such contacts had been confined mainly to the two fields of international work camps and children's communities—i.e., two particular aspects of post-war reconstruction. These activities have now been transferred to our Department of Education, where they will be incorporated in a wider complex of projects of a more lasting character relating to youth.

A conference of representatives of international youth organizations was held in Paris in November 1950. It discussed the particular problems

of student organizations, of young workers' associations and of youth in rural areas. The conference examined Unesco's programme and stated in its conclusions that a number of activities might benefit from the co-operation of youth organizations, including action in favour of the Declaration of Human Rights, fundamental and adult education, the Technical Assistance programme, teaching about the United Nations, facilities for studying abroad, free circulation of books and adult education material, and a number of cultural activities.

A trial issue of a periodical entitled *Unesco and Youth* was published in 1950 and we hope to start regular publication shortly.

We are also endeavouring to foster the creation of national youth committees in a number of countries, in association with the National Commissions for Unesco, and we are continuing, of course, our work in connexion with voluntary work camps and children's communities.

An activity which consists essentially in applying the knowledge and data available to Unesco to meet an explicit request of the United Nations flows from Article IX of the Agreement between the United Nations and Unesco. Resolution 47 (IV) of the Trusteeship Council recommends that the Specialized Agencies should examine the annual reports of the powers administering Trust Territories, with a view to submitting any remarks and suggestions which they considered might assist the Council's work. Beginning in 1949, Unesco has regularly prepared comments on such Trust Territory reports as reached it in time. Comments on the reports for 1948 for the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands and of Samoa were considered by the Trusteeship Council at its Seventh Session in June and July 1950; they were favourably received, and one of Unesco's suggestions concerning the use of radio for mass education was the subject of an explicit recommendation by the Council. During the latter part of the year, Unesco prepared comments on the reports for 1949 for the six African Trust Territories; these were sent forward to the United Nations after approval by the Executive Board of Unesco.

We have also provided the Trusteeship Council, at its request, with information on the experiments carried out in Mexico on the use of the Indian language as a teaching medium in primary education, and the United Nations Advisory Council for the Trust Territory of Somaliland with some documentation it had asked for.

Turning to non-self-governing territories, the Special Committee on Information transmitted under Article 73 (c) of the Charter, which met at Lake Success in August 1950, gave particular attention to the subject of education. A member of the Unesco Secretariat had previously been seconded to work with the United Nations Secretariat in preparing documents for the meeting, while Unesco itself had contributed two preliminary reports on the use of indigenous languages in education and on methods for the eradication of illiteracy. The Special Committee's work resulted in a report to the General Assembly, which approved it "as a brief but considered indication of the importance of educational advancement and the problems still to be faced in the non-self-governing territories", and which adopted a resolution noting Unesco's plans for co-operating further with the United Nations in this field.

NATURAL SCIENCES

The field of the natural sciences is one in which Unesco's functions as an agent for promoting the exchange of facts and ideas are particularly well illustrated.

The first objective must be that of facilitating contacts between men of science in a single discipline or group of closely-related disciplines. Under the aegis of the International Council of Scientific Unions, which has been in existence since 1919, are grouped the following unions:

- International Astronomical Union
- International Union of Biological Sciences
- International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry
- International Union of Crystallography
- International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics
- International Geographical Union
- International Union of the History of Science
- International Union of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics
- International Union of Pure and Applied Physics
- International Union of Scientific Radio

These Unions received in 1950 a total of \$190,000 in subventions, distributed as follows:

- General Sciences (including the History of Science) 25.1 per cent
- Physical and Chemical Sciences, 27.7 per cent
- Astronomy and Earth Sciences, 21.2 per cent
- Biological Sciences, 26.0 per cent

The distribution by objects of expenditure was:

- Transportation expenses for meetings of Symposia, Commissions, etc., 29.1 per cent
- Transportation expenses for meetings of General Congresses and General Assemblies, 3.8 per cent
- Travel Grants, 6.6 per cent
- Publications, 25.7 per cent
- Permanent International Services, 9.3 per cent
- International Laboratories and Stockrooms, 18.0 per cent
- Administrative overheads granted to ICSU for administering the grants, 7.5 per cent

It should be noted that budgetary necessities have led to a steady decline in the amount of the subventions which Unesco is able to grant to scientific bodies. The total in 1947 was \$275,000. In 1951 the total approved by the General Conference at its Fifth Session was \$185,000.

In the same context attention may be drawn to the small subvention granted by Unesco, and matched by voluntary contributions in the United States, which enabled a number of mathematicians from 25 different countries to attend the International Mathematical Congress at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in September 1950 and thus give this meeting a truly international character.

The Council for the Co-ordination of International Congresses of Medical Sciences, created and subventioned jointly by WHO and Unesco, has continued its useful work: 22 congresses were given financial help during the year, mostly for travelling expenses, and 10 received grants towards meeting the cost of publishing their proceedings.

These two organizations, engaged in facilitating contacts and co-ordinating activities in the fields of pure science and of the medical sciences, are

now to be matched by a further body to perform similar functions in respect of the applied sciences. At a conference held in Paris in October 1950 delegates from 21 international organizations located in 11 countries agreed upon the creation of a Union of International Engineering Organizations. The necessary number of signatures to the constitution of this Union was secured early this year and we have therefore now the nucleus of a body which I hope will render important services on the international plane in the whole vast field of the applied sciences. Under previous arrangements made with several technical associations, work has proceeded on the publication of multilingual technical dictionaries; one such work covering the terminology of large dam construction has appeared in four languages. This was undertaken in consultation with the World Power Conference, to which Unesco also gave some help to facilitate the attendance of delegates from impoverished countries to the Fourth World Power Conference held in London in July 1950.

Enquiries are in progress with a view to the preparation of a multilingual dictionary for the cinema industry.

The work begun by the International Conference on Science Abstracting in 1949 has been continued throughout 1950 by an advisory committee appointed by the Conference. It has made contact with or promoted the creation of a network of national committees on science abstracting. In addition, a number of subsidiary or related bodies deal with abstracting questions in particular disciplines. A number of publications issued by or in association with Unesco, have resulted from these activities. A series which deserves special mention is that of *Inventories of Apparatus and Materials for Teaching Science*, the first volume of which describes the curricula and equipment required for science teaching in primary, secondary and vocational schools. This was published in 1950 in Chinese, English, French and Spanish, and an Arabic Section is now printing. Subsequent volumes deal with science teaching in universities (already published) and in higher technical colleges and institutions. Sales have already reached an encouraging total.

The question of the creation and encouragement of international research laboratories, which was the subject of Economic and Social Council resolution 318 (XI), has been carried a stage further during the year. At a meeting held in Paris in December 1950, consisting of five members of the Executive Board of Unesco, and representatives of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies concerned, together with representatives of a number of interested non-governmental organizations, the 1952 programme plans of Unesco were revised to adapt them to the terms of the Ecosoc resolution and the preparations to be made in 1951 discussed and agreed. Particular attention is now being paid to the creation of an International Computation Centre. A Turkish mathematician has joined our staff to take charge of the project, governments have been invited to designate experts in applied mathematics to serve as corresponding consultants, and a complete plan elaborated by a meeting of experts to be held in May will be laid before the Economic and Social Council in July in accordance with the terms of the resolution.

In the matter of Arid Zone Research careful attention has also been paid to Economic and Social Council Resolution 324 D (XI) and to the later General Assembly resolution 402 (V). An Interim International Arid Zone Research Council met in Paris in November 1950. The UN, ILO, FAO, WHO and IMO sent representatives, together with 12 scientific

non-governmental organizations. This interim Council is now replaced by an Advisory Committee which is meeting in Algiers in April 1951. A number of reports are being prepared for this meeting by experts from seven different countries on problems of underground water and fluid mechanics.

The Field Science Co-operation Offices have continued with their work of promoting the exchange of scientific information, and are dealing with a growing volume of enquiries of the most varied description. They also organize lecture tours by scientists visiting their area, pay frequent visits to the various capitals in their region, and attend those regional conferences of interest to Unesco which do not demand the presence of a representative from Paris Headquarters. They are located as follows: *Latin America* (Montevideo), *Middle East* (Cairo and Istanbul branch office), *Southern Asia* (Delhi), *Eastern Asia* (Shanghai and Manila branch office). A new field Science Co-operation Office is being opened this Spring in Djakarta (Indonesia).

The Offices have been responsible for a number of publications, in particular for lists of scientific papers published in their respective areas, lists of scientific institutions and men of science, etc.

Finally, I must refer briefly to Unesco's work in the field of Science Teaching and Popularization. A series of "Handbooks for Science Teachers" is being published in collaboration with the Oxford University Press. Nine reports, each dealing with a particular branch of science, are being issued on the theme of the role of science in general education. A study of Science Teaching for Factory Workers has been published, and work has begun on a catalogue of practical documentation for science teachers.

The Unesco Science Exhibition, opened at Lima, Peru, in September 1950, has since visited two cities in Ecuador and Havana, Cuba, where it coincided with the First Regional Conference of National Commissions for Unesco in the Western Hemisphere. It is now proceeding to Mexico. The exhibition has been welcomed and seen by very large numbers; several further Latin-American countries have asked to receive it.

SOCIAL SCIENCES

The field of the Social Sciences is one far less organized as yet than that of the natural sciences, and our first effort must therefore be to foster international contacts by promoting the creation or development of international associations in the various disciplines. In the absence of a body corresponding to the International Council of Scientific Unions, it is also necessary for Unesco to act as a liaison organ between these various associations.

The following are the principal events in 1950 in this context:

The International Sociological Association held its First Congress in Zürich in September. Over 300 delegates and observers attended from 30 countries; 29 national institutes of sociology are now members of the Association.

The International Political Science Association also met for the first time in Zürich in September. It was attended by nearly 250 participants from 23 countries. Membership of the Association is growing fast.

The International Economic Association held its first conference in

Monaco in September, 40 economists from 15 countries taking part. Statutes and plans of work were approved.

A preparatory committee of the International Committee of Comparative Law met in London in July. Nine national bodies have already indicated their wish to form part of the permanent international body.

While these meetings of new associations, encouraged and assisted by Unesco, were largely concerned with organizational questions, much time was in each case devoted to substantive problems to be investigated further in conjunction with Unesco. Thus these bodies, the need for which was unanimously recognized, began to fulfil their functions even while their structure was still being determined. This purposeful action appears amply to justify Unesco's action in promoting the creation of these Associations.

Turning to older, established bodies, the following events stand out in the year 1950:

The International Studies Conference has continued its useful work in international relations, and with Unesco's help is extending its study and publications programme.

A Co-ordinating Committee for Social Science Documentation was created in November 1950 to assist some of the newer international associations in publishing their findings. In particular, a survey of the teaching of the Social Sciences in a certain number of countries is to be undertaken. Discussions also took place on the possibility of creating international research laboratories in the social sciences.

This latter topic, recently highlighted by resolution 318 (XI) of the Economic and Social Council, and the subject of protracted study by Unesco for several years past, was examined at a meeting held in December in Paris, at which five members of the Executive Board of Unesco, representatives of the United Nations, of several Specialized Agencies and of a number of interested non-governmental organizations were present. This meeting agreed on plans for expediting the enquiries preliminary to the creation of international centres or institutes for social science research, in such a way that definite plans can be laid before the General Conference and the Economic and Social Council in 1952.

Publication of the *International Social Science Bulletin* has continued, each issue concentrating on one general theme, such as social sciences in Italy, questions of race, etc. A major publication completed in 1950, after three years' work, was *Contemporary Political Science*, a survey of methods, research and teaching in 23 countries and areas.

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Philosophy and Humanities

In this field we are faced with a somewhat different situation. There are well-organized, long-standing bodies in some arts and disciplines, but elsewhere a complete absence of contacts across frontiers. Unesco's task has therefore been to fill gaps and improve the mechanisms by which thinkers and artists may enrich their knowledge and skill through interchange of ideas and experience.

The International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies, set up in 1949, has grown in stature. It now numbers 10 learned international

bodies in its membership, and discussions are proceeding regarding the creation of associations specialized in Pre-History, Oriental Studies, and Austronesian affairs. Contacts have also been established with various Pan American learned societies.

Meetings held in 1950 with the assistance or participation of Unesco include the following:

August-September, in Paris: Ninth International Congress of Historical Sciences and First International Congress of Classical Studies (joint meeting);

September, in Amsterdam: Fourth International Congress on the History of Religions;

November-December, in Zürich and Paris: Round Tables on Logic and Philosophy of Sciences;

December, in Calcutta: Silver Jubilee of Indian Philosophical Congress.

A considerable number of publications and of bibliographies in the field of philosophy and the humanities were issued during the year with the help of Unesco; and it is hoped shortly to expand the review *Erasmus* into a comprehensive organ of the humanities.

Arts

The International Theatre Institute, launched with the help of Unesco in 1948, now comprises 26 national theatre centres, with several more being formed. The Third International Theatre Congress was held in Paris in June 1950; a new topic introduced on that occasion was that of theatre architecture. The ITI is now issuing, in addition to a monthly bulletin, an illustrated quarterly review which has been warmly welcomed.

The International Music Council created in 1949 incorporates seven international societies and a network of national committees is being built up. Particular attention has been given in 1950 to the encouragement of young composers, both by means of grants from the International Music Fund headed by Mr. Serge Koussevitzky and by public performances organized at Unesco House in collaboration with the Radiodiffusion Française. The council is also copying selected orchestral works of 15 young composers at its own expense for performance in other countries, and sponsoring recordings of typical modern works and outstanding examples of folk music.

Routine work of the staff have included considerable efforts to provide students and the general public with information concerning good-quality recordings of Western, Eastern and folk music. A catalogue of Chopin's recorded works, published in 1950 is to be followed by one for J. S. Bach, work on which is now completed, another for traditional Indian music, and two on the recorded folk music collections available in Paris. Investigation of the possibility of establishing a universal standard of musical pitch, requested by the Austrian Government in 1949, has continued, and a report has been submitted to that Government and to the International Organization for Standardization, for consideration.

The International Council of Museums, which dates from 1946, now has 37 national committees. It held its second biennial conference in London in July 1950. Subsidiary meetings were held during the year on such subjects as lighting in museums and the treatment of oil paintings. The Council also carried out investigations for Unesco on exhibition

techniques, with particular reference to travelling exhibitions on the race problem.

The quarterly *Museum*, now in its fourth year, is attracting steadily increasing attention.

Unesco's advice has been sought on several problems of preservation and restoration of works of art; thus it is sending a mission to assist the Peruvian Government in assessing the damage caused by the 1949 earthquake at Cuzco and taking remedial measures.

An enquiry was launched during 1950 to determine the possibilities of adopting an international standard in the matter of travelling exhibitions of original works; a preliminary draft set of regulations is at present before governments.

Letters

In the field of letters the first volume of the revived *Index Translationum* was published in June. It gives bibliographical details of 8,570 translations published in 26 countries. A second volume has since appeared.

The project for *Translations of the Classics* [Economic and Social Council Resolution 53 (IV)] is now nearing realization, after protracted preparations. A work by Al Ghazali is about to appear in English, French and Spanish, and one by Avicenna in French. Works by Aristotle, Descartes, Shakespeare and Cervantes are being translated into Arabic. An anthology of Mexican poetry is ready for publication in English and French; translations of well-known works from the Dominican Republic, Bolivia, Venezuela and Salvador are in hand; and we plan to publish translations of some works of Jose Marti on the occasion of his centenary in 1953.

All this activity is conducted in close consultation with the Governments concerned, and in three cases with the assistance of local committees.

Libraries and Documentation

A seminar on the role of public libraries in adult education was held at Malmö, Sweden, in July and August. In November we held in Paris a conference on the improvement of bibliographical services, which marked the culmination of preparatory work spread over several years and carried out with the active co-operation of the U.S. Library of Congress and of working parties in no less than 41 different countries. We now have a very detailed and concrete plan of work in the bibliographical field for several years to come.

MASS COMMUNICATION

Much of Unesco's activity in this field finds its place more appropriately under Section III below, "Action in the Service of Human Rights". Where the Organization's own efforts, however, promote corresponding action in Member States, thus multiplying these efforts a hundredfold, it is permissible to classify them under this rubric of "Exchange of Ideas". For this production stimulating more production, the broadest spreading of information acquired, the constant increase of the number of those who gain access to information.

A number of publications issued in 1950 should first be mentioned. They include:

Professional Training of Journalists, by R. W. Desmond. 95 pp.

The Problem of Newsprint and other Printing Paper, by the Intelligence Unit of *The Economist*, London. 111 pp.

Education by Radio—School Broadcasting, by R. Clause. 72 pp.

The Use of Mobile Cinema and Radio Vans in Fundamental Education, by "Film Centre", London. 192 pp.

Others were completed during the year and are now printing, including:

Low-cost Radio Reception, by C. Mercier

Professional Training of Film Technicians, by J. Lods

Recreation Films for Juvenile Audiences, by H. Storek

The Film Industry in Six European Countries, by "Film Centre", London.

The project for establishing an International Institute of the Press and Information, which was commended by the Economic and Social Council in Resolution 241 (IX) M, was given renewed approval by the General Conference of Unesco at its Fifth Session, when the Director-General was invited to consult national organizations and institutions and international professional organizations on the proposal. A committee of experts met in April 1950 in Paris and expressed general approval of the plan put before it by the Secretariat, urging however that the Institute should be dependent not on Governments but on professional national and international organizations.

The "American Society of Newspaper Editors" has expressed keen interest in the project on this basis, and journalistic circles in other countries have also given attention to the plan. A formal consultation of Member States is being planned, and it is hoped that those countries which are interested in the project will set up national groups to examine it further.

Public Information

The informational activities of Unesco have expanded considerably in recent months, as shown by the volume of press cuttings reaching Paris Headquarters from all parts of the world, dealing with practically every aspect of the Organization's work. The fortnightly press bulletin "Unesco Features", published in French, English and Spanish, is now despatched to some 3,000 newspapers and periodicals in 55 countries and territories, and we have evidence that the material thus provided is used regularly by publications reaching a public of some 30 million. Apart from this general information on educational, scientific and cultural events, special articles dealing with particular topics in a more elaborate way are issued regularly from headquarters. On an average each is reproduced in between eight and 10 different countries.

The *Unesco Courier* is now published in 30,000 copies in English, 20,000 in French and 13,000 in Spanish, while the circulation of the *Official Bulletin* continues to increase steadily.

Agreements with film undertakings have resulted in an increasing number of news features being produced on subjects of interest to Unesco, such as the standardization of Braille, the Haiti fundamental education pilot project, the emergency schools for Arab refugee children, a reconstruction project in a French village, etc.

Numerous discussions have taken place with producers of full-length features on the possibility of making feature films on appropriate topics. A medium-length film dealing with Unesco's mission in general, and designed for showing in schools and institutions, is now being produced in several languages; another dealing with techniques of adult education and based on the discussions at the Mondsee Seminar (see page 77) is being issued in four languages. In the United States and Australia further films dealing with Unesco are under production.

The production of catalogues of films is also continuing; a second volume has appeared dealing with film production in Canada, India and the United Kingdom and further lists have been issued of films on art. In conjunction with WHO a catalogue of films devoted to the problems of childhood was issued in August 1950; it attracted considerable attention. In Paris we are building up, largely through the generous gifts of national film boards and units, newsreel undertakings and private companies, a very considerable film library, which is available for showing to expert conferences, learned societies and international bodies and congresses. A special collection is being built up on the theme of "Energy in the Service of Man" which is the major theme during 1950 and 1951 in our campaign for the popularization of science (see page 78).

Turning to radio, we are now issuing the fortnightly "Unesco World Review" in Arabic, English, French and Spanish in 106 countries or territories. Returns show that the material is used by a very large majority of broadcast undertakings which receive it: in the United States alone 255 broadcasting stations used the review in whole or in part during the period covered by the most recent report. Unesco's own broadcasting studio in Paris has recorded over 400 programmes in 26 different languages; some 3,500 copies of these recordings have been sent to broadcasting stations in 83 countries and territories. They include a certain number of lengthy features, and the subjects dealt with include many themes suggested by the Human Rights Declaration, fundamental education, scientific progress, peace and human welfare, racial and social problems, methods of international co-operation, freedom of information and the part played by creative artists in establishing the solidarity of mankind.

In all this work the closest possible contact has been maintained with the Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat. The material provided by the Department is constantly used by Unesco, while the United Nations headquarters reproduce Unesco material in their printed publicity, their films and their broadcast output.

Similarly there has been close collaboration in all Mass Communication fields with the major Specialized Agencies.

II. TECHNICAL AID

An evident thread which runs all through Unesco's activities is the function of providing expert assistance to Governments which require it, in any of the fields which fall within the competence of the Organization. Accordingly this provides a convenient framework within which to review a second group of activities.

I have deliberately included operations falling under the United Nations

Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance to show the close relation in many cases between our normal work and our participation in this special programme. These operations are, however, clearly identified, and the Economic and Social Council will have learned from its Technical Assistance Committee that Unesco has always maintained a clear administrative and financial distinction between the two programmes.

EDUCATIONAL MISSIONS

Educational missions sent to Member States at their request and with their financial participation "for the purpose of considering certain educational problems peculiar to the country concerned, proposing suitable solutions, and subsequently providing, if need be, technical assistance for the implementation of the measures recommended", represent one of the most direct and concentrated means of action at Unesco's disposal. But it is one in which everything depends upon the quality of individuals. The members of such missions are selected for their individual experience; but that experience will certainly need adaptation to a new and novel situation before it can be applied usefully. The process of study on the spot in close collaboration with the host country, to acquire its full value, calls for the utmost capacity to abandon preconceived notions and to apply knowledge objectively. Here again we are up against the problem of finding skilled personnel.

Two of these missions were organized during 1950. One visited Bolivia between August and December to advise the Government on the organization of a national literacy campaign. Its report is now before the Bolivian Government and, in conformity with the established procedure, will only be published when the latter has given its consent.

The second mission was requested by the Government of Burma and proceeded to Rangoon at the end of the year. This mission is of a different nature from previous missions in that it is not only to make a survey and recommendations, but forthwith to assist the Government in implementing these recommendations. It is to carry out a survey of education in the five States of Burma and thereafter to develop a plan for compulsory primary schooling; advice is also to be given on the extent of fundamental education in the country.

A request from the Government of India for a specialist in adult education in rural communities has also been met. The Unesco consultant took up his duties in India in October and has reported progress in a project at Alipur near Delhi for training fundamental education workers to carry out a literacy campaign and to improve conditions in the villages of Delhi State. An assistant is at work on the production of reading materials in the local language, in co-operation with a group of Indian writers and artists made available by the Indian Government.

The recommendations of the educational mission which visited Afghanistan in 1949 have resulted in the sending of an expert to assist the Government in carrying them out, with special reference to the creation of an Institute of Education and to the study of various financial and administrative problems in connexion with the public education system in that country. Similarly, following on the Unesco mission which visited Thailand in 1949, the Government has now drawn up a 10-year plan for education, beginning with a series of educational experiments in a rural

area near the capital, including an extension of the period of compulsory education from four to seven years.

Many of the recommendations made to the Philippines Government by the mission which visited the country in 1949 have already become law. A follow-up mission has been arranged in 1951; it will pay special attention to fundamental and adult education.

I must add that in organizing these missions, I am meeting with increasing difficulty in securing persons who are expert in their fields, who are suitable for the country to which it is proposed to send them, and who are able to obtain leave of absence from their normal posts. The Economic and Social Council is of course well aware of this problem of shortage of experts, which has arisen in many other contexts.

We are endeavouring to meet this problem by building up, with the help of Government Departments, private institutions and other sources, a card index of fundamental education specialists whose advice and services might at some future date be drawn upon. We have some 400 such names with a complete record of careers and experience, and we hope that at least some of these specialists may prove to be available when needed, particularly in connexion with the many demands now being made under the expanded programme for Technical Assistance.

SOCIAL SCIENCES

A series of lectureships has been organized in several Member States to encourage teaching in the social sciences, to stimulate the creation of local social science associations which would then be linked with the major international bodies, and to acquaint local social scientists with the latest developments and with Unesco's work in this field. One such mission visited during the summer the universities of Buenos Aires, La Paz, Santiago de Chile, Valparaiso, Bogota, Guayaquil, Quito, Arequipa, Cuzco and Lima, delivered lectures, held numerous working meetings with the various faculties, and brought back a great deal of information on social scientists and institutions in the various countries visited. Another mission carried out a similar task in Pakistan (universities of Karachi and Dacca) and a third in Indonesia. A Belgian expert is shortly proceeding to Yugoslavia with the same object.

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

During the year Unesco's help has been sought in several cases when expert knowledge was needed. We participated in consultations undertaken by the Belgian Government, with a view to restoring the celebrated altarpiece, Van Eyck's "Adoration of the Lamb", and furnished advice to the Austrian Government on the restoration of ancient paintings. Again, as reported elsewhere, Unesco is sending a mission to Peru to advise on repairing the damage caused to artistic monuments as a result of the earthquake in Cuzco.

Similar services are being organized for other Member States at their request.

MASS COMMUNICATION

A mission headed by an Austrian expert spent three months in Turkey in 1950 advising Government services on the introduction of audio-visual aids in the educational system. A production centre is now being set up to furnish the materials required, and the mission is to return to Turkey to supervise its coming into operation.

Another mission visited Turkey to give training courses for sound engineers and radio programme directors, including practical tests. The courses lasted three months and the Turkish Government has expressed its satisfaction with the results.

A different type of technical aid is to be found in our efforts, in collaboration with the Regional Economic Commissions of the Economic and Social Council, to increase availabilities of educational and scientific material in countries poorly equipped in this respect, by encouraging production and exchanges.

A mixed ECAFE-Unesco working party held its second session in Bangkok in December 1950. It included an observer from SCAP and two Japanese advisers. The task of the working party was to compare priority lists, obtained from the States concerned in the interval since its first meeting, of educational and scientific material urgently needed in schools and teaching establishments of the area, with lists of availabilities of comparable material in Europe. The working party's report laid before ECAFE and transmitted to the Governments concerned makes a number of specific recommendations regarding the possibilities of increased local production, exchanges within the area and the prospects of overcoming currency difficulties in the case of importation from Europe. Unesco is now examining with European countries, in consultation with the Economic Commission for Europe, the possibilities of loans or credits to permit a proportion of such imports to take place.

Similar arrangements are now being made with the staff of ECLA, which gave its assent at its third session in June 1950. A questionnaire has been issued to Latin American Governments and a mixed working party will be brought together as soon as replies have been received.

A highly specialized technical service which Unesco has endeavoured to render, is to promote the unification of Braille script throughout the world. A conference met at Unesco House in March 1950 to define the various problems and formulate recommendations. A regional conference held at Beirut early this year made great progress towards standardizing the Braille systems used in India, Ceylon and Malaya, and useful work was done in the same direction with respect to Middle Eastern and African systems. This work is continuing, and our next major effort will be on behalf of Spanish and Portuguese-speaking countries.

REHABILITATION

The change-over from "Reconstruction" to "Rehabilitation" in this section of Unesco's work is more than a change in words. From the general

effort to remedy war devastation undertaken in the immediate post-war years, largely with the help of voluntary organizations, we have now moved to a more selective, specific and technical form of assistance. The procedure is now to obtain extremely precise information on definite and limited needs present among specified groups of victims of war and other major catastrophes resulting from human or natural causes, and on the basis of this information to mobilize the exact assistance needed. With regard to the latter, representatives of 18 countries in which voluntary funds have been raised in the past met on the occasion of the Florence Conference to discuss future plans and campaigns and to agree on priorities among needs; these are adult education and illiteracy, scientific material for universities, and audio-visual aids to education.

As before, a small part of this relief work is paid for out of Unesco's own budget, and the bulk out of such voluntary means as we are able to mobilize.

A major opportunity for Unesco of extending technical aid will arise at such time as the situation in Korea permits the UN Korean Relief Administration and the Specialized Agencies to begin their humanitarian task of civilian relief and reconstruction in that war-torn country. Within two weeks of the adoption of Resolution 323 (XI) by the Economic and Social Council, the Executive Board of Unesco had met, and, in the presence of the Assistant Secretary-General for Public Information, adopted a resolution deciding, *inter alia*, that within its framework of competence Unesco would "give all possible aid and assistance to the action undertaken by the United Nations in Korea"; instructing the Director-General "to relieve the needs of the civilian population in Korea within the fields of education, science and culture, by means of emergency relief, and, at the appropriate time by a reconstruction project"; and appealing "to the Governments and National Commissions of Member States to participate to the extent of the means at their disposal in this action". The Director-General was authorized "to send a mission to Korea, upon the request of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to investigate the needs of the civilian population of Korea, in liaison with the Unified Command and the appropriate organs of the United Nations responsible for civilian relief; to provide, upon request, educational supplies on an emergency basis"; and "to prepare in close liaison with the United Nations and other Specialized Agencies, and launch, a campaign in co-operation with Member States, their National Commissions and with non-governmental organizations, for assistance to the Republic of Korea in the field of educational, scientific and cultural relief and reconstruction".

The Executive Board further decided to establish a special fund for educational, scientific and cultural aid to the civilian population of Korea in the amount of \$100,000, to remain available for obligation until 31 December 1951.

At its Twenty-fourth Session, on 9 November 1950, the Executive Board of Unesco adopted a resolution in which, *inter alia*, the Director-General was authorized to furnish, at the request of the United Nations, such facilities, advice and other services as might be requested by the Unified Command or any United Nations missions in Korea; to participate in the work of the competent organs of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies which might be called upon to frame a long-term reconstruction

plan for Korea; and to incur the expenditure involved in giving effect to these decisions.

At its Twenty-fifth Session, in January 1951, the Executive Board of Unesco authorized the Director-General to place the special fund of \$100,000 at the disposal of the Secretary-General of the United Nations at such time as he should inform the Director-General that the situation in Korea would permit the effective use of the fund for educational, scientific and cultural aid to the civilian population of Korea.

The Educational needs of Palestinian Arab refugee children in Arab countries of the Middle East have continued to be a major care of Unesco, acting now in close collaboration with UNRWA. In December 1949, Resolution 302 (IV) of the General Assembly invited Unesco to continue its efforts on behalf of those refugee children. As from April 1950, the three organizations (International Red Cross Committee, League of Red Cross Societies and American Friends Service) which had acted as the operational organs on behalf of Unesco surrendered this task, which they had carried out with great devotion under difficult circumstances, and the running of the schools became a direct UN-Unesco undertaking. A Unesco official was attached to UNRWA to assure liaison, and an agreement was signed in August to govern the relations between the two organizations. Since these new arrangements came into force the number of schools—some of them, admittedly, rudimentary and ill-equipped—has risen from 39 to 96, distributed over the Arab countries [Egypt (Gaza area), Jordan, Lebanon and Syria], while the number of pupils has increased from 21,000 to over 40,000. The distribution by countries is still unbalanced, but efforts are being made to remedy this, and more generally to raise standards of teaching and of facilities. School buildings or tents have been improved, furniture has been provided—often made by the pupils themselves—and scholastic material has been purchased by Unesco and also donated by several Member States. From the barest reading, writing and arithmetic, the syllabus has grown so that in most cases it now approximates to that of the permanent schools in the host countries. Courses in agriculture have been introduced, and by the end of 1950 over 1,500 pupils were learning handicrafts; we are now attempting to develop vocational training.

Some attention has also been given to the needs of refugee students in Lebanese and Syrian universities, and a modest sum set aside to aid them through grants to the universities concerned.

The Executive Board allocated a total of \$182,000 to constitute an Emergency Relief Fund in 1950. This modest sum has been allocated to meet strictly technical needs: equipment for science teaching, books, paper for textbooks, library and museum equipment, radio material, etc. Apart from the schools in the Middle East, which were allocated \$63,000, the beneficiary countries are Austria, Burma, China, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Philippines, Poland and Yugoslavia.

The Coupon Scheme, originally launched in December 1948 to enable persons in soft-currency areas to acquire books, and later films, from

hard-currency countries, has continued to develop during 1950. The extension of the scheme (originally limited to books) to include films and scientific material was put into effect, and by the end of the year the number of countries participating in this extended scheme had reached 21, as compared with 11 countries at the beginning of the year.

During 1950 Unesco Coupons to the value of \$684,682 were issued, bringing the total number of coupons brought into circulation since the inception of the scheme to \$973,857.

Thanks to the co-operation of the United Nations it was possible to issue \$10,000 worth of coupons to Iran, for which Unesco was able to accept payment in Iranian rials, which were in turn transferred to the United Nations to be used for the expenditure of the United Nations Information Office in Teheran. On the basis of this experiment, the United Nations transmitted to Unesco a list of additional currencies in which the United Nations regularly incurs soft-currency expenditure and for which similar arrangements could be worked out.

While at the beginning of 1950 it seemed necessary to keep the Coupon Schemes for books, films and scientific equipment and material quite separate, the hard-currency reserve available to the Coupon Scheme at the end of 1950 permitted us to envisage a change by which there will no longer be any distinction between the three categories of coupons, so that in future only one type of Unesco Coupon will be issued.

It was also found to be no longer necessary to restrict the validity of coupons, and all coupons in circulation will now remain valid indefinitely, until officially recalled by Unesco.

The Scheme has also now been developed in a new and promising direction. Experience has shown that large numbers of schoolchildren, students, members of youth organizations, etc., would gladly contribute small sums to Unesco's reconstruction effort if some practical and interesting means of collecting and forwarding this money could be devised. The solution has been found in a system of coupons sold for sums ranging from \$10 to 25 cents. In the case of the higher denominations the coupons are sent direct by the donors to the beneficiaries, thus promoting personal interest and contact. In other cases coupons of small denominations are accumulated until a round sum is reached.

In every case, the coupons enable the beneficiaries, as under the original scheme, to purchase hard-currency educational and scientific material (see Unesco document No. 932: "What can we do to help?") which they could not otherwise procure.

This new system was approved by the Executive Board at its Twenty-third Session and was launched in the United States in December, with the active help of the National Commission of that country. A number of non-governmental organizations are already giving assistance. Negotiations are on foot to launch the plan in Australia, Denmark, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Unesco's participation in the expanded programme of technical assistance for economic development was described and discussed fully at the Second Session of the Council's Technical Assistance Committee in Lake Success in February 1951 and by the Council itself at its Santiago session. I will

not therefore do more here than deal very briefly with the technical assistance activities and projects launched by Unesco in 1950.

Within the Secretariat, a special service has now been created to co-ordinate and organize our efforts in this new field. The service works, however, in the closest contact with a network of offices forming part of the programme departments. In this way we have avoided building up a second secretariat engaged in activities often very similar to those of the departments, and the service can be kept small, while the substantive responsibility remains where it should lie, with the professional experts.

The technical assistance furnished by Unesco—experts, fellowships and materials—falls within two fields, education and science, which are both proper to Unesco and directly related to economic development. It therefore represents an extension of Unesco's normal work closely adapted to the latter purpose. The forms of assistance provided include fundamental education, technical training, teacher training, research, teaching and scientific interchange. During 1950 the division was between three equal parts: fundamental education, technical training and scientific development; but this rough guide is of course subject to change.

Many of the technical assistance requests received from Governments require further study, greater precision and lengthy discussion. Including the procedure of consultation with the Technical Assistance Board, a great many steps have to be gone through before a request can be implemented.

Up to March 1951, Unesco had received 32 formal requests for technical assistance, leaving out of account a number of informal enquiries. Thirteen formal agreements, detailed below, have been concluded. They call for 52 experts and a number of technicians, over 100 fellowships and a volume of essential supplies. Just over one-half of Unesco's 1950-51 share of the expanded programme credits had been obligated.

The agreements signed by Unesco in the course of 1950 call for the following services:

Ceylon. Demonstration centre in fundamental and adult education, and research and development team on minerals. The first of these projects is being carried out in conjunction with ILO, FAO and WHO, and the second one jointly with UN.

Colombia. Specialist in elementary and secondary education. This is part of a combined project to be carried out by the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies to implement the recommendations of the Laughlin-Curry Mission.

Ecuador. Assistance in establishing a technical and vocational orientation centre, in organizing primary and higher education and in planning professional and technical education. This is a joint project with ILO.

India. Assistance in establishing a bibliographical centre to serve universities, industrial research and technical assistance projects; assistance in establishing a higher technological institute; assistance in providing experts for training in special scientific research; and an expert mission to advise on organizing courses in industrial, business and public administration. Most of these requests were still under examination at the close of the year; contact is maintained with US, TCA and the Commonwealth (Colombo Plan) to ensure that no duplication occurs.

Indonesia. A joint UN-FAO-WHO-Unesco mission visited Indonesia in the Spring to study technical assistance requests received from that country. The mission's recommendations were discussed by TAB and

it was agreed in November 1950 to launch the first phase of an overall project, this phase involving for Unesco the provision of assistance in setting up fundamental education demonstration projects and a training centre, and also a number of fellowships. In the second phase the project will involve the establishment of a rural community school and teachers training centre. Here also there is close co-ordination with US, TCA and the Commonwealth scheme.

Iran. The request to Unesco related to a number of projects in the agricultural, industrial and communication fields and has been dealt with by TAB as a combined project involving a number of agencies. Unesco is providing the TAB liaison officer with the Iranian Government. All these projects form part of the seven-year economic development plan of the Imperial Government.

Iraq. Help in providing specialists to organize and launch the new Faculty of Science at Baghdad. At the close of the year a further request from Iraq was received bearing on a fundamental education project associated with a land development scheme.

Lebanon. Assistance in setting up a General Institute of Technology and a General Institute of Studies on Pedagogical Research.

Liberia. Provision of experts in educational and scientific fields and grant of a number of fellowships.

Libya. Organization of a junior technical and clerical training centre for the training of junior civil servants and grant of a number of fellowships. The training centre opened just after the close of the year.

Mexico. Establishment of a number of regional industrial schools and of a bibliographical centre to service these schools. A joint ILO-Unesco mission visited Mexico to examine this request and it was subsequently agreed that Unesco would concentrate on the bibliographical centre. Fellowships have been granted for the training of suitable Mexicans who will replace the foreign experts organizing this project.

Pakistan. Expert advice on the development of broadcasting and on the establishment of an Institute of Geophysics and Astronomical and Astro-physical Observation. Both these projects are about to commence.

Thailand. Provision of a number of experts to organize and expand the Thai Teachers' College; provision of fellowships. This project is now in operation in conjunction with ILO.

Here again I must draw attention to the grave difficulties I have encountered, in common with the other Agencies concerned, in finding and recruiting suitable experts. At the close of the year a total of 52 experts (leaving out of account the technicians required for the Libyan project) were required, for only 21 of which appointments had been made or candidatures submitted to the Governments. While Governments have done their best to help the Agencies to solve this acute problem by suggesting suitable candidates for technical assistance appointments, it is clear that other sources must be tapped. I took the opportunity of the conference at which the International Association of Universities was founded (Nice, December 1950) to invite the Executive Secretary of TAB to speak to university leaders on the great assistance the universities could render to the United Nations in providing experts for the expanded programme. The response of the university leaders was highly encouraging.

Some of the technical assistance requests received in 1950 and still under investigation or discussion also deserve mention. They include:

Afghanistan. Advice on the educational system—in co-operation with UN, FAO and WHO.

Bolivia. Education techniques and fundamental education.

Brazil. Research in physical sciences.

Costa Rica. Model elementary, trade, and rural teacher training schools.

Guatemala. Industrial experts.

Haiti. Transfer and expansion of the Marbial Valley fundamental education centre under technical assistance—in co-operation with FAO and WHO.

Philippines. A very broad request for educational services.

Salvador. A combined UN and Specialized Agency programme.

Turkey. Meteorological and bibliographical services.

Latin America. Regional projects (recommended by the first regional conference of National Commissions for Unesco in Latin America) covering: bibliographical centres; population studies; seminar on specialized training; study of technical needs in mass communication; studies of natural resources.

The number of these requests addressed to Unesco seems to indicate that countries in need of technical assistance appreciate the importance of education and science as a factor in their economic and social development.

III. HUMAN RIGHTS

Action in the service of Human Rights is the widest of the central themes running through the whole programme, as the following pages will show.

EDUCATION

It emerges clearly in the field of education, as a many-sided effort on the part of Unesco to realize the aspiration that "Everyone has the right to Education". In the first place the task of promoting the exchange of information as a means of raising educational standards—and as the necessary pre-condition for any such improvement—has developed very considerably. While the Clearing House of Information established in 1949 endeavours to deal with any enquiries addressed to it (and the number of these enquiries increases steadily, as well as the number of countries from which they originate) the research work of the Secretariat is mainly keyed to the specific undertakings in hand at any given time. Thus much attention has been given throughout 1950 to preparations for the Fourteenth International Conference on Public Education, organized in conjunction with the International Bureau of Education and due to be held in July 1951. The main theme of this Conference will be the universalization and prolongation of free compulsory education. Accordingly monographs have been prepared during 1950 dealing with special problems raised by compulsory schooling—such as the question of centralization or decentralization in educational administration and the raising of the school-leaving age—in six countries (Australia, Ecuador, France, Iraq, Thailand and the United Kingdom) selected for the wide variety of their educational systems

and the different stages reached by each in developing their compulsory education. The IBE for its part, is publishing the results of a survey initiated in 1934 on compulsory schooling, and the ILO is contributing a study of the employment of children in relation to compulsory education. The results of the Montevideo Seminar of 1949 on primary education in Latin America will provide some useful material. The World Handbook of Educational Organization and Statistics, work on which has proceeded throughout 1950 on the basis of replies to a questionnaire issued to Governments (after careful discussion with the Statistical Service of the United Nations) in January, should also provide much basic material for this Conference.

It should be added that although the 1951 International Conference on Public Education will be devoted to a theme particularly closely connected with the ideal of universal education, the annual sessions invariably carry through a survey of the developments of education in the various member countries, based on reports submitted by the delegates, thus providing an invaluable world survey of progress and problems.

There were interesting discussions of the inter-relationship between primary and fundamental education, notably in countries at an intermediate stage of educational development, at the seminar held at Montevideo in September and October under the joint sponsorship of the Government of Uruguay, the Organization of American States and Unesco. This seminar, attended by a number of Ministers and former Ministers, gave particular attention to the problem of the millions of Latin American children who, for financial reasons, are unable to go to school during the usual full compulsory school period. It was agreed that a system of fundamental primary education, as distinct from ordinary primary education, might provide an emergency solution; at the same time, the participants were unable to agree that the basic character of primary education should be so far departed from as to reduce the period of teaching to one of three years only between the ages of nine and 12. The problem thus remains unsolved for the present, but a great deal more light has been thrown upon it, and progress has been made towards formulating a real doctrine of fundamental education on the American continent.

The task of making free and compulsory education more general, and of extending its duration, is the most direct approach to the realization of the opening words of Article 26 of the Declaration. But it represents only part of the problem: throughout vast areas of the world there is as yet no question of establishing or developing full-fledged educational systems on the Western pattern. Social and economic development is too slight, and the fabric of society too rudimentary.

In these areas therefore—areas scattered throughout the globe and affecting perhaps two-thirds of mankind—action of a simpler and more direct nature is required, that will bring some rudiments of education quickly to the most distant and isolated community or group. This is the aim of Unesco's fundamental education programme, which has during 1950 developed greatly.

It is hardly necessary for me to stress the primary importance of fundamental education in the hierarchy of Unesco's tasks. Fundamental education is that minimum of general, technical, moral and civic instruction without which there can be no education, science, culture or information in the most elementary meaning attached to those terms by modern societies. Nor is it necessary to stress how far the spread of this minimum of educa-

tion influences social progress and peace itself. Never have the findings of the intellect placed so much power at the disposal of man, or faced him with so many grave problems; never have intellectual factors played such a decisive role in the destiny of individuals and peoples; and never have the practical conditions under which men use their minds been so grossly unequal.

Over half the population of the world is today sunk in virtual ignorance of the simplest techniques and methods, of the most rudimentary notions and values which elsewhere constitute the basic definition of man at the present stage of his history. How can a system of peace, and therefore of mutual respect of rights, how can harmonious collective progress, issue from such an unequal sharing of consciousness? While this disequilibrium subsists—and it is in fact worsening daily—man will be surrounded by temptations creating a condition of permanent insecurity. It is both our lofty duty and an urgent precaution to reduce these gaps. Fundamental education is designed to do this by providing to all who need it, without regard to race, creed, class or sex, the minimum intellectual equipment required to enable man to play his part in nature and society.

Pilot Projects

The pilot project in fundamental education in Haiti, which after its launching in 1948 encountered a number of difficulties due to local causes, has developed extremely satisfactorily in 1950. The Marbial Valley now possesses schools, including adult schools, a clinic, and a small newspaper. Illustrated teaching books have been produced and issued. Audio-visual aids are in preparation. The eroded hill-sides have been terraced and a crop sown which provides the raw material (sisal) for a local industry. FAO will improve on this modest agricultural programme in due course; WHO have carried out a lightning anti-yaws campaign and made arrangements for treatment to continue.

The valley has perhaps 28,000 inhabitants; this project is therefore of no great importance in itself. But it has aroused attention, chiefly because it is based on the cardinal principle that while outside help and stimulus are clearly essential in conditions as poor as those that prevailed at Marbial, lasting progress can only be achieved by the people themselves and not for them.

Another fundamental education project, of which circumstances have now forced the suspension, but which yielded useful and interesting results, was the audio-visual field experiment at Pehpei, China, undertaken in close co-operation with the Chinese Mass Education Movement and local artists and craftsmen. Filmstrips, cartoons and mobile posters were produced by novel and interesting methods; they should prove of the greatest value in other experiments. I am glad to say that despite the events which led to Unesco's dissociation from the project, the work continues, and that I am being sent evidence of its continued activity. It is heartening to see that despite momentary political hindrances, the seed once sown continues to grow.

Much preparatory work was carried out during 1950 with a view to organizing a field experiment in fundamental education in Egypt. The scheme has now just been launched in two villages north of Cairo, in close association with WHO. The team of experts engaged on this experiment will later move to Iraq, and the whole campaign is designed to culminate

in a Middle East Seminar on Methods and Materials for Fundamental Education towards the end of the year.

The system of associated projects in fundamental education has developed notably during the year. The principle here is to select, on the proposal of the Governments concerned, a limited number of schemes of a type likely to be of interest to other countries; Unesco then gives such advice and technical facilities as are practicable and receives regular reports and documentation, which it publicizes. Responsibility remains with the national or local authority concerned, though in some cases Unesco may have contributed one or more specialists at its own expense. The Fundamental Education Centre at Viani (Colombia), which is particularly concerned with agricultural development and domestic economy, is a good example.

During 1950 the Government of India asked Unesco to provide it with a specialist in rural adult education to take charge of a project at Alipur, near Delhi, for training fundamental education workers to carry out illiteracy campaigns and to improve conditions in the communities of Delhi State. Dr. Spencer Hatch (U.S.A.) took up his duties late in the year and has since been joined by a further expert working on the production of reading materials in the local language, in close co-operation with a group of Indian writers and artists assigned by the Indian Government.

An important project, the launching of which has occupied much of our time during 1950, is that for a fundamental education training and production centre in Latin America. This has been organized jointly by the Government of Mexico, the Organization of American States and Unesco. The Centre is located at Patzcuaro in the State of Michoacan in Mexico, and the first group of students is expected at the beginning of April 1951. The ILO, FAO and WHO are all participating, and seven Latin American countries will be sending students in addition to the host country.

The Centre illustrates the type of assistance which Unesco can provide forthwith in the field of fundamental education, given the necessary financial means. The assistance is direct, and no longer indirect as when Unesco was confined to the circulation of documents and publications or the exchange of experience at a seminar; it is prolonged, and no longer ephemeral as in the case of missions of experts. The basic principle is the training in the optimum practical conditions of teachers who, returning to their own countries or districts, will become instructors in their turn training an ever-increasing number of qualified teachers. The Centre also investigates and perfects appropriate teaching methods and prepares teaching materials suited to the needs and conditions of the area.

It will be obvious that such a Centre, although it may draw on outside help, must operate within the limits of the sociological and cultural factors peculiar to the region in which it lies. It follows that its range of action is necessarily limited in space.

Yet similar needs exist throughout the world and over half the world's population is illiterate. The urgent need is therefore not for one centre but for several located in each area where illiteracy is prevalent. Hence this first experiment is to provide a pattern for a network of similar centres throughout the world, if the General Conference accepts proposals which I am laying before it at its next Session, and which I have discussed in the Introduction to this Report.

The Council in August 1949 [resolution 242 (IX) B] particularly requested Unesco's assistance in the matter of educational opportunities for women.

The Advisory Conference of Women's Organizations held in Paris in December 1949 led to the submission by Unesco, to the Commission on the Status of Women which met in Lake Success in May 1950, of a preliminary report including statistical material relating to 45 countries.

Resolution 304 (XI) G, based on the Commission's report, invited Unesco to continue its work in this field with particular reference to the development of fundamental education and adult education in agricultural and less developed countries, with special emphasis on such techniques as would encourage the social advancement of women. We have pursued our studies in the light of this request and we are submitting further material to the Commission when it meets in April of this year.

A Belgian expert has completed a report on the exercise by women of their political rights, which should provide a useful starting-point for the studies of the education of women for citizenship contemplated in the 1952 programme.

Adult education is a third element in Unesco's efforts to give reality to Article 26 of the Declaration. In this field the major event during 1950 was the seminar on methods and techniques of adult education held at Mondsee near Salzburg, Austria, in June and July. This seminar, administered on behalf of Unesco by the World Federation of United Nations Associations, was based upon recommendations of the International Conference on Adult Education held at Elsinore, Denmark, in June 1949. It was attended by 51 participants from 20 countries and studied the general organization of adult education, methods of intellectual, scientific, economic and social training, introduction to the arts, and the employment of free time for educational purposes. Unesco provided a library and an exhibition. A general report, and a film produced during the seminar, are now available; and the contacts established at Mondsee are being maintained. The results of the seminar, which have been criticized, and our plans for the future, when we hope to do better, were discussed by an Advisory Committee on Adult Education at a meeting held in Paris in November. Work in the immediate future will be concentrated upon the education of industrial workers. Experts have been selected to enquire into needs and problems in relation to workers' education in three representative areas: Brazil, Europe and India. In 1952 we may, if all goes well, establish a permanent International Centre for Workers' Education. The ILO are closely associated with this group of projects.

Unesco's work on behalf of children is in a transitional phase, and during 1950 was chiefly concentrated upon the education of maladjusted children. A Conference was organized at Geneva in February 1950, in co-operation with the International Union for Child Welfare, on the educational problems of disabled children. In April a working party on the education of maladjusted children was held at Unesco House. Throughout the year members of the staff attended a number of United Nations meetings on the rehabilitation of the physically handicapped, on the treatment of delinquency, etc., and contributions were presented dealing

with these problems from Unesco's point of view. Some of these were subsequently published. The Organization also participated in the United Nations regional conference of experts on the problems of physically handicapped children held at Jamshedpur (India) in December.

The programme is now in process of re-direction towards one dealing more widely with the general needs of children, studying in turn the problem of the relationships between education and mental health, physical health and social and technical change. Increasing emphasis is also being laid on the promotion of international understanding at the pre-school and early-school ages (see page 85).

NATURAL SCIENCES

Article 27 (1) of the Universal Declaration also states that "everyone has the right freely . . . to share in scientific advancement and its benefits". Unesco's efforts to promote the exchange of scientific knowledge and experiments to facilitate research and to establish links between scientists where these are missing have been described earlier in this chapter. Here it may be appropriate to mention the considerable efforts made to popularize science and to make scientific knowledge more readily available to the general public.

The travelling scientific exhibition first mounted experimentally at Beirut (Lebanon) in 1948 has been remodelled and during 1950 was shown at Boston, U.S.A.; Lima, Peru; Quito and Guayaquil, Ecuador; Havana, Cuba. It is now moving on to Mexico and has been called for by other Latin American countries and by Canada.

In September representatives of associations for the advancement of science from 14 countries met at Unesco House and adopted a number of plans for reciprocal facilities, better contacts with the press, the free exchange of publications, etc. The Science Club movement is expanding; new clubs have been founded in Austria, France, India and Pakistan, and Belgium is likely to follow suit shortly. Associations of scientific writers have been created in Austria, Denmark and France and a proposal is under study in India. The French Association held a large meeting at Unesco House in January 1950.

In the field of Mass Communication, the exchange of popular scientific journals of high standing, and of reprints from such journals, has developed considerably during the year. Some United States editors have waived copyright and fees to facilitate the translation and reprinting in other languages of scientific articles published by them. Radio programmes on scientific topics have also been made available to Unesco without charge by the United States and by the Union of South Africa, for rebroadcasting in other English-speaking countries.

It will be recalled that we launched in 1949 a project for stimulating the discussion throughout the world, with the help of National Commissions and of all interested bodies, of a selected scientific theme likely to interest the general public. The first theme so selected, "Food and People", material for which was produced in collaboration with the United Nations, FAO, WHO and other organizations, aroused a satisfactory response. In 1950 a second theme, "Energy in the Service of Man" was adopted and the preparation of a pamphlet and other material begun. The new campaign was given a good start by a series of speeches and a special broadcast on

the occasion of the Fourth World Power Conference held in London in July 1950. The British Association for the Advancement of Science also adopted the same theme for its annual conference in September 1950, and the Brazilian Society for the Advancement of Science organized a round table conference on the same subject in November. The new discussion theme will remain unchanged until 1952.

SOCIAL SCIENCES

The theme of Human Rights recurs clearly in some of Unesco's activities in the field of the Social Sciences. It has been considered useful to identify and define the social and political problems which arise when the principles of the Universal Declaration are applied in widely different cultural areas and in regions at different stages of economic development. A report was drawn up by Dean B. Mirkin-Guetzevich (France) on the contribution of the Social Sciences to the application of the various principles; this report will serve as a basis to determine in what manner more detailed studies could be undertaken, with the participation of Unesco's National Commissions, having as their object to elucidate the problems which impede the effective enforcement of the Declaration in given social and political circumstances. It is hoped that these studies will be of practical use when the United Nations, collectively and separately, consider the concrete issues arising in the proposed Covenant and in the framing of measures of enforcement.

Attention has also been given to the possibility of carrying out a scientific investigation of public opinion concerning certain articles of the Declaration and of the extent to which given principles have the active approval of different social groups and categories. Plans are being considered for the possible publication of an exhaustive account of the attainment and defence of human rights in different parts of the world; this would be designed as a work of reference providing ready access to facts and personalities relevant to the history of these rights.

Lastly, but first in order of importance, come Unesco's efforts to combat racial discrimination which is denounced in many articles of the Declaration. These efforts were originally launched in response to Council Resolution 116 (VI) B. The short *Statement on Race* prepared by a committee of experts in December 1949 was published in July 1950 and received at that time favourable attention from members of the Economic and Social Council then in session in Geneva [Resolution 303 (XI) G.]. Within a month the *Statement* had been reprinted in 18 Member States and had been welcomed in innumerable editorials and press articles. This interest continued through out the year and was heightened when a Spanish edition was published in September. The *Statement* is, however, in very general terms. We have recognized from the beginning that this complex subject would require fuller treatment, in particular from the biological standpoint. Accordingly we are shortly bringing together a number of anthropologists and geneticists to explore the matter further and seek to arrive at common views. We are also publishing a series of scientific pamphlets on various aspects of the race problem, issuing considerable material on the question for use on the radio and in the press and encouraging National Commissions to organize roundtable conferences and discussions on this important theme.

Towards the end of the year we made plans for carrying out in 1951

an enquiry into factors affecting racial relations in Brazil in three different areas presenting contrasting conditions.

CULTURE

In the field of cultural activities, Unesco is making a growing contribution to the understanding and realization of human rights. On the intellectual plane, two works published in 1950 deserve mention: *Freedom and Culture* (Les droits de l'esprit), a collection of essays on those rights which are of particular interest to Unesco, and *Democracy in a World of Tensions*, a series of papers on the modern concept of democracy. Work is proceeding, in consultation with national groups and the competent international bodies, on a large-scale survey of the concept of freedom. Collaboration is maintained with the organizers of the Geneva "Rencontres internationales" and with the "Société européenne de culture".

An important activity relating to the realization of Human Rights is undoubtedly the project for establishing a Universal Copyright Convention, since this provides a direct answer to the requirement of Article 27 (2) of the Declaration that everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

To a questionnaire addressed to Member States in January 1950, 41 Governments replied in a favourable sense; only three were doubtful or negative. An expert conference met at Washington, D.C., in October and November to examine the replies of the Governments and the Secretariat's proposals for the further stages of the project. The conference was unanimous as to the practicability of a universal Convention, and a further more detailed consultation of Governments is now in progress with a view to the elaboration of a first tentative text.

As desired by the Economic and Social Council [Resolution 333 (XI)] the closest contact has been maintained with the International Union for the Protection of Rights of Authors and their Literary and Artistic Works. The administrative details of these contacts are described elsewhere (Chapter I page 37) in answer to the Council's specific request. Naturally also, there is close collaboration between Unesco and the juridical office of the Pan American Union, which is the central clearing house of the American Republics for copyright questions and the depository of the various diplomatic instruments in this field of interest to American States.

Technical problems related to the proposed convention, such as the use of microfilm and the whole vast new problem of television, are being studied with the participation of the International Literary and Artistic Association. The protection of performers is another specific question, of interest to the ILO, which is being explored jointly by the two agencies.

With Unesco's help, a round table talk was organized in Edinburgh in August 1950 by the International P.E.N. Club, at which a group of writers from five different countries discussed the theme "The Writer and the Concept of Freedom". These papers are being published.

The Arts

While paragraph (1) of Article 27 of the Declaration is less susceptible to direct stimulation by international action, much of Unesco's effort in

the cultural field is designed to contribute to assuring to everyone the right "to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts . . .". The catalogues of high quality colour reproductions of paintings, from the primitives to recent modern schools, provide an authoritative guide to all extant reproductions worthy of their subjects—and incidentally reveal many serious gaps which editors are now already endeavouring to remedy. The travelling exhibitions of reproductions of modern paintings visited during the year 15 countries and a number of dependent territories; they were warmly received in countless museums, schools, workers' institutions, etc. Five sets have already been purchased for permanent display in places as widely separated as Perth (Australia), Brazil, Egypt and the United Kingdom.

On a more technical plane a survey published in May giving information on 1,225 collections of photographic archives of works of art in 67 different countries has attracted some attention. It is proposed to expand this work and keep it up to date, to publicize the best methods of building up such archives, and in due course to launch a scheme for creating a number of international depositories where microfilm archives could be preserved in absolute safety.

The work of Unesco in the field of music, the theatre and museums is dealt with in the first section of this chapter (page 61), but should be mentioned here, since its basic object is to make works of art more generally and copiously available. In connexion with museums in particular, we are now launching a world campaign towards making of them, living educational and cultural centres for the communities they serve.

Still in the archaeological field, I must mention our efforts to ensure the preservation of ancient monuments and works of art for posterity. We have studied the possibility of drawing up international conventions on the subject, and this work is continuing. The problem has many aspects: preservation of monuments and works of art in times of armed conflict, the building up of collections of microfilm reproductions, the technique of preservation itself, the costs of maintenance and of excavation, the possibility of instituting a tourist tax to defray those costs, etc. Many prehistoric antiquities have suffered more spoliation in the last hundred years than in the previous 20 or 40 centuries; works of art of the Middle Ages and Renaissance are, through lack of skilled care, on the verge of disappearance; even modern works of merit are after a few years often allowed to flake and crumble. These losses cannot be permitted to continue: modern science is amply equipped to preserve what remains of our forefathers' creative genius and industry, and means must be found to preserve what is left.

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

"Everyone," states Article 19 of the Universal Declaration, "has the right . . . to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers."

After lengthy preparation, Unesco has begun the publication of studies designed to focus public attention on the present world obstacles to the free flow of information. The first such study, *World Communications*, a popular graphic assessment of press, radio and film facilities throughout the world, was published in May 1950 and was warmly received by public

opinion. *Trade Barriers to Knowledge*, a manual of the trade regulations in force in 43 countries concerning the import and export of educational, scientific and cultural materials, and *Newsreels across the World*, a graphic analysis of the production, distribution and content of newsreels throughout the world, are also about to appear.

Advance issues of these studies were supplied at its request to the Montevideo session of the United Nations Sub-commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press in May 1950, and Unesco is continuing its close collaboration with this body.

To these popular publications should be added more detailed and specialized work, in particular the series of reports of the Commission on Technical Needs in Press, Radio and Film, a fourth volume of which is now printing. A total of 44 countries and territories were surveyed in 1950, bringing the grand total up to 87. Supplements are also issued to keep the early volumes up to date, and a card index has been built up to make this a permanent service. It is already being extensively used by Governments, professional bodies and individuals, Specialized Agencies and other international organs.

These studies and surveys are chiefly concerned with obstacles and with the grave inadequacy in many parts of the world of the means of mass communication, which are one of the most fundamental needs if men are to play their part as citizens of a free world. It is necessary to go further and to stimulate positive action to remove those obstacles and to remedy these inadequacies.

The major obstacles are of course limitations upon imports and exports. It will be recalled that a draft agreement on the importation of educational, scientific and cultural materials had been drawn up in 1949 with the active collaboration of the Third Session of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. It was then submitted to the Member States of Unesco for comment. In March 1950 a meeting of Government experts was held in Geneva—in conjunction with a further meeting of the Contracting Parties—to consider these comments and revise the draft agreement. Twenty-five Member States were represented at this meeting, and the text which emerged from their discussions was generally believed to constitute an important and effective contribution by Unesco to the removal of obstacles to the flow of ideas.

The revised draft agreement was submitted to and approved by the Fifth Session of the General Conference at Florence in June 1950, and in the following month the Economic and Social Council was good enough to “draw the attention of the Member States to the practical importance of this agreement” [resolution 331 C (XI)]. On 22 November 1950, the Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials was opened for signature at Lake Success. The ceremony of signature was presided over by the Secretary-General, who stated that the agreement “promotes, by the free interchange of educational, scientific and cultural materials, better understanding and mutual respect between States” and should therefore be considered “a further step towards the fulfilment of one of the purposes of the United Nations”. Seventeen countries signed the agreement on the opening day and there have been two further signatures. Ten ratifications are required for this instrument to come into force. I am most grateful for the Economic and Social Council’s support of this project and am also glad to report that it has been commended by the Council of Europe, by a number of non-governmental

organizations and that it received much attention in the world press as a significant practical achievement.

In the latter part of 1950 the Secretariat began the preparation of an international instrument for reducing obstacles to the free movement of persons engaged in educational, scientific and cultural activities. Proposals are to be laid before the next session of the General Conference and, while I realize the great difficulties inherent in this further attempt, I greatly hope that we shall succeed in encompassing this logical next stage in our efforts to promote freedom of exchanges in the intellectual sphere.

The Constitution of Unesco provides for formal recommendations to Member States as well as for international conventions, and such recommendations must also be submitted to the competent national authorities within a stipulated period. A series of 11 recommendations were adopted by the Fifth Session of the General Conference concerning measures that Member States might take to promote the free flow of information. Member States have been requested to include in their annual reports to the General Conference details of the action taken by them in response to these recommendations. The information I have so far received is encouraging: three Member States have altered their tariff regulations to facilitate the entry of publications, educational films and recordings. Eight other countries have reduced postal charges on publications sent abroad or have indicated their willingness to extend the scheme initiated by the Universal Postal Union, under which readers are enabled to subscribe to foreign newspapers and periodicals through payments in their own national currency at local post offices. In this field we have kept in close contact with the Universal Postal Union and we hope that the 1952 Universal Postal Congress may give some help to our efforts to reduce postal charges on printed matter.

The Fourth Session of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (March 1950), which I have already mentioned, re-affirmed an earlier statement that "the Governments will do their utmost during the tariff negotiations to make way for the attainment of Unesco's aims". Within the orbit of the GATT negotiations there have already been significant reductions in duties on wireless receivers and other educational materials. I believe that these efforts will not be abandoned and that further easements in the fields of Unesco's interests may be expected from the current tariff negotiations in progress at Torquay.

PUBLICITY

I shall only refer briefly to the large volume of publicity material issued by Unesco in the course of 1950 on the subject of Human Rights. Special efforts were naturally made to ensure that all Member States of Unesco, and particularly children in schools, should celebrate the commemorative date of 10 December worthily, and I believe that the response was highly satisfactory in many parts of the world. I would like to emphasize, however, that the output on this great theme is continuous throughout the year, and that most of the material—especially that in the form of films and filmstrips—has more than ephemeral value, since it can be used and adapted indefinitely.

Similarly the Human Rights Exhibition opened in Paris in the autumn of 1949, though it closed at the end of the year, is not a thing of the past;

under the auspices of the French National Commission for Unesco it has now been shown in six French cities and is continuing on its way this year. Smaller exhibitions have been put together and dispatched to several countries, always on the understanding that they will later be shown elsewhere. Finally, the exhibition album on Human Rights published at the beginning of this year in French, English and Spanish has aroused keen interest and is much in demand; some 5,000 copies have already been despatched to countries all over the world.

IV. THE PROMOTION OF INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING

As I stated at the outset of this chapter, the purpose of Unesco is Peace. Every effort, every project surveyed in the preceding pages, has no other objective than so to mould minds, so to improve conditions, so to inform, as to foster the sense of human solidarity.

It is therefore natural that there should be a concluding category of Unesco activities designed to drive the lesson home directly by impressing the facts of world interdependence upon men and women, the adult and the young.

This is attempted in a variety of ways.

EDUCATION

In the educational field our aim is to foster international understanding by improving curricula, materials and methods in education. We are therefore here addressing ourselves to pupils, teachers and administrators. Our methods include seminars directed to the theme of international understanding, studies of endeavours made within national boundaries to eliminate national prejudice—e.g., in textbooks—and a variety of publications.

It is only right to mention in the first place an activity which the Economic and Social Council expressly enjoined upon Unesco in connexion with the most acute test yet encountered by the United Nations in the application of the principle of collective security—the events in Korea. The action taken by the Executive Board to enable Unesco to play its due part, at the appropriate time, in the task of civilian relief and rehabilitation has already been described (page 68). But the Executive Board did not neglect the second request of the Economic and Social Council to the Specialized Agencies, through the Secretary-General, “to assist in developing among the peoples of the world the fullest possible understanding of and support for the action of the United Nations in Korea”. The Board’s instructions have been carried out in the following ways:

- (1) The “Bureau of Current Affairs”, London, has prepared a set of wall-charts illustrating the functions of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. Editions in three languages have been prepared.
- (2) Three long essays have been commissioned in English, French and Spanish respectively, on the theme of Collective Security, for the use of masters and pupils in the upper grades in secondary schools. Their authors are eminent internationalists from India, France and Bolivia.

These essays are accompanied by lecture-notes written independently by experts from the United Kingdom, France and Cuba.

- (3) Three books on the same topic of Collective Security are being written by French, British and Mexican authors for use in universities and institutions of higher education.
- (4) The *Unesco Courier*, *Unesco Features* and *Unesco World Review* have month by month issued a large number of articles and notes on the theme of collective security in general, and of United Nations action in Korea in particular.

Reverting to the general theme of international understanding, we have been encouraged by the response accorded to our efforts, and in particular to the booklet series "Towards International Understanding", much of which is based on the work of Unesco seminars. The following titles, some of which have had to be reprinted, are now available:

Some Suggestions on Teaching about the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies.

The Education and Training of Teachers.

Selected Bibliography.

The United Nations and World Citizenship.

In the Classroom with Children under Thirteen Years of Age.

The Influence of Home and Community on Children under Thirteen Years of Age.

Some Suggestions on the Teaching of Geography.

Two international seminars were organized during 1950. As on previous occasions, the participants are educationists selected by the various Governments, and great efforts are now made to secure candidates able both to contribute to and to profit from the seminar discussions, while elaborate arrangements are also in force to keep in touch with participants after the conclusion of each seminar, in particular by means of a bulletin. One difficulty remains, that of achieving harmonious team-work between individuals with very unequal experience in the educational field; but this is being gradually overcome by a more precise definition of the exact subjects to be discussed and a very detailed planning of the programme in advance, so that Governments can select candidates with greater certainty and the participants prepare themselves thoroughly before the seminar opens. The period of preparation is now regarded as requiring at least a year.

One of the seminars held in the summer of 1950 was on the theme of "the teaching of geography and its contribution to the development of international understanding". It took place at MacDonald College near Montreal in Canada for six weeks in July and August. The director was a Brazilian, and 37 teachers from 23 countries took part. A very considerable documentation was brought together for the seminar, and a number of reports are about to appear.

This was the first Unesco seminar concerned with the teaching of one particular topic, and it is to be followed by others dealing with the teaching of history (1951), modern languages (1953), and other topics. The preparatory work is completed in the first case and has begun in the second.

The second 1950 seminar was on a more general theme, that of the improvement of teaching materials as aids to international understanding, with special reference to school textbooks, in particular history textbooks. This seminar was held in Brussels, also in July and August. Forty-six

teachers from 24 countries took part. Reports are being published on the findings of this seminar; one of them, "Mutual Revision of History Text-books in the Nordic Countries", appeared in 1950 in French and English, and is being translated into German. It serves as a guide to an experiment under which nine bilateral arrangements have been made between pairs of countries for a reciprocal exchange and scrutiny of history textbooks. The results will of course be made available to the 1951 seminar on the teaching of history, together with much other material brought together in 1950.

Thus the Unesco seminars are increasingly being linked together in an endeavour to achieve continuity of research and an accumulation of findings. The "model plan for the analysis and improvement of textbooks and teaching materials" submitted to Member States in 1949 has meanwhile made some headway, and five countries (Austria, France, New Zealand, Norway and the United States) have applied it systematically during 1950.

Teaching about the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies [Economic and Social Council resolution 314 (XI)] has continued to occupy us in close consultation with the United Nations Secretariat. The three seminars organized by the World Federation of United Nations Associations, with Unesco's assistance, which were announced in my previous report, were duly held in the early part of the year. That in Cuba and that held in Iran are mentioned in Document E/1667 which the Council considered a year ago. The course for teachers from English-speaking countries was duly held at Unesco Headquarters in April 1950 and was considered successful by the 40 participants. Similar seminars and study courses are being organized this year.

We have continued to prepare pamphlets and other material for teachers on the subject of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies in collaboration with the Department of Public Information of the United Nations. With the help of the United Nations Information Office, the French Ministry of Education and the French National Commission for Unesco, WFUNA courses on teaching about the United Nations have been organized for secondary school teachers throughout France.

The fellowships offered by Unesco in response to Resolution 203 (VIII) of the Economic and Social Council "to mature educators for the study of practical problems of teaching about the United Nations" have already been mentioned (see page 52). An essential feature of these fellowships is that the holders should make a practical study of problems of international co-operation at United Nations Headquarters and at other international centres of activity. Three of the candidates reached Lake Success in October 1950 and were assisted by the United Nations Secretariat to become thoroughly acquainted with the working of the Organization. At the conclusion of their stay in the United States they proceeded to Europe and undertook further periods of study at the Hague, in Paris and at Geneva. The number of these fellowships is to be increased in 1951.

The International Voluntary Work Camps campaign has continued to develop. A co-ordinating committee of leaders and associations interested in these camps held several meetings in Paris with assistance from Unesco. A large conference of camp organizers was also held in April, at which

information was exchanged on some 200 camp projects to be held during the summer.

Unesco supplied 50 summer camps with libraries containing an average of 400 volumes. Staff members and lecturers visited a number of camps in Europe, and some film showings were arranged.

Finally a three-day meeting of camp leaders was organized near Paris in September to compare results and assess the value of the camps as instruments for promoting international understanding and for inculcating some knowledge of international affairs among young people, gathered from many countries to spend a few weeks working with their hands on some humanitarian task such as the rebuilding of a school or the construction of playing fields.

The main lesson that emerges is that qualified leadership is vital to the success of all such efforts; we are accordingly this year organizing training courses for work camp leaders—one is being held in Germany in the spring—and also sending some experienced leaders to the Middle East and other areas where work camps are an innovation.

Unesco has continued to assist the children's communities movement, largely through material aid to the International Federation of Children's Communities.

NATURAL SCIENCES

Unesco's work in the field of science teaching and popularization has already been mentioned (see pages 59 and 78). The cultivation of a scientific outlook and of a better understanding of the role of science and technology in modern society has clearly an important contribution to make to world understanding, and it is in that context that it continues to figure among our endeavours.

The success which is attending the itinerant scientific exhibition now touring the Latin American countries undoubtedly illustrates the thirst that exists in all parts of the world for knowledge of the latest discoveries.

The exchange of various scientific periodicals or articles between countries is developing, and some United States institutions have waived all rights and fees to encourage translation and publication of their material elsewhere. Recordings for broadcast serve a similar purpose and are being increasingly used.

Publications on the Social Implications of Science form a special project in Unesco's programme. A bulletin of abstracts, *Impact of Science on Society*, began publication in 1950 and is being developed and improved; as already noted, the discussion theme for 1951/52, "Energy in the Service of Man", has already received attention in a number of countries.

Publications and discussions on the previous theme, "*Food and People*", have continued throughout 1950. The following further pamphlets were issued:

Food and the Family, by Margaret Mead.

UN Sets the Table, by Peter Kihss.

Food and Social Progress, by André Mayer.

Distribution of the World's Food, by Stefan Krolkowski.

Are There Too Many People? by Alva Myrdal and Paul Vincent.

Food, Soil and People, by Charles E. Kellogg.

Some Phases of Scientific Progress in Agriculture, by B. A. Keen.

Le sol, la forêt et l'eau, by Dr. R. Furon.

Food from Stream and Sea, by N. Blegvad.

Planned Nutrition in War-time Switzerland, by F. T. Wahlen.

Planless Nutrition: South America, by Dr. S. Chandrasekhar.

Food and People in China, by Ta Chen.

Many scientific reviews, have taken part in this campaign to popularize one major scientific problem of to-day.

Unesco has also endeavoured to draw together the leading national societies for the advancement of science. Representatives of 14 of these met in Paris in September 1950 and adopted a number of practical recommendations on such subjects as reciprocal assistance and facilities, national press committees, arrangements for welcoming foreign scientists, free exchange of publications and an international co-ordinating committee.

The science club movement is developing in many countries, and Unesco has also encouraged the formation of associations of writers of scientific subjects in several Member States.

SOCIAL SCIENCES

In the context of the promotion of international understanding, Unesco's aim has been to situate social problems in their international setting, and next to apply scientific methods to their solution. This group of sciences is largely uncharted territory, and the task is clearly one in which quick results are not to be expected. But the mere act of bringing social scientists closer to one another and of organizing their contacts across the barriers of frontiers and languages, as described earlier (see pages 59, 66, 78), is bound to contribute to a wider understanding of the problems they have to solve.

To assist in the move towards the solution of some of these problems, various projects have been pursued. Under the heading of "Tensions" fall a group of investigations related to the concept of nationalism in its bearing upon international understanding.

The first task in this age of exacerbated national consciousness is one of definition: nations have a "way of life" which they regard as their own, better perhaps, but in any event preferable to others for individuals born within certain boundaries. Can this "way of life", or rather these varied ways of living, be described and contrasted, in the hope that the differences may after all be found to be not quite so fundamental, not so irreconcilable, as sentiment in the last few centuries has vehemently asserted?

Fourteen monographs on the "way of life" of 14 different countries in all five continents have now been received from the International Studies Conference co-operating under contract with Unesco. They are at present being collated and will soon be published. Eight exhaustive studies of selected communities, four urban and four rural, were undertaken in 1948. Those on communities in Australia, France and Sweden are now complete, and two Indian studies are nearing completion. A critical analysis of public opinion with respect to the notions entertained of their own and of foreign countries by adults in nine countries is nearing completion. Tests are in progress among groups of French schoolboys to determine the methods best suited to modify collective attitudes conducive to aggressivity or the sense of co-operation.

Professor Hadley Cantrill's work, *Tensions that Cause Wars*, was published in May 1950, and Dr. Otto Klineberg's *Tensions affecting International*

Understanding: a Survey of Research, shortly thereafter. French editions of both are about to appear.

These general and particular surveys are accompanied by a number of concrete studies of practical problems. A study of social tensions in India was initiated in September 1950 under the direction of a distinguished U.S. expert, with the help of Indian universities and students. Six teams investigated various areas, and a preliminary report has now been put together, outlining the problems and recommending further action. Plans were drawn up in 1950 for carrying out a sociological enquiry into the attitudes of German youth. Another enquiry into states of tension among Japanese youth was planned.

Another promising field of enquiry, and one of the utmost importance in connexion with economic development, is that of the impact of technology upon the cultural life and social attitudes of unindustrialized communities. We have attempted first of all to determine what opportunities modern industry offered for developing feelings of co-operation. "Factory studies" made in six European countries are being analyzed and incorporated in a general report which examines in particular the influence of management in promoting a sense of community in a labour force.

Meanwhile the International African Institute has begun on behalf of Unesco an exhaustive enquiry into the most appropriate methods for introducing modern technology in unindustrialized regions of Africa.

Lastly, under the auspices of the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies, the Instituto Indigenista Interamericano has forwarded a report on experiments carried out among the aboriginal population in the Mezquital valley of Mexico to influence their mental habits in desirable directions. Previous studies of factors such as language, folklore, health and economic conditions have brought the cultural elements of these peoples' background into relief. An appropriate literature, including theatrical plays, is now being built up for them, while handicrafts, rural industries, and agriculture are being taught. Though the first interest was here of an anthropological character, we have now the beginnings of a pilot project resembling those sponsored under our fundamental education campaign.

The study of demographic questions is a necessary part of these investigations, since they are relevant to the vital problem of the cultural *assimilation of immigrants* into a new and frequently under-developed society in which they are called upon to play a determining role. A meeting was held in Paris in July 1950, including several members of the Council's Population Commission, to discuss these questions and to guide Unesco on the enquiries that it might fruitfully undertake. The main attention is to be directed to problems arising in countries in process of industrialization. The closest co-ordination is being ensured with the United Nations and the International Labour Office.

We are thus led naturally to the question of Race, which has already been touched upon (see page 79). Here it is only necessary to add that the elimination of racial prejudice is clearly the greatest single contribution that can be made on the plane of personal reactions and sentiment to the strengthening of understanding between peoples.

Certain specific studies of the actual functioning of international co-operation have also been undertaken. The study of the technique of international conferences launched in 1949 has made progress: a meeting was held in New York in May 1950 to consider the reports of the conference observers who had followed the work of a number of international gatherings in the preceding months. Observers armed with the conclusions of this meeting followed the work of another international conference (International Federation for Mental Health) in the summer, and a further scrutiny of results took place in New York in October. An interim report on the whole subject has now been published; further observations are planned for 1951.

Fourteen reports on national administrative structure and arrangements for ensuring the countries' participation in international activities have now been received from the International Institute of Administrative Sciences. They have been analysed and a general report prepared, a first draft of which was discussed by the Eighth International Congress on Administrative Sciences at Florence in the summer. The revised report is just about to be made available to the Economic and Social Council, at the Secretariat's request.

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Unesco's activities in the field of culture, as we have seen in the previous section, are mainly aimed at bringing a more varied choice of the world's heritage of thought and creative achievements, together with the necessary understanding of them, to increasing numbers. Culture is an end in itself; and if an awakened or heightened love of poetry, or the flash of insight that brings understanding of some great work of thought, also leads to a wider perception of human fraternity, that is, for the moment, accidental.

But on a more concrete plane these activities do nevertheless, albeit on a limited scale, contribute to understanding, since they bring leaders of thought and art together. In theatre, music, painting and literature, in archaeology, in philosophy and the humanities, history and language and geography, leading experts have been able to gather together, exchange views, and enrich each other's experience. They have been able to devise means of making great works available to wider publics, overcoming the obstacles of frontier and language. In so doing, they have learnt to understand one another better. That is something gained.

Other results follow: it is unlikely that the International Music Fund would have been able to help young composers so effectively, had it not been for the existence of the International Music Council which assisted it, through its national branches, in selecting the most deserving artists. The International Council of Museums has brought fresh ideas and experience to many institutions who have benefited from them. The International Theatre Institute performs the same function. The exchange of periodicals and papers between philosophical, historical and other learned societies brings new material to all their members. Thus, though the scale is as yet modest, a positive addition is being made daily to the wealth of intellectual and creative achievement which the thinker and artist is able to draw upon. We in Unesco realize that we are here dealing only with the élite; but unless the word has lost all meaning, the élite are the best, what

every man emulates and aims to be, so that such help as we can render to the few is very quickly help rendered to the many.

The preparation of a work which will contribute to a wider understanding of the scientific and cultural aspects of the history of mankind, of the interdependence of peoples and cultures and of their contributions to the common heritage, has been on Unesco's programme for several years. During 1950, after consultations with the International Council of Scientific Unions and the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies, an International Commission of nine eminent scholars was constituted to take charge on behalf of Unesco of the preparation of a scientific and cultural history of mankind. The Commission held its first meeting in December and drew up a list of some 80 corresponding members to participate in the drafting of the work. It also decided to begin as soon as possible—probably late in 1952—publication of a quarterly containing all the contributions received in their original form from these corresponding members and any comments, criticisms and suggestions from specialists or the general public. A period of five years is envisaged for the completion of the whole work.

The above survey is necessarily somewhat fragmentary. Although I have attempted to place Unesco's activities in the appropriate relationship with certain major aims, a report confined to a period of 12 months cannot do justice to the purpose for which each activity is undertaken. On the one hand, so as not to burden the account, I have had to disregard work performed in earlier years, the value of which will increase as it is supplemented and completed by subsequent activities; and on the other hand, I have only touched occasionally on the ultimate purposes which our succeeding efforts are designed to serve under the terms of the basic programme. As the years proceed it is my hope that many of our scattered and apparently unrelated enquiries and experiments will reveal themselves more and more clearly as contributions—of greater or less value—to the specific aims enumerated in the basic programme. In so far as they do, and granted all the uncertainties of today, I am confident that Unesco's cause is abundantly worth fighting for.

J. T. B.

1 May 1951.

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ANNEXES

A N N E X I

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

London, 16 November 1945

THE Governments of the States parties to this Constitution on behalf of their peoples declare,
that since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed;
that ignorance of each other's ways and lives has been a common cause, throughout the history of mankind, of that suspicion and mistrust between the peoples of the world through which their differences have all too often broken into war;
that the great and terrible war which has now ended was a war made possible by the denial of the democratic principles of the dignity, equality and mutual respect of men, and by the propagation, in their place, through ignorance and prejudice, of the doctrine of the inequality of men and races; that the wide diffusion of culture, and the education of humanity for justice and liberty and peace are indispensable to the dignity of man and constitute a sacred duty which all the nations must fulfil in a spirit of mutual assistance and concern; that a peace based exclusively upon the political and economic arrangements of governments would not be a peace which could secure the unanimous, lasting and sincere support of the peoples of the world, and that the peace must therefore be founded, if it is not to fail, upon the intellectual and moral solidarity of mankind.

For these reasons, the States parties to this Constitution, believing in full and equal opportunities for education for all, in the unrestricted pursuit of objective truth, and in the free exchange of ideas and knowledge, are agreed and determined to develop and to increase the means of communication between their peoples and to employ these means for the purposes of mutual understanding and a truer and more perfect knowledge of each other's lives;

In consequence whereof they do hereby create the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for the purpose of advancing, through the educational and scientific and cultural relations of the peoples of the world, the objectives of international peace and of the common welfare of mankind for which the United Nations Organization was established and which its Charter proclaims.

ARTICLE I. *Purpose and Functions*

1. The purpose of the Organization is to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are

affirmed for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language or religion, by the Charter of the United Nations.

2. To realize this purpose the Organization will:

(a) collaborate in the work of advancing the mutual knowledge and understanding of peoples, through all means of mass communication and to that end recommend such international agreements as may be necessary to promote the free flow of ideas by word and image;

(b) give fresh impulse to popular education and to the spread of culture; by collaborating with Members, at their request, in the development of educational activities;

by instituting collaboration among the nations to advance the ideal of equality of educational opportunity without regard to race, sex or any distinctions, economic or social;

by suggesting educational methods best suited to prepare the children of the world for the responsibilities of freedom;

(c) maintain, increase and diffuse knowledge;

by assuring the conservation and protection of the world's inheritance of books, works of art and monuments of history and science, and recommending to the nations concerned the necessary international conventions;

by encouraging co-operation among the nations in all branches of intellectual activity, including the international exchange of persons active in the fields of education, science and culture and the exchange of publications, objects of artistic and scientific interest and other materials of information;

by initiating methods of international co-operation calculated to give the people of all countries access to the printed and published materials produced by any of them.

3. With a view to preserving the independence, integrity and fruitful diversity of the cultures and educational systems of the States Members of this Organization, the Organization is prohibited from intervening in matters which are essentially within their domestic jurisdiction.

ARTICLE II. *Membership*

1. Membership of the United Nations Organizations shall carry with it the right to membership of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

2. Subject to the conditions of the agreement between this Organization and the United Nations Organization, approved pursuant to Article X of this Constitution, States not members of the United Nations Organization may be admitted to membership of the Organization, upon recommendation of the Executive Board, by a two-thirds majority vote of the General Conference.

3. Members of the Organization which are suspended from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership of the United Nations Organization shall, upon the request of the latter, be suspended from the rights and privileges of this Organization.

4. Members of the Organization which are expelled from the United Nations Organization shall automatically cease to be members of this Organization.

ARTICLE III. *Organs*

The Organization shall include a General Conference, an Executive Board and a Secretariat.

ARTICLE IV. *The General Conference*

A. *Composition*

1. The General Conference shall consist of the representatives of the States Members of the Organization. The Government of each Member State shall appoint not more than five delegates, who shall be selected after consultation with the National Commission, if established, or with educational, scientific and cultural bodies.

B. *Functions*

2. The General Conference shall determine the policies and the main lines of work of the Organization. It shall take decisions on programmes drawn up by the Executive Board.

3. The General Conference shall, when it deems it desirable, summon international conferences on education, the sciences and humanities and the dissemination of knowledge.

4. The General Conference shall, in adopting proposals for submission to the Member States, distinguish between recommendations and international conventions submitted for their approval. In the former case a majority vote shall suffice; in the latter case a two-thirds majority shall be required. Each of the Member States shall submit recommendations or conventions to its competent authorities within a period of one year from the close of the session of the General Conference at which they were adopted.

5. The General Conference shall advise the United Nations Organization on the educational, scientific and cultural aspects of matters of concern to the latter, in accordance with the terms and procedure agreed upon between the appropriate authorities of the two Organizations.

6. The General Conference shall receive and consider the reports submitted periodically by Member States as provided by Article VIII.

7. The General Conference shall elect the members of the Executive Board and, on the recommendation of the Board, shall appoint the Director-General.

C. *Voting*

8. Each Member State shall have one vote in the General Conference. Decisions shall be made by a simple majority except in cases in which a two-thirds majority is required by the provisions of this Constitution. A majority shall be a majority of the Members present and voting.

9. A Member State which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the Organization shall have no vote in the General Conference if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years. The General Conference may, nevertheless, permit such a Member State to vote, if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the Member Nation.

D. Procedure

10. The General Conference shall meet annually in ordinary session; it may meet in extraordinary session on the call of the Executive Board. At each session the location of its next session shall be designated by the General Conference.

11. The General Conference shall adopt its own rules of procedure. It shall at each session elect a president and other officials.

12. The General Conference shall set up special and technical committees and such other subordinate bodies as may be necessary for its purposes.

13. The General Conference shall cause arrangements to be made for public access to meetings, subject to such regulations as it shall prescribe.

E. Observers

14. The General Conference, on the recommendation of the Executive Board and by a two-thirds majority, may, subject to its rules of procedure, invite as observers at specified sessions of the Conference or of its commissions representatives of international organizations, such as those referred to in Article XI, paragraph 4.

15. When consultative arrangements have been approved by the Executive Board for such international non-governmental or semi-governmental organizations in the manner provided in Article XI (4), those organizations shall be invited to send observers to sessions of the General Conference and its Commissions.

ARTICLE V. Executive Board

A. Composition

1. The Executive Board shall consist of eighteen members elected by the General Conference from among the delegates appointed by the Member States, together with the President of the Conference who shall sit *ex officio* in an advisory capacity.

2. In electing the members of the Executive Board the General Conference shall endeavour to include persons competent in the arts, the humanities, the sciences, education and the diffusion of ideas, and qualified by their experience and capacity to fulfil the administrative and executive duties of the Board. It shall also have regard to the diversity of cultures and a balanced geographical distribution. Not more than one national of any Member State shall serve on the Board at any one time, the President of the Conference excepted.

3. The elected members of the Executive Board shall serve from the close of the session of the General Conference at which they are elected until the close of the third ordinary session of the General Conference following that election. They shall be immediately eligible for a second term, but shall not serve consecutively for more than two terms. At the first election, eighteen members shall be elected, of whom one-third shall retire at the end of the first year and one-third at the end of the second year, the order of retirement being determined immediately after the election by the drawing of lots. Thereafter six members shall be elected each year.

4. In the event of the death or resignation of one of its members, the

Executive Board shall appoint, from among the delegates of the Member State concerned, a substitute, who shall serve until the next session of the General Conference which shall elect a member for the remainder of the term.

B. Functions

5. The Executive Board, acting under the authority of the General Conference, shall be responsible for the execution of the programme adopted by the Conference and shall prepare its agenda and programme of work.

6. The Executive Board shall recommend to the General Conference the admission of new Members to the Organization.

7. Subject to decisions of the General Conference, the Executive Board shall adopt its own rules of procedure. It shall elect its officers from among its members.

8. The Executive Board shall meet in regular session at least twice a year and may meet in special session if convoked by the Chairman on his own initiative or upon the request of six members of the Board.

9. The Chairman of the Executive Board shall present to the General Conference, with or without comment, the annual report of the Director-General on the activities of the Organization, which shall have been previously submitted to the Board.

10. The Executive Board shall make all necessary arrangements to consult the representatives of international organizations or qualified persons concerned with questions within its competence.

11. The members of the Executive Board shall exercise the powers delegated to them by the General Conference on behalf of the Conference as a whole and not as representatives of their respective Governments.

ARTICLE VI. Secretariat

1. The Secretariat shall consist of a Director-General and such staff as may be required.

2. The Director-General shall be nominated by the Executive Board and appointed by the General Conference for a period of six years, under such conditions as the Conference may approve, and shall be eligible for re-appointment. He shall be the chief administrative officer of the Organization.

3. The Director-General, or a deputy designated by him, shall participate, without the right to vote, in all meetings of the General Conference, of the Executive Board, and of the committees of the Organization. He shall formulate proposals for appropriate action by the Conference and the Board.

4. The Director-General shall appoint the staff of the Secretariat in accordance with staff regulations to be approved by the General Conference. Subject to the paramount consideration of securing the highest standards of integrity, efficiency and technical competence, appointment to the staff shall be on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

5. The responsibilities of the Director-General and of the staff shall be exclusively international in character. In the discharge of their duties they shall not seek or receive instructions from any Government or from any authority external to the Organization. They shall refrain from any

action which might prejudice their position as international officials. Each State Member of the Organization undertakes to respect the international character of the responsibilities of the Director-General and the staff, and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their duties.

6. Nothing in this Article shall preclude the Organization from entering into special arrangements within the United Nations Organization for common services and staff and for the interchange of personnel.

ARTICLE VII. *National Co-operating Bodies*

1. Each Member State shall make such arrangements as suit its particular conditions for the purpose of associating its principal bodies interested in educational, scientific and cultural matters, with the work of the Organization, preferably by the formation of a National Commission broadly representative of the Government and such bodies.

2. National Commissions or National Co-operating Bodies, where they exist, shall act in an advisory capacity to their respective delegations to the General Conference and to their Governments in matters relating to the Organization and shall function as agencies of liaison in all matters of interest to it.

3. The Organization may, on the request of a Member State, delegate, either temporarily or permanently, a member of its Secretariat to serve on the National Commission of that State, in order to assist in the development of its work.

ARTICLE VIII. *Reports by Member States*

Each Member State shall report periodically to the Organization, in a manner to be determined by the General Conference, on its laws, regulations and statistics relating to educational, scientific and cultural life and institutions, and on the action taken upon the recommendations and conventions referred to in Article IV, paragraph 4.

ARTICLE IX. *Budget*

1. The budget shall be administered by the Organization.

2. The General Conference shall approve and give final effect to the budget and to the apportionment of financial responsibility among the States Members of the Organization subject to such arrangement with the United Nations as may be provided in the agreement to be entered into pursuant to Article X.

3. The Director-General, with the approval of the Executive Board, may receive gifts, bequests, and subventions directly from Governments, public and private institutions, associations, and private persons.

ARTICLE X. *Relations with the United Nations Organization*

This Organization shall be brought into relation with the United Nations Organization, as soon as practicable, as one of the Specialized Agencies referred to in Article 57 of the Charter of the United Nations. This relationship shall be effected through an agreement with the United Nations Organization under Article 63 of the Charter, which agreement shall be subject to the approval of the General Conference of this

Organization. The agreement shall provide for effective co-operation between the two Organizations in the pursuit of their common purposes, and at the same time shall recognize the autonomy of this Organization, within the fields of its competence as defined in this Constitution. Such agreement may, among other matters, provide for the approval and financing of the budget of the Organization by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

ARTICLE XI. *Relations with other Specialized International Organizations and Agencies*

1. This Organization may co-operate with other specialized inter-governmental organizations and agencies whose interests and activities are related to its purposes. To this end the Director-General, acting under the general authority of the Executive Board, may establish effective working relationships with such organizations and agencies and establish such joint committees as may be necessary to assure effective co-operation. Any formal arrangements entered into with such organizations or agencies shall be subject to the approval of the Executive Board.

2. Whenever the General Conference of this Organization and the competent authorities of any other specialized inter-governmental organizations or agencies whose purposes and functions lie within the competence of this Organization, deem it desirable to effect a transfer of their resources and activities to this Organization, the Director-General, subject to the approval of the Conference, may enter into mutually acceptable arrangements for this purpose.

3. This Organization may make appropriate arrangements with other inter-governmental organizations for reciprocal representation at meetings.

4. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization may make suitable arrangements for consultation and co-operation with non-governmental international organizations concerned with matters within its competence, and may invite them to undertake specific tasks. Such co-operation may also include appropriate participation by representatives of such organizations on advisory committees set up by the General Conference.

ARTICLE XII. *Legal Status of the Organization*

The provisions of Articles 104 and 105 of the Charter of the United Nations Organization concerning the legal status of that Organization, its privileges and immunities shall apply in the same way to this Organization.

ARTICLE XIII. *Amendments*

1. Proposals for amendments to this Constitution shall become effective upon receiving the approval of the General Conference by a two-thirds majority; provided, however, that those amendments which involve fundamental alterations in the aims of the Organization or new obligations for the Member States shall require subsequent acceptance on the part of two-thirds of the Member States before they come into force. The draft texts of proposed amendments shall be communicated by the

Director-General to the Member States at least six months in advance of their consideration by the General Conference.

2. The General Conference shall have power to adopt by a two-thirds majority rules of procedure for carrying out the provisions of this Article.

ARTICLE XIV. *Interpretation*

1. The English and French texts of this Constitution shall be regarded as equally authoritative.

2. Any question or dispute concerning the interpretation of this Constitution shall be referred for determination to the International Court of Justice or to an arbitral tribunal, as the General Conference may determine under its rules of procedure.

ARTICLE XV. *Entry into Force*

1. This Constitution shall be subject to acceptance. The instruments of acceptance shall be deposited with the Government of the United Kingdom.

2. This Constitution shall remain open for signature in the archives of the Government of the United Kingdom. Signature may take place either before or after the deposit of the instrument of acceptance. No acceptance shall be valid unless preceded or followed by signature.

3. This Constitution shall come into force when it has been accepted by twenty of its signatories. Subsequent acceptances shall take effect immediately.

4. The Government of the United Kingdom will inform all Members of the United Nations of the receipt of all instruments of acceptance and of the date on which the Constitution comes into force in accordance with the preceding paragraph.

In faith whereof, the undersigned, duly authorized to that effect, have signed this Constitution in the English and French languages, both texts being equally authentic.

Done in London the sixteenth day of November, 1945, in a single copy, in the English and French languages, of which certified copies will be communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom to the Governments of all the Members of the United Nations.

ANNEX I I

LIST OF THE MEMBER STATES OF UNESCO AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1950

	<i>Date on which the Instrument of Acceptance was deposited</i>		<i>Date on which the Instrument of Acceptance was deposited</i>
Afghanistan	4 May 1948	Italy	27 January 1948
Argentina	15 September 1948	Korea (Republic of).	14 June 1950
Australia	11 June 1946	Lebanon.	28 October 1946
Austria	13 August 1948	Liberia	6 March 1947
Belgium.	29 November 1946	Luxembourg	27 October 1947
Bolivia	13 November 1946	Mexico	12 June 1946
Brazil	14 October 1946	Monaco.	6 July 1949
Canada	6 September 1946	Netherlands	1 January 1947
Ceylon	14 November 1949	New Zealand.	6 March 1946
China.	13 September 1946	Norway.	8 August 1946
Colombia	31 October 1947	Pakistan	14 September 1949
Costa Rica.	19 May 1950	Panama.	10 January 1950
Cuba.	29 August 1947	Peru.	21 November 1946
Czechoslovakia	5 October 1946	Philippines.	21 November 1946
Denmark	20 September 1946	Poland	6 November 1946
Dominican Republic.	2 July 1946	Salvador	28 April 1948
Ecuador.	22 January 1947	Saudi-Arabia.	30 April 1946
Egypt.	16 July 1946	Sweden	23 January 1950
France	29 June 1946	Switzerland	28 January 1949
Greece	4 November 1946	Syria	16 November 1946
Guatemala.	2 January 1950	Thailand (Siam)	1 January 1949
Hashemite Jordan (Kingdom of).	14 June 1950	Turkey.	6 July 1946
Haiti.	18 November 1946	Union of Burma	27 June 1949
Honduras	16 December 1947	Union of South Africa.	3 June 1946
Hungary	14 September 1948	United Kingdom	20 February 1946
India.	12 June 1946	United States of America	20 September 1946
Indonesia (United States of)	27 May 1950	Uruguay	8 November 1947
Iran	6 September 1948	Venezuela.	25 November 1946
Iraq	21 October 1948	Yugoslavia (Federal People's Republic of).	31 March 1950
Israel.	16 September 1949		

NOTE.

The following States, which are not members of the United Nations, have applied for admission to Unesco on the dates stated: Vietnam, 14 October 1950; German Federal Republic, 1st December 1950; Laos, 7 December 1950; Cambodia, 12 December 1950; Japan, 12 and 15 December 1950.

In conformity with Article II of the Agreement between the United Nations and Unesco, the Director-General transmitted these applications to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Economic and Social Council considered them at its Twelfth Session (February 1951, Santiago, Chile) and decided to inform Unesco that it had no objection to the admission of these States.

Following this decision and in conformity with Article II, paragraph 2 of the Constitution of Unesco, the Executive Board, at its Twenty-sixth Session (Paris, 7-16 June 1951) will prepare a document which will be examined by the General Conference at its Sixth Session.

A N N E X I I I (a)

MEMBERSHIP OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF UNESCO FOR THE YEAR 1950

	<i>Expiry of Mandate</i>
Chairman	
Sir John MAUD (United Kingdom)	1950
Vice-Chairmen	
Professor Louis VERNIERS (Belgium)	1951
Professor Alex PHOTIADES (Greece)	1951
Members	
Professor Stanislaw ARNOLD (Poland)	1950
Professor P. de BERREDO CARNEIRO (Brazil)	1952
Professor CHEN YUAN (China)	1950
H.E. Mr. Victor DORÉ (Canada)	1951
Dr. Luther H. EVANS (United States of America)	1952
H.E. Shafik GHORBAL Bey (Egypt)	1951
H.E. Count Stefano JACINI (Italy)	1951
Dr. Manuel MARTINEZ-BAEZ (Mexico)	1950
Dr. Guillermo NANNETTI (Colombia)	1950
H.E. Dr. C. PARRA-PEREZ (Venezuela)	1952
H.E. Sir Sarvepalli RADHAKRISHNAN (India)	1951
Mr. Roger SEYDOUX (France)	1952
Professor Alf SOMMERFELT (Norway)	1952
Mr. Ahmet Kutsi TECER (Turkey)	1952
Dr. E. Ronald WALKER (Australia)	1950

A N N E X I I I (b)

MEMBERSHIP OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF UNESCO FOR THE YEAR 1951

	<i>Expiry of Mandate</i>
<i>Chairman</i>	
H.E. Count Stefano JACINI (Italy).	1951
<i>Vice-Chairmen</i>	
Dr. Luther H. EVANS (United States of America).	1952
H.E. Shafik GHORBAL Bey (Egypt).	1951
<i>Members</i>	
Sir Ronald ADAMS (United Kingdom).	1953
Dr. Rafael BERNAL JIMENEZ (Colombia).	1953
Professor P. de BERREDO CARNEIRO (Brazil).	1952
H.E. Dr. Antonio CASTRO LEAL (Mexico).	1953
H.E. Mr. Victor DORÉ (Canada).	1951
Mgr. Jean MAROUN (Lebanon).	1953
Mrs. Senator Geronima PECSON (Philippines).	1953
H.E. Dr. C. PARRA PEREZ (Venezuela).	1952
Professor Alex PHOTIADES (Greece).	1951
Professor Jean PIACET (Switzerland).	1953
H.E. Sir Sarvepalli RADHAKRISHNAN (India).	1951
Mr. Roger SEYDOUX (France).	1952
Professor Alf SOMMERFELT (Norway).	1952
Mr. Ahmet Kutsi TECER (Turkey).	1952
Professor Louis VERNIERS (Belgium).	1951

A N N E X I V

BASIC PROGRAMME

PREAMBLE

Unesco, which was created in 1945, is one of the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations. All the Member States of Unesco have adhered to the principles laid down in the Constitution. In defining the purpose of Unesco as that of advancing, through the educational and scientific and cultural relations of the peoples of the world, the objectives of international peace and of the common welfare of mankind, they have declared that the wide diffusion of culture, and the education of humanity for justice and liberty and peace are indispensable to the dignity of man and constitute a sacred duty which all the nations must fulfil. They have agreed that peace must be founded, if it is not to fail, upon the intellectual and moral solidarity of mankind.

Three main fields of work are prescribed for Unesco by its Constitution. The first is directly related to peace, namely: "to collaborate in the work of advancing the mutual knowledge and understanding of peoples, through all means of mass communication"; and in this connexion the Organization has the special duty of recommending "such international agreements as may be necessary to promote the free flow of ideas by word and image." The second field of work is to "give fresh impulse to popular education and to the spread of culture," by three distinct methods, namely: (1) "by collaborating with Member States, at their request, in the development of educational activities"; (2) "by instituting collaboration among the nations to advance the ideal of equality of educational opportunity, without regard to race, sex or any distinctions, economic or social"; and (3) "by suggesting educational methods best suited to prepare the children of the world for the responsibilities of freedom." The third field of work is to "maintain, increase and diffuse knowledge." Here again three distinct methods are specified, namely: (1) "by assuring the conservation and protection of the world's inheritance of books, works of art and monuments of history and science, and recommending to the nations concerned the necessary international conventions"; (2) "by encouraging co-operation among the nations in all branches of intellectual activity, including the international exchange of persons active in the fields of education, science and culture and the exchange of publications, objects of artistic and scientific interest and other materials of information"; and (3) "by initiating methods of international co-operation calculated to give the people of all countries access to the printed and published materials produced by any of them."

These fields of work are very extensive, and for practical reasons a selection has to be made of those activities that are to be undertaken

at any particular time. This selection of policies and main lines of work is entrusted by the Constitution to the General Conference consisting of delegations of all Member States.

In discharging this responsibility the Conference has considered it useful to distinguish between Unesco's basic programme on the one hand, and its annual programme of particular activities on the other. While the annual programme naturally varies from year to year, according to the urgency of particular problems, the stage of development of individual projects, and the resources at the disposal of Unesco, the basic programme covers the policies and main lines of work of the Organization over a period of several years. (The General Conference has also adopted a statement of methods of work, within which particular work plans are devised each year to give effect to the annual programme.)

The programme is developed and executed in close co-operation with the United Nations and with other Specialized Agencies, with Member States and with those governmental and non-governmental organizations of tried worth along the line of Unesco's work. All Member States have undertaken "to develop and to increase the means of communication between their peoples and to employ these means for the purpose of mutual understanding and a truer and more perfect knowledge of one another's lives," and are required to make arrangements for the purpose of associating their principal bodies interested in educational, scientific and cultural matters with the work of Unesco, preferably through National Commissions on which these bodies are represented. Consequently the basic programme of Unesco is designed to guide and assist the activities of Member States in their pursuit of the objectives of the Organization as well as to direct the work of the Secretariat. At the same time, "with a view to preserving the independence, integrity and fruitful diversity of the cultures and educational systems of the States Members," Unesco "is prohibited from intervening in matters which are essentially within their domestic jurisdiction." The basic programme consequently deals primarily with those activities in the field of education, science and culture that are considered by the General Conference to be appropriate matters for international co-operative action.

In education, science and culture, as in other fields of human affairs, the range of matters considered to be of international, as distinct from purely national interest, has expanded considerably. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the United Nations in December 1948, has reinforced Unesco's own statement of its objectives by proclaiming the right of everyone to education, and "freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and in its benefits."

The main tasks of Unesco are:

- (1) To eliminate illiteracy and encourage fundamental education;
- (2) To obtain for each person an education conforming to his aptitudes and to the needs of society, including technological training and higher education;
- (3) To promote through education respect for Human Rights throughout all nations;
- (4) To overcome the obstacles to the free flow of persons, ideas and knowledge between the countries of the world;
- (5) To promote the progress and utilization of science for mankind;

- (6) To study the causes of tensions that may lead to war and to fight them through education;
- (7) To demonstrate world cultural interdependence;
- (8) To advance through the press, radio and motion pictures the cause of truth, freedom and peace;
- (9) To bring about better understanding among the peoples of the world and to convince them of the necessity of co-operating loyally with one another in the framework of the United Nations;
- (10) To render clearing-house and exchange services in all its fields of action, together with services in reconstruction and relief assistance.

The basic programme of Unesco consists of a number of resolutions, grouped under seven different heads: (A) Education; (B) Natural Sciences; (C) Social Sciences; (D) Cultural Activities; (E) Exchange of Persons; (F) Mass Communication; (G) Relief Services.

This arrangement arises from the practical need to link together certain activities that are closely related to each other. But the different chapters of the programme are all parts of the one enterprise designed to achieve the fundamental objective of the Organization as set out above.

A. EDUCATION

Unesco's task in education is to help Member States to ensure that their educational systems are adequate in every way to meet the needs of society and of the individual. The world is changing so rapidly as to provoke one of the grave crises of history. Moral and spiritual factors are given insufficient play. Ways of thought and life have not been adjusted to the discoveries of science and technology. Methods of teaching need re-examination; educational facilities require expansion.

The campaign against illiteracy, the need to increase the supply of teachers and technicians and to develop adult education, and the birth of new educational ideas and methods—all call for consideration by Member States. In various countries efforts have been made to overcome the difficulties raised. Exchange of information about these efforts, discussion, and stimulation to experiment will all be necessary for the educational progress which the society of the future will require.

In addition to helping Member States to improve their existing educational systems, Unesco takes the initiative in helping them to extend these systems to meet new needs. In some parts of the world schools are almost unknown; illiteracy is prevalent, and even on the increase. Everywhere there is a need for the development of adult education. Finally, there are deficient or handicapped children for whom special treatment is required. Whatever their present handicaps, all human beings ought to be given the chance to take an active part in a common civilization.

From the standpoint of Unesco, better methods of education and a wider diffusion of literacy are not, however, ends in themselves. The final object must be to equip man to play his part harmoniously in the modern world. Today it is no longer enough that he should know his own land and his own people; he lives in a network of relationships that go beyond frontiers. In the modern world, all nations are interdependent, and they must learn to recognize it.

The task we have described will call for action in all fields of education. For the purposes of a programme the following proposals are submitted as the most urgent.

1. Improvement of Education Through the Exchange of Information

More progress could be achieved, and many mistakes avoided, if the experiments being made throughout the world in education and psychology were better known. Unesco collects information about such experiments, analyses it, and promotes its distribution, with the object of improving methods of teaching and furthering the international purposes of Unesco. Collection may often involve research and analysis is generally undertaken with the help of experts.

2. Extension of Education

Opportunity in life depends for every man upon his opportunities for education. Hence Unesco has the duty of helping Member States to ensure for everybody whose education has been neglected, interrupted or impeded, the chance to overcome his handicaps. Unesco cannot afford to neglect any sphere of education, but it must, for the reasons given, pay special attention to fundamental and adult education, and to the training of handicapped children.

3. Education for International Understanding

The consciousness of the unity of mankind is still rudimentary and undeveloped. Teachers are only beginning to discover suitable methods; textbook need to be improved. Schoolchildren know little about the international organizations of today and the services they can render to world peace and prosperity. Moreover, there are limits to what children can be expected to understand. Unesco must therefore help competent organizations and institutions in promoting education in world citizenship.

B. NATURAL SCIENCES

The natural and exact sciences, being objective and impartial, offer a particularly suitable field for action by Unesco.

Scientists have for long been grouped in a number of international associations, and Unesco has established contact with them in order to expand their work. In some branches, however, such associations are lacking. Here Unesco encourages their formation when it is clear that they would not only help science but also further the cause of international understanding. The mutual isolation of scientists is harmful to their work. Unesco will endeavour to bring them together. The work of liaison and exchange must therefore be improved, not only between scientists, in the same branch of study, but also between scientists in different branches.

Identical problems arise in different countries. No single country can solve them all; international co-operation is necessary. Unesco does not itself undertake scientific research. It can, however, help to develop international institutes and laboratories. Unesco will encourage particularly research designed to improve the conditions of life.

Laboratories and research institutes influence the development of human communities. All men should benefit from discoveries that can raise standards of living. Once men are in a position to improve their living conditions, they are able as never before to grow in mutual understanding.

1. Development of Scientific Co-operation

Scientific research benefits from a widespread exchange of information. Unesco's task is to help international organizations of scientists, in particular by encouraging the meeting and movement of experts, to help in the co-ordination of international scientific Congresses, to promote the classification and analysis of specialized publications and to overcome difficulties of language by standardizing scientific terminology and by encouraging multilingual dictionaries. In order to ensure speedier exchanges between scientists, Unesco maintains scientific co-operation offices in those areas where they are most urgently needed.

2. Assistance to Research, Especially for the Improvement of the Living Conditions of Mankind

Large sums are devoted every year in many countries to scientific research. Unesco cannot compete with these efforts, but it can render genuine service in the international field and in the common interest by detecting gaps in the development of research and helping to fill them. Thus, for example, it encourages institutes for the study of biological factors in different climates or the development of certain wide areas, and it participates in the plans for creating United Nations laboratories.

3. Teaching and Popularization of Science

All men need access to basic scientific knowledge in order that they may better understand their world. They should also know that such knowledge depends in large measure on the result of international co-operation. The object throughout should be not so much to accumulate knowledge as to develop an attitude of mind and an understanding of the effects of applying science to modern conditions and to the development of human society.

C. SOCIAL SCIENCES

No attempts to better the lot of man can meet with success unless they take account of his environment. Unesco must therefore place social sciences in the foreground of its field of study. International co-operation is itself a phenomenon deserving scientific study.

The social scientist, therefore, moving in a sphere where this international co-operation is at once most needed and least advanced, has three jobs to do: to improve his technique through international contacts; to bring this technique to bear on Unesco's immediate problems; and to find out specifically what methods and conditions of co-operation will be most effective in promoting international understanding.

Because social tensions may be the precursors of acts of war, the study of their origin, nature and development is a matter of the greatest importance. Again, technical developments, which can contribute so much to material progress, may do more harm than good unless there is an appreciation of the moral and intellectual questions involved in their use.

For Unesco, successful action in the field of the Social Sciences demands an exact knowledge of the conditions in which the action is to be carried out and of the psychological reactions it may provoke. Unesco will try to find better ways of gathering such knowledge.

The major international organizations established in the first half of the twentieth century are especially worth studying. In a world becoming more complex, and more highly organized, the study of the various forms of international co-operation may make it possible both to improve that co-operation and to extend it to new fields.

1. *Aid to International Scientific Co-operation*

There are three ways in which Unesco can help in the teaching and development of the social sciences. These are by meetings which may result in new contacts and exchanges of views, through translation and documentation services, and through the standardization of technical terminology.

2. *Studies of Social Tensions*

International co-operation having been obtained, it must be brought to bear on particular studies related to the purposes of Unesco—such as that of social tensions. When research gives results, they must be disseminated as widely as possible as a means of preventing or arresting the growth of mass mental attitudes that endanger peace.

3. *Studies of International Co-operation*

The organs of international co-operation have sufficiently developed to make a study of them by the methods of Social Science worth while. A better understanding of the present techniques of co-operation is bound to increase their effectiveness.

D. CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Historical monuments, folk traditions, a national style of art—in such things a people shows its individuality. But a world culture comes from intermingling. Unesco's first task is to foster international relations by arranging for thinkers, writers, artists and their ideas to move freely across national frontiers. Unesco forms a meeting ground for the cultures of the world. It stimulates nations to develop their literature, art and science and see them as parts of a world heritage. It helps Member States to protect works of art from neglect or violence and from the ravages of time, and it assists in bringing artists and writers before the world. It uses every means to ensure that all people, regardless of social condition, shall have access to the best works of every land and every age.

Unesco therefore organizes international action by urging Member

States to apply technical and legal measures which will protect monuments and works of art. It recommends the adoption of measures whereby conditions of freedom and independence will be guaranteed to artists and writers.

Culture, however, should not become the close preserve of a minority. If it loses touch with humanity it atrophies and becomes sterile. Here, as in other fields, Unesco helps intellectuals better to serve humanity. It encourages the efforts of Member States to strengthen their cultural development, especially through the training of Youth and through Adult Education.

1. International Co-operation

Small gatherings of experts, or larger ones of international associations of scholars, can do a great deal for cultural co-operation. Unesco accordingly aids and encourages such meetings, at the same time associating these experts and associations with its own programme. The exchange of specialized information depends largely on documentary and bibliographical services; here again Unesco can do much useful work. Further, one of the great needs of the world today is an objective study of some of those concepts which engender misunderstanding and conflict. To investigation of these matters, to surveys and to round table meetings, Unesco invites representative thinkers for discussion and debate.

2. Protection of Creative Work and its Authors

For the preservation of works of art and historical monuments every State is responsible both to its own people and to mankind. But international co-operation is also necessary to spread wide the knowledge of method. Unesco encourages and helps this activity, offering technical assistance and, in exceptional cases, where resources are inadequate, aid in the raising of funds. Legal problems are involved also, as in the question of access to archaeological sites; and Unesco may take the initiative towards the solution of such problems by international agreement.

The creation of new philosophical, artistic or literary work, on the other hand, should be fostered by the assertion and defence of the independence of the thinker, writer and artist. Unesco seeks to promote international co-operation in order to ensure respect for this independence throughout the world. It seeks constantly to remove existing legislative discrepancies that affect adversely the protection and distribution of creative work. Unesco favours all efforts to remedy the present state of affairs and is endeavouring to bring about the conclusion of a universal convention on this subject that will give equal consideration to the interests of the authors, the industry, the workers and the general public.

3. Dissemination of Culture

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights affirms that "everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community." To make a reality of this right, which is implicit also in the Constitution of Unesco, great efforts are required of all countries. Unesco will assist Member States by providing information, carrying out studies, making

recommendations and, where necessary, itself taking practical action in order to direct the education of both youth and adults towards a better understanding of the culture of mankind. Finally, means should be found for improving the quality of the reproduction and translation of artistic and literary works and for their wide dissemination. Millions may thus benefit by acquiring a clearer sense of human values.

E. EXCHANGE OF PERSONS

Study abroad not only gives insight into new discoveries and techniques but also helps the inhabitants of one country to adapt themselves to the ways of life and thought of another. Accordingly, Unesco encourages people with different national, social and cultural backgrounds to visit other countries either for general education or for professional training.

Unesco systematically reviews the arrangements for international fellowships and other facilities for study abroad, such as seminars and study tours for workers and young people and short-term teaching appointments. These existing arrangements can be more effectively planned and co-ordinated; better guidance can be given to those concerned; and obstacles to circulation may be removed. Thus Unesco can assess requirements, promote new projects, and establish principles of sound administration.

The world today suffers from a shortage of experts and technicians in almost every field of activity—a shortage that is felt in the execution of Unesco's own programme. Unesco is accordingly doing its best to multiply fellowships as well as facilities for short periods of study. It is itself able to award annually a limited number of fellowships.

1. *Clearing-House*

The Clearing-House makes information available to Member States, governmental and other organizations, institutions and persons concerned with education in order to advise those wishing to study abroad, to ensure a closer co-ordination of already existing activities, and to stimulate new programmes. In the publication of the volume *Study Abroad* a methodical attempt is made to list all facilities for study abroad available to students in the various countries of the world. This work must be constantly kept up to date through the continual collection of new data and by the regular publication of supplements reflecting the course and, it is to be hoped, the development of arrangements for intellectual exchanges.

2. *Promotion*

In order to encourage the international exchange of persons, Unesco seeks to increase facilities for those requiring financial assistance and to promote broader and more varied programmes. It also suggests the best means of ensuring that programmes of study abroad will serve the cause of international understanding.

3. *Fellowship Administration*

The award of fellowships enabling qualified candidates to study abroad

is one of the means by which Unesco can implement its own programme, inasmuch as holders of travel fellowships financed by Unesco can be associated with the projects and activities of the Organization. Unesco can also give help and advice to institutions wishing to consult it about the planning of international fellowship programmes and it furthermore organizes internships for students.

F. MASS COMMUNICATION

Press, radio and film can do much to help international understanding. Understanding depends on information, and in a free world the right to this is part of the right to education. Hence the importance that Unesco attaches to this part of its work.

Unesco's first task is to make a survey of the present resources for mass communications, as the basis for improving them. Unequal technical development in various countries has often led to such disparities that what should be normal for all is often in fact the privilege of the few. Unesco is therefore building up a clearing-house for the exchange of data on public information systems so that all may benefit from one another's experience. This is not enough. Unesco must also encourage the scientific study of the problems of mass communication and promote professional training in the light of present-day needs. Nor do knowledge or training solve all the problems, so long as ideas and technical materials cannot freely cross national frontiers. It follows that Unesco in its survey of present resources also collects data about such obstacles to a free flow, and seeks to surmount them by international agreements—if they are necessary—or in other suitable ways.

According to the terms of its Constitution, Unesco collaborates "in the work of advancing mutual knowledge and understanding of peoples through all means of mass communication." Throughout the world, consequently, it stimulates the use of press, film, radio and related media to promote social progress and international understanding. It also uses them to enlighten the public about the activities and objectives of Unesco itself.

To sum up, Unesco needs mass communication to promote international peace and respect for human rights; to these ends Unesco hopes to exploit mass communication to its utmost.

1. *Improvement of Means and Techniques of Information*

Unesco has set up an information clearing-house to deal with all problems concerning mass communication, including professional and technical training and the techniques and influence of the press, radio and film. In this connexion, exact information is collected by field surveys.

2. *Reduction of Obstacles to the Free Flow of Information*

Progress in the field of mass communication requires the reduction and, if possible, the removal of certain obstacles. Means of overcoming them must be investigated and adequate measures recommended to Member States, to whom appropriate international conventions must be submitted for ratification. The free flow, which Unesco thus seeks to promote,

should cover not only ideas and news of an informative nature but all audio-visual material serving educational, scientific and cultural purposes.

3. Action Through Press, Film and Radio

While encouraging, within the scope of its capacities and the limits of its programme, the practical activities of the press, cinema and radio, Unesco intends also to employ the facilities they offer for the purposes laid down in its Constitution. It accordingly encourages directors and producers through discussion and the supply of material, to take due account of the services to be rendered to international understanding in the fields of education, science and culture. It also keeps them informed of its own activities and supplies them with appropriate material ready for immediate use.

G. RELIEF ASSISTANCE SERVICES

All those things we hold valuable in education, science and culture are from time to time threatened by disaster—whether natural or at the hands of man. Help for the victims of such misfortunes, if it is to be really effective, must be co-ordinated and directed where it is most needed. Unesco has undertaken, within the sphere of its competence, to collect, analyse and distribute information about the nature and extent of the help required.

This documentary service provides a basis for three types of action: in the first place, Unesco gives direct aid to devastated countries by gifts of material or by the provision of services, drawing for this purpose on a Relief Fund to which it contributes from its own budget.

This direct aid is supplemented, in view of the modest resources available, by campaigns for voluntary aid in which Unesco unites its efforts with those of other organizations pursuing similar aims. These campaigns are capable of producing substantial results.

Lastly, Unesco encourages voluntary work camps conducted in accordance with the aims of Unesco and engaged in reconstruction tasks to become centres of international understanding.

These considerations have been set forth by the Executive Board in order to stress the main ideas underlying the resolutions adopted by the General Conference. National Commissions are requested to make use of them, in the form they deem most suitable, in presenting Unesco's Basic Programme to the public.

A. EDUCATION

1. IMPROVEMENT OF EDUCATION THROUGH EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION

A.1 Unesco shall assist the improvement of education by promoting the exchange of information in this field.

To this end, it will:

A.11 Promote by means of financial aid or services, the development

of organizations, unions, associations, and institutions making a significant contribution to international educational co-operation;

- A.12 Collect information, especially:
- A.121 On the theory and practice of the various educational systems in their most significant aspects;
- A.122 On the administrative, social and economic status of teachers;
- A.123 On important educational institutions and centres engaged in research on teaching techniques or psychology, especially university institutes devoted to the improvement of educational techniques;
- A.13 Encourage enquiries and study on the most urgent educational problems—from the pre-school to the university level—on the ways in which they have been solved or the obstacles to their solution, and to that end more especially:
- A.131 Study suitable methods for the teaching of science and their educational value;
- A.132 Collect and analyse statistical data on education and for that purpose promote the standardization of educational terminology;
- A.14 Ensure the dissemination of information collected, especially by publishing such periodicals or reports as are essential for the exchange of information on results secured and experiments in progress;
- A.15 Assist in the preparation and exchange of educational material.

2. EXTENSION OF EDUCATION

- A.2 Unesco shall place the technical resources of the Organization at the service of Member States with a view to encouraging and assisting them to establish or develop educational systems, particularly for fundamental education, adult education and education for handicapped children.
To this end, it will:

I. Fundamental Education and Adult Education

(a) Fundamental Education

- A.21 Encourage experiments in fundamental education and make available on request to the organizers of such experiments, the assistance of teams of experts;
- A.211 Encourage the training of staff and the production of material for fundamental education, and, in particular, the establishment of centres to this end;
- A.22 Stimulate the formation in Member States of national associations or committees for the development and improvement of fundamental education;
- A.23 Collaborate with universities, scientific institutions, and educationists in general;
- A.231 In the initiation of research into the most appropriate methods of fundamental education;
- A.232 In assisting them to take an active part in fundamental education campaigns.

(b) Adult Education

- A.24 Encourage experiments in adult education and make available on request to the organizers of such experiments, the assistance of teams of experts;
- A.25 Stimulate the formation or the more efficient working in Member States of national associations or committees for the development and improvement of adult education;
- A.26 Co-operate with universities, scientific institutions and educationists in general in assisting them to take an active part in adult education campaigns.

II. Education for Handicapped Children

- A.27 Unesco shall help Member States to solve, through suitable education and re-education, the individual and collective problems raised by handicapped children.
To this end, it will:
- A.271 Encourage the development, in Member States, of psychological, educational and social assistance, with a view to incorporating handicapped children into the existing social structure; and encourage, especially, the establishment of observation and re-education centres and of special schools or experimental classes;
- A.272 Encourage the development, for those children who need it, of education designed to prevent maladjustment, both at school and in the family and more particularly stimulate enquiries and experiments regarding educational methods and media;
- A.273 Help to improve the training of the various classes of personnel concerned with education designed to prevent maladjustment and with special education for other types of handicapped children.

3. EDUCATION FOR INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING

- A.3 Unesco shall assist to develop education designed to "promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups," and to "further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace," in conformity with Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
To this end, it will:
- A.31 Assist educational authorities and teachers to prepare for use in primary and secondary schools examples of curricula and methods designed to increase, through all school subjects, particularly history, geography, literature, modern languages and civics, international understanding and a sense of objectivity;
- A.32 Encourage the training of teachers and the improvement of textbooks and teaching materials from the point of view of international understanding;
- A.33 Assist Member States to develop higher education dealing with the various aspects of international relations and the interaction of the various cultures and the various civilizations;
- A.34 Encourage the development of experimental research into

education for international understanding and the obstacles that stand in its way;

- A.35 Assist in extending and improving teaching about the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies;
- A.36 Encourage the teaching, by appropriate methods, of the principles of Human Rights and their application;
- A.37 Encourage the activities of youth movements and adult education organizations, including international voluntary work camps, which contribute to the development of international understanding.

B. NATURAL SCIENCES

1. DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CO-OPERATION

- B.1 Unesco shall encourage international co-operation in the field of the natural sciences, assist the development of the means of achieving such co-operation and facilitate its extension to all regions of the world.
To this end, it will:
 - B.11 Promote by means of financial aid or of services the development of international scientific organizations, unions, associations and institutions making a significant contribution to international scientific co-operation;
 - B.12 Arrange for the publication of lists of research institutes and their expert staffs, of scientific equipment, periodicals, and of indexing, abstracting and documentation services;
 - B.13 Promote the classifying, indexing and abstracting of scientific and technical publications;
 - B.14 Promote the standardization of scientific and technical terminology in the main languages of the world;
 - B.15 Develop Field Science Co-operation Offices to facilitate the spread of knowledge, the co-ordination of research and the application of the results obtained.

2. ASSISTANCE TO RESEARCH, ESPECIALLY FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE LIVING CONDITIONS OF MANKIND

- B.2 Unesco shall assist research to improve the living conditions of mankind.
To this end, it will:
 - B.21 Encourage and assist research centres and co-ordinating bodies engaged in work of this type having international or regional interest;
 - B.22 Participate actively in the establishment of United Nations laboratories.

3. TEACHING AND POPULARIZATION OF SCIENCE

- B.3 Unesco shall encourage and facilitate the spread of scientific

knowledge and the cultivation of a scientific outlook, as well as a better understanding of the role of science and technology in modern society.

To this end, it will:

- B.31 Study the content of science syllabuses at the various levels of school and university teaching, and recommend any appropriate action;
- B.32 Stimulate and facilitate, with special attention to the general public, activities likely to promote a better understanding of science and technology and of their role in society.

C. SOCIAL SCIENCES

1. AID TO INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC COLLABORATION

- C.1 Unesco shall encourage international co-operation in the field of the social sciences, assist the development of the means of achieving such co-operation and facilitate its extension to the various regions of the world.

To this end, it will:

- C.11 Facilitate the establishment and the development in fields where the need is felt, of international associations able to make a significant contribution to international co-operation in connexion with the social sciences, and assist, by means of financial aid or services, existing organizations which are making such a contribution;
- C.12 Assist in improving and developing classification, abstracting and indexing services in social sciences documentation;
- C.13 Encourage the standardization of scientific and technical terminology in the principal languages of the world;
- C.14 Encourage the improvement and development of teaching in the social sciences;
- C.15 Study, as regards the social sciences, Unesco's active participation in the establishment and operation of United Nations research centres or laboratories;
- C.16 Develop Field Science Co-operation Offices to facilitate, in the field of the social sciences, the spread of knowledge, the co-ordination of research and the application of their results.

2. STUDIES OF SOCIAL TENSIONS

- C.2 Unesco shall facilitate the study of social and economic conditions and of mental attitudes likely to provoke tensions that threaten peace; shall seek means of remedying such conditions and attitudes, calling these means to the attention of Member States and the competent organs of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies; and shall disseminate as widely as possible the conclusions of such studies.

3. STUDIES OF INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

C.3 Unesco shall promote and facilitate research into the principles, techniques and media of international co-operation with a view to increasing their effectiveness.

To this end, it will study:

C.31 The comparative value of various forms of international contact in inculcating an international outlook;

C.32 The structure, operation and development of intergovernmental organizations devoted to international co-operation, particularly the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies.

D. CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

1. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

D.1 Unesco shall encourage international co-operation in the fields of philosophy and the humanistic studies, arts and letters, museums, monuments and historic sites, and library services and documentation, and facilitate the extension of such co-operation to the various regions of the world.

To this end, it will:

D.11 Facilitate the establishment of associations for international intellectual and cultural co-operation, assist, by means of financial aid and services, existing organizations and associate them with the implementation of the programme of Unesco;

D.12 Encourage the exchange of ideas between thinkers, scholars, writers and artists from different countries on subjects of importance to civilization, and facilitate the publication of the results of this work;

D.13 Assist in improving and developing classification, abstracting and indexing services in cultural activities documentation.

2. PRESERVATION OF THE WORLD'S CULTURAL HERITAGE

D.2 Unesco shall encourage and assist Member States, through technical and legal measures and by all appropriate means, to ensure the conservation and the protection of works, monuments or documents forming the cultural heritage of mankind;

To this end, it will:

D.21 Encourage the exchange of information, and co-operation between Member States as regards:

D.211 Modern methods of protecting, preserving and restoring monuments and historic sites;

D.212 Methods of preservation and presentation adopted in museums;

D.213 The carrying out of archaeological excavations of general interest;

D.214 Facilities, from the States concerned, for access to archaeological sites by archaeologists;

D.22 To provide on request, technical advice on the preservation of monuments and historical sites to any Member State that may

- D.23 declare itself willing to contribute financially to this work; Encourage Member States to arrange for the protection of their monuments and other cultural treasures from the dangers of armed conflict;
- D.24 Encourage Member States to make their cultural heritage easily accessible to the public of their own country and to nationals of other countries;
- D.25 Ask Member States to establish, maintain or complete a photographic documentation of their monuments, works of art and other cultural treasures, to promote the exchange of this documentation, and to encourage the setting up of a number of depositories, in which reproductions of the most representative and vulnerable works may be collected.

3. PROTECTION OF CREATIVE WORKERS

- D.3 Unesco shall encourage and help Member States, through technical and legal measures and by all appropriate means, to ensure for those who maintain and increase the cultural heritage of mankind, all things needed for the accomplishment of their work.

To this end, it will:

- D.31 Study and propose appropriate measures to ensure for scholars, writers and artists, favourable conditions for the unhampered practice of their activity;
- D.32 Encourage the harmonization of national legislation and international agreements now in force relating to copyright and, in particular, the conclusion of a universal convention.

4. DISSEMINATION OF CULTURE

- D.4 Unesco shall encourage and assist Member States to promote a influences of cultures;

To this end, it will:

- D.41 Encourage in Member States the development and improvement of teaching concerning the arts;
- D.42 Arrange for the publication of works designed to provide an understanding of the scientific and cultural aspects of the history of mankind, showing the developments and the mutual influences of cultures;
- D.43 Arrange for the publication of comprehensive studies in order to ensure that certain cultures, not sufficiently known, shall be able to contribute to the intellectual and artistic heritage of mankind.
- D.44 Stimulate and facilitate the circulation of artistic, literary and scientific works within and between Member States and to encourage the preparation of reproductions, recordings and of documentary films dealing with the arts;
- D.441 And arrange for the publication of an international review of arts;
- D.45 Promote the translation of classics or contemporary works into as many languages as possible;
- D.46 Encourage and facilitate the circulation, exchange, loan and

- D.47 purchase of books and publications between Member States; Encourage Member States to develop bibliographic and documentation services, and to prepare and publish national bibliographies and, in particular, select lists of best books;
- D.471 Disseminate information concerning methods of reproducing documents, particularly by microfilm; and encourage the exchange of these reproductions;
- D.48 Encourage the creation and development of public libraries;
- D.481 Encourage and facilitate the professional training of librarians, documentation specialists and bibliographical experts;
- D.482 Encourage the preparation and publication of special international bibliographies by establishing regular contacts between the different institutions and organizations interested in this work;
- D.49 Operate and develop an international Unesco coupon scheme to enable institutions and individuals in "soft-currency" countries to buy books and periodicals in other countries and use this scheme for other types of educational, scientific and cultural material.

E. EXCHANGE OF PERSONS

1. CLEARING-HOUSE

- E.1 Unesco shall develop clearing-house and research activities on exchange of persons programmes.
To this end, it will:
- E.11 Collect, classify and publish relevant material on programmes of international educational, scientific and cultural interchange;
- E.12 Collect information on study facilities in different countries, particularly in Unesco's own fields of interest, to assist Member exchange of persons programmes.
- E.13 Develop standards and criteria for the administration and assessment of programmes of exchange of persons and make the results available to governments on request;
- E.14 Continue studies on barriers to the movement of persons for educational, scientific and cultural purposes.

2. PROMOTION

- E.2 Unesco shall encourage all types of international exchange programmes in the field of education, science and culture.
To this end, it will:
- E.21 Determine the needs for study abroad, particularly with respect to international fellowships and make the results of such studies available to Member States on request;
- E.22 Stimulate the establishment of additional fellowships and travel grants;
- E.23 Assist organizations engaged in the interchange of teachers, young people, craftsmen, and agricultural and industrial workers for educational or cultural purposes.

3. FELLOWSHIP ADMINISTRATION

- E.3** Unesco shall sponsor and administer a programme of Unesco fellowships and internships.
- To this end, it will:
- E.31** Administer, in collaboration with international organizations, National Commissions or other suitable bodies in Member States, fellowships financed, wholly or in part, by Unesco, to be awarded to individuals engaged in studies directly related to the permanent programme of Unesco;
- E.311** Administer a limited number of internships for the study of the Unesco programme;
- E.312** Collaborate, when required by donors, in the administration of fellowships offered in fields of Unesco interest, by governments and by voluntary organizations or individuals recommended by Member States or National Commissions.

F. MASS COMMUNICATION

- 1. IMPROVEMENT OF MEANS AND TECHNIQUES OF COMMUNICATION**
- F.1** Unesco shall provide services designed to stimulate the development of the means and techniques of mass communications.
- To this end, it will:
- F.11** Make provision, in collaboration with appropriate national and international documentation and research agencies, for the regular dissemination of scientific studies and exchange of information on the techniques and effects of press, film, radio and similar methods;
- F.12** Assist in improving the general and technical training of professional personnel;
- F.13** Encourage scientific study of the respective influences of the various means of mass communication on the development of education, science and culture.
- 2. REDUCTION OF OBSTACLES TO THE FREE FLOW OF INFORMATION**
- F.2** Unesco shall provide services and initiate action designed to promote the free flow of ideas by word and image and to remove obstacles to the circulation of educational, scientific and cultural materials.
- To this end, it will:
- F.21** Assemble, analyse and maintain documentation on the nature and effects of such obstacles and on the means of reducing or removing them;
- F.22** Encourage public support for the removal of such obstacles, in particular by arranging for the publication of reports;
- F.23** Propose the adoption of recommendations to Member States

on practical measures to be taken within the framework of their national legislation;

- F.24 Obtain the approval of appropriate international agreements;
- F.25 Assist and advise governments, upon request, in the drafting of clauses relating to the free flow of ideas for inclusion in bilateral or multilateral conventions;
- F.26 Take part in the work of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies to facilitate effective freedom of information.

3. ACTION THROUGH PRESS, FILM AND RADIO

- F.3 Unesco shall use and stimulate the use of press, film, radio and other means of mass communications in the service of peace and human welfare, in support of the purposes and programme of the Organization, and for the dissemination of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

To this end, it will:

- F.31 Enlist co-operation in the field of mass communications by making available to producers and users suitable materials and services, and by organizing meetings of producers and users;
- F.32 Carry on appropriate production activities.
- F.33 The Member States are invited to use all the means available to them in virtue of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and of their national laws, to combat the propagation, through the press, radio, films and all other such means of information, of national, racial and religious intolerance.

G. RELIEF ASSISTANCE SERVICES

1. INFORMATION ON NEEDS

- G.1 Unesco shall collect and evaluate, with the help of the States concerned, detailed information on the changing nature and extent of the educational, scientific and cultural needs arising from the devastations caused by war or other calamities.

2. DIRECT ASSISTANCE

- G.2 Unesco shall provide direct assistance for devastated countries in the form of gifts in kind or services, drawing, as the Executive Board directs, on a relief fund specially established for that purpose.

3. VOLUNTARY ASSISTANCE CAMPAIGNS

- G.3 Unesco shall appeal to the solidarity of Member States with a view to promoting, maintaining and organizing, through public campaigns, the development of mutual assistance for devastated countries.

A N N E X V

THE PROGRAMME FOR 1951

1. EDUCATION

1.1 IMPROVEMENT OF EDUCATION THROUGH THE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION

Member States are invited to contribute, jointly with the Director-General, to the improvement of education, by exchanging information, by collecting documentary material and organizing collaboration between specialists on questions included in the Organization's programme.

1.11 *Educational Missions*

The Director-General is authorized:

- 1.111 To send to Member States, at their request and with their financial co-operation, educational missions or technical advisers, for the purpose of considering certain educational problems peculiar to the country concerned, proposing suitable solutions, and subsequently providing, if need be, technical assistance for the implementation of the measures recommended;
- 1.1111 and to publish these reports, in agreement with the governments concerned.

1.12 *Documentation—General Enquiries*

The Director-General is authorized:

- 1.121 To maintain a clearing-house in education, giving primary attention to approved projects and such clearing-house activities as are incidental thereto;
- 1.122 To undertake a survey of the teaching of living languages as a means of achieving international understanding, and to report on this matter;
- 1.123 To pursue, in collaboration with the International Bureau of Education, the enquiries into the introduction to natural science in primary and secondary schools as a factor in the modernization of educational methods;
- 1.124 To complete, in collaboration with the International Bureau of Education and with teachers' organizations, information on the administrative status of the teaching profession.

1.13 *Special Research and Studies*

The Director-General is authorized:

- 1.131 To arrange, in collaboration with the International Bureau of Education, for a session of the Conference on Public Education to be devoted especially to the universalization and prolongation of free compulsory education;
- 1.132 To publish some monographs on a certain number of countries to illustrate the various ways of applying the principle of free compulsory education, and to invite the International Bureau of Education to continue the general enquiry into the position in this matter;
- 1.133 To pursue the study of the problem of the access of women to education in order to assist the work of the Commission on the Status of Women of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations; and to prepare, jointly with the International Bureau of Education and women's international organizations, a session of the Conference on Public Education in 1952 to be specially devoted to this problem;
- 1.134 To furnish financial assistance to the International Universities' Bureau (or to the International Association of Universities, if founded in 1951) and to co-operate with that body in carrying out the programme of Unesco, more particularly in carrying forward the study of the problem of the equivalence of university degrees and of conditions for matriculation;
- 1.135 To assemble, with the assistance of Member States, documentation and the necessary standardized statistical data for the publication of a supplement to the *Statistical Yearbook on Education* published in 1950.
- 1.136 Member States are invited to undertake research to study the aptitudes of children, both physical and psychological, in relation to educational demands, and to determine the effect of overwork on their physical development and personality.

1.14 *Circulation of Information*

The Director-General is authorized:

- 1.141 To publish regularly a bulletin on fundamental and adult education, containing more particularly an analytical review of fundamental education;
- 1.142 To contribute to the publication of the working papers and reports of the International Conference on Public Education.

1.15 *Preparation and Exchange of Educational Material*

The Director-General is authorized:

- 1.151 To collect material for a travelling exhibition of a technical character prepared for educationalists on various aspects of fundamental and adult education;
- 1.152 To prepare exhibition material for two seminars, and
- 1.153 To prepare from time to time documentation for a number of associated experiments in fundamental and adult education.

1.2 EXTENSION OF EDUCATION

1.21 *Fundamental Education and Adult Education*

1.2111 Member States are invited to initiate or encourage projects in fundamental education and particularly research and experiment in :

1.21111 Literacy teaching methods;

1.21112 Teaching in indigenous or second languages;

1.21113 The educational and cultural utilization of folklore;

1.21114 The preparation and use of audio-visual aids.

1.2112 The Director-General is authorized to organize a regional seminar in the Middle East for the purpose of examining the fundamental and adult education material assembled in 1950.

1.212 *Technical Aid to Fundamental Education and Adult Education Undertakings*

The Director-General is authorized:

1.2121 To give special aid, in collaboration with the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies, to experiments in fundamental education and adult education in selected areas and to make available to the authorities responsible for each of these experiments the services of one or two experts for periods of between two and six months.

1.21211 Member States are invited to make use of the experts sent by Unesco to contribute to the training of personnel belonging to the selected area.

The Director-General is authorized:

1.2122 To continue to provide the Haiti experiment with financial aid;

1.2123 To engage a team of experts with a view to the local production of audio-visual material, especially films and lantern slides, for fundamental education in India;

1.2124 To continue to assist the Training and Production Centre for Fundamental Education set up in 1950, in accordance with the agreements made with the Government of Mexico and the Organization of American States.

1.213 *Indirect Aid*

1.2131 Member States are invited to establish national committees or associations for adult education, fundamental education or both, which will cooperate with Unesco in developing projects and experiments and act as expert advisory committees.

The Director-General is authorized:

1.2132 To facilitate the work of the national committees or associations for fundamental and adult education by assembling once in 1951 experts for the purpose of advising the Secretariat or assisting national or international organizations in the study of certain problems of fundamental and adult education;

1.2133 To draw conclusions from the work of the 1950 seminar on the methods of adult education by using the services of the specialists brought together then and of the Consultative Committee on Adult Education.

1.214 *Work with Universities and Similar Qualified Institutions*

The Director-General is authorized:

1.2141 To submit to the universities and similar qualified institutions certain problems, e.g. linguistic or psychological problems, arising in connexion with Unesco's various undertakings in fundamental and adult education.

1.2142 Member States are invited to prepare, with the help of their universities, and if the need arises of similar qualified institutions, lists of those universities which collaborate in adult education campaigns, with a view to supplying material for a comparative study of the results achieved and to publishing monographs.

1.215 *Co-ordination of the Work of the United Nations and of the Specialized Agencies*

The Director-General is authorized:

1.2151 To take the initiative in setting up a joint commission for the special purpose of co-ordinating the work, in fundamental and adult education, of the competent services of the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Health Organization, the International Labour Organization and Unesco;

1.22 *Education for Handicapped Children*

The Director-General is authorized:

1.221 To collect and disseminate information:

1.2211 On the methods used or contemplated in various countries to protect children from the undesirable influence which may be exerted by the press, the radio and the film, and especially to improve children's newspapers and literature;

1.2212 On the special methods used for the education and re-education of handicapped children;

1.222 To extend financial assistance to the International Federation of Children's Communities and other organizations capable of making a contribution to education of handicapped children.

1.3 EDUCATION FOR INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING

1.31 *Curricula and Methods*

The Director-General is authorized:

1.311 To complete the comparative study of curricula in history, geography and social studies and, before their publication, to submit the conclusions of this study to the educational authorities and to the national and international associations of teachers;

1.312 To hold the international seminar prepared in 1950, on the teaching of history in primary and secondary schools;

1.313 To prepare a seminar to be held in 1952 on the teaching of living languages and its contribution to the promotion of international understanding.

1.314 To take steps, in co-operation with the United Nations and Specialized Agencies, to secure the participation of all Member States in educational programmes designed to promote the healthy mental and social development of pre-school and early-school age children, in order to lay a basis for international co-operation.

1.3141 And, to this end, to explore ways in which a long-range programme might be undertaken by Unesco, including the feasibility and usefulness of a world conference to be preceded by two or three years' research and study in Member States.

1.32 *School Textbooks and Teaching Materials*

The Director-General is authorized:

1.321 To encourage, through suitable studies and enquiries, the improvement of textbooks and various aids used in the teaching of living languages, and to cause a general report to be drawn up on the results of those enquiries;

1.322 To disseminate the results of the enquiries carried out in 1950 on the improvement of geography textbooks;

1.323 To continue, by extending them to other countries, the experiments carried out since 1949 as regards the preparation of sample history books.

1.324 Member States are invited to initiate or pursue the examination of their textbooks, with particular reference to the work of the 1950 Seminars on the improvement of textbooks, particularly of History textbooks, and on the teaching of Geography to promote international understanding.

1.33 *Higher Education*

The Director-General is authorized:

1.331 To draw up a list of the University professorships dealing with international relations and to prepare a comparative analysis of the teaching given.

1.34 *Experimental Research*

The Director-General is authorized:

1.341 To draw up a methodical record of the experiments carried out on the scope and results of the various techniques in education for international understanding, so as to ensure liaison between the originators of those experiments;

1.342 To entrust qualified institutes of higher education with the study of certain psychological, sociological and educational questions affecting education for international understanding.

1.35 *Teaching about the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies*

Member States are invited:

1.351 To take all necessary steps, or to continue whatever they may have undertaken, in order to make children and adults familiar

- with the principles contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and with the United Nations system;
- 1.352 To check by experiments the various methods of teaching suggested for this purpose.
The Director-General is authorized:
- 1.353 To encourage the inclusion of teaching about the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in school syllabuses, as soon as the age of children allows it, and the working out of teaching methods adapted to different age-groups;
- 1.354 To contribute, on the basis of the same principles, to the development of teaching about the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies;
- 1.355 To associate the World Federation of United Nations Associations with Unesco's programme of teaching about the United Nations system by giving to it financial assistance for the organization of courses and seminars on methods of teaching about the system of the United Nations in schools.
- 1.36 *Youth Movements and Children's Communities*
- The Director-General is authorized:
- 1.361 To continue studies on the means of using the social life and spontaneous activities of young people in education for international understanding;
- 1.362 To ensure the appearance of publications designed to promote liaison between Unesco and the various youth movements;
- 1.363 To develop direct contacts with children's communities and with youth clubs or groups, so as to encourage those of their activities which promote international understanding;
- 1.364 To encourage, if possible with the help of Member States, the associations which organize work camps to foster a spirit of international understanding among those taking part;
- 1.3641 And for this purpose to send representatives to advise the administrators of work camps;
- 1.365 To keep at the disposal of Member States expressing a wish for it, a succinct report drawn up by Unesco representatives and lecturers on the educational aspects of youth camps and their respect for human rights.

2. NATURAL SCIENCES

2.1 DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CO-OPERATION

- 2.11 Member States are invited to assist, jointly with the Director-General, in developing international co-operation in the Natural Sciences, by collecting documentary material and organizing collaboration between specialists on questions included in the Organization's programme.

The Director-General is authorized:

- 2.121 To assist by means of subventions and services, the activities of the International Council of Scientific Unions and its federated Unions in promoting international co-operation in basic sciences;
- 2.122 To assist by means of financial aid and services, the activities of the Advisory Committee on International Engineering Science Congresses in promoting international co-operation in the engineering sciences;
- 2.123 To assist, in collaboration with the World Health Organization, by means of subventions and services, the Council for the Co-ordination of International Congresses of Medical Sciences and its affiliated bodies in promoting international co-operation in medical sciences;
- 2.124 To assist, in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization, the interchange of the results of basic research in the agricultural sciences, taking due cognizance of organizations at present firmly established;
- 2.125 To assist, by means of financial aid and services, the activities of the International Union for the Protection of Nature: such activities to include the maintenance of documentation services and the preparation of material designed to increase public knowledge about nature protection and conservation, in particular to aid in introducing these ideas and methods into the curricula in primary and secondary schools;
- 2.126 To give financial assistance to the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science for holding, at the time of the annual meeting, an international symposium on a problem in biology;
- 2.13 To continue to collect and to make available information on scientific apparatuses and materials, especially those needed in connexion with the Unesco Relief Assistance Programme and the Unesco Coupon Scheme;
- 2.141 To convene a committee of experts to lay the foundations of a standardized code for use with mechanical and electrical devices for the selection of scientific information;
- 2.142 To convene a meeting, in collaboration with the World Health Organization, of the Co-ordinating Committee on Abstracting and Indexing of the Medical and Biological Sciences with a view to examining further problems in the field;
- 2.143 To convene a meeting of the Committee on the Abstracting of Engineering Sciences and to make arrangements for the meeting of the provisional Advisory Committee on Science Abstracting;
- 2.151 To arrange for the collection and circulation of internationally approved definitions of scientific terms;
- 2.152 To arrange for the preparation by international scientific and technical organizations, of two multilingual dictionaries on such subjects as electronics and power plants;
- 2.161 To maintain and develop the Field Science Co-operation Offices in Latin America, East Asia, South Asia, the Middle East, in order to facilitate the co-ordination of research and the spread of knowledge by maintaining contact between the scientists and technologists in these areas and those in the main centres of scientific research,

- continuing through these Offices:
- 2.1611 to organize the exchange of scientific information, personnel and material;
 - 2.1612 to promote discussion on scientific problems of practical regional importance;
 - 2.1613 to collect and disseminate knowledge of the problems and achievements of the scientists in these areas;
 - 2.1614 to collaborate closely with the Field Officers of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies working in these areas;
 - 2.162 To establish a new Office in South-East Asia and to consider the creation of new branches of existing Offices including one in the northern part of Latin America.
 - 2.163 Those of the Member States which are in regions where Field Science Co-operation Offices are established are requested to give these Offices their fullest co-operation.
 - 2.164 The Director-General is authorized to establish contact with national scientific research councils with a view to promoting co-ordination of their work in fields of common interest.

2.2 ASSISTANCE TO RESEARCH ESPECIALLY FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE LIVING CONDITIONS OF MANKIND

The Director-General is authorized:

- 2.21 To assist and encourage the formation and organization of regional research centres and laboratories in order to increase and make more fruitful the international collaboration of scientists in the search for new knowledge in fields where the effort of any one country in the region is insufficient for the task;
- 2.211 and to this end, to undertake to find out the needs and possibilities for such regional research centres, to make initial surveys of cost estimates and location, and to help in the formulation of programmes, without contributing to the cost of construction or of maintenance out of Unesco's regular budget;
- 2.22 To continue to study the proposal to set up an International Computation Centre, and if it appears opportune, to convene a conference, in collaboration with the United Nations, to complete plans for the establishment of such a Centre;
- 2.23 To assist by means of financial aid and services the activities of the International Arid Zone Research Council in promoting international co-operation in scientific and technical research and development of arid and semi-arid areas;
- 2.231 To assist in sponsoring a symposium in Israel on "The Conquest of the Desert," in collaboration with the International Arid Zone Research Council, if it is established, provided that the expenses of the symposium be met outside the budget of Unesco;
- 2.24 To assist, with financial aid and services, scientific and technical institutions, the activities of which are of international importance, that is to say for 1951 the International High Altitude Research Station, Jungfrauoch; the International Zoological Station, Naples and the Oceanographic Institute, Monaco.

2.3 TEACHING AND POPULARIZATION OF SCIENCE

- 2.31 Member States are invited to develop teaching in the Natural Sciences, and the dissemination among the adult public of knowledge of the methods, discoveries and applied uses of these sciences;
The Director-General is authorized:
- 2.32 To make known the findings of the meeting of experts convened by Unesco in 1950 regarding the place of science in general education;
- 2.331 To help associations for the advancement of science in war-devastated and other areas where the need is felt, in co-operation with well-established associations;
- 2.332 To collect information on science clubs and circulate this information;
- 2.333 To supply material illustrating the application of science to the solution of urgent problems, and the mutual contribution of countries to one another in this field; and to this end,
- 2.3331 to collect and make available, especially for publishers of low-priced books, photographs and other illustrative material from scientific and industrial organizations;
- 2.3332 to stimulate and facilitate, with special attention to the general public, the organization of scientific exhibitions;
- 2.3333 to prepare popular scientific articles for publication in newspapers or magazines, scripts for broadcasting by radio or television, and filmstrips for use by lecturers to non-scientific groups, and continue to encourage the international exchange of such popular scientific articles, scripts or films;
- 2.334 To continue the publication of *Impact*, a bulletin of abstracts of articles of literature on the interaction of science and society;
- 2.335 To continue to provide the necessary services for stimulating world-wide discussions on themes related to the interaction between science and society, selected by Unesco;
- 2.336 To prepare material for initiating discussions among selected workers' groups in Member States about the effect on their work of scientific progress;
- 2.337 To study, in collaboration with a Member State, a pilot project with the aim of demonstrating how the various methods for the popularization of science can bring home to the masses the importance of the protection and appropriate use of natural resources and of the influence of science on the well-being of society.

3. SOCIAL SCIENCES

3.1 AID TO INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CO-OPERATION

- 3.11 Member States are invited to assist, jointly with the Director-General, in developing international co-operation in the social sciences, by collecting documentary material and organizing

co-operation between specialists on questions included in the Organization's programme.

The Director-General is authorized:

- 3.12 To encourage the development of international associations such as the International Sociological Association, the International Political Science Association, the International Economic Association, the International Comparative Law Association, the International Statistical Institute and the International Studies Conference, and to entrust them with work in connexion with the programme of Unesco;
- 3.13 To facilitate the exchange of ideas among social science specialists, particularly and as an experiment, by means of a periodical publication;
- 3.14 To help in the establishment of a co-ordinating committee composed of delegates of international social science associations and by assisting established agencies of documentation;
- 3.141 To help the above co-ordinating committee by the formulation of standards, the production of guides and cumulative indexes, and assistance to established agencies of documentation;
- 3.15 To undertake surveys in some countries of the types of courses and methods of instruction in the social sciences;
- 3.16 To extend the scope of the two Field Science Co-operation Offices in South Asia and the Middle East to include the social sciences;
- 3.17 To co-operate with the United Nations in planning an international institute in the field of Social Sciences in the event that the Economic and Social Council decides, in 1950, to develop further such a proposal.

3.2 STUDIES OF SOCIAL TENSIONS

- 3.21 Member States are invited to develop teaching in the Social Sciences, to disseminate among the public the findings of these sciences, and to promote in particular teaching and dissemination of data likely to overcome racial prejudices.
The Director-General is authorized:
- 3.22 To organize in Brazil a pilot investigation of contacts between races or ethnic groups, with the aim of determining the economic, political, cultural and psychological factors, whether favourable or unfavourable to harmonious relations between races or ethnic groups;
- 3.231 To study possible methods of relieving tensions caused by the introduction of modern techniques in non-industrialized countries and those in process of industrialization;
- 3.232 To extend the study of methods employed in Member States for developing their educational systems to meet their technological needs;
- 3.241 To promote, with the co-operation of the Member States concerned, the United Nations and Specialized Agencies, and appropriate international organizations, the study of population problems in countries in process of industrialization;

- 3.242 To organize or to continue the study of tensions resulting from over-population and obstacles to movement of peoples and goods, and from shifts of population;
- 3.25 To make a field investigation of certain tensions and attitudes among Japanese youth;
- 3.26 To prepare syntheses of the studies made or now being completed on social tensions—stress being put on the major tensions, most likely to endanger peace—irrespective of whether such studies deal with ideological conflicts, antagonisms of myths, struggles for power between social groups, class warfare within such groups, or racial discrimination; and, if appropriate, to disseminate these syntheses and the conclusions of these studies;
- 3.27 To stimulate and co-ordinate independently conducted and financed research into social tensions, both within and between countries, and to link such work to the researches undertaken by Unesco.

3.3 STUDIES OF INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

The Director-General is authorized:

- 3.31 To encourage the study of various types of inter-governmental co-operation with a view to exploring methods (a) of enlisting greater popular support for, and (b) of strengthening the structure and functions of the United Nations and regional organizations destined to promote the aims of the system;
- 3.32 Subject to prior consultation with the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, to prepare a plan for an analysis of psychological, cultural and semantic factors affecting the operation of international secretariats, and to arrange for a pilot study by experts of the secretariat of one of the Specialized Agencies in agreement with the Organization concerned;
- 3.33 Subject to prior consultation with the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, and with their agreement, to plan and arrange for a comparative study, by experts, of the constitutional and administrative evolution of selected Specialized Agencies, for the purpose of assessing and improving their effectiveness as instruments of international co-operation;
- 3.34 To encourage and assist the conduct of case studies, by social scientists, of the technique of international conferences based on exploratory surveys carried out during 1949-1950, and to disseminate the results of such studies.

4. CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Member States are invited to assist, jointly with the Director-General, in developing international co-operation in Cultural Activities, by collecting documentary material and organizing

collaboration between specialists on questions included in the Organization's programme.

4.1 PHILOSOPHY AND HUMANISTIC STUDIES

4.11 *International Co-operation*

The Director-General is authorized:

- 4.111 To help, by means of financial aid and services, the International Council of Philosophy and Humanistic Studies:
- 4.1111 to broaden the geographical basis of the federations, associations and international centres constituting it;
- 4.1112 to constitute federations of international associations concerned with the same disciplines in those fields where they do not yet exist, e.g. oriental studies, pre-history, and modern philology;
- 4.1113 to co-ordinate scientific missions and international meetings, particularly in connexion with modern literary history and philology, popular arts and folklore and the history and philosophy of science;
- 4.1114 to contribute to the publication of international bibliographies and dictionaries of terminology;
- 4.1115 to stimulate the publication of reviews and works of scholarship in the fields of philosophy, archaeology and history; and particularly to encourage the reproduction of unpublished texts by microfilms.
- 4.112 To associate the International Council of Philosophy and Humanistic Studies in the execution of Unesco's Programme, particularly in the co-ordination of study and research in connexion with native cultures.

4.12 *International Research*

The Director-General is authorized:

- 4.121 To arrange, in co-operation with the National Commissions and appropriate international organizations, for:
- 4.1211 A discussion between thinkers and philosophers of different countries about the cultural and philosophical relations between the East and West;
- 4.1212 An enquiry into the place of the teaching of philosophy in the several educational systems, the way in which it is given, and its influence upon the moulding of the citizen;
- 4.122 To invite the International Council of Philosophy and Humanistic Studies to establish the programme of an enquiry designed to ascertain the main interpretation of the concept of law throughout history and to determine the practical bearing of this concept today;
- 4.1221 To disseminate the results of the above discussions, enquiries and studies;
- 4.123 To proceed immediately with the project for a Scientific and Cultural History of Mankind, by appointing, with the approval of the International Council of Scientific Unions and the International Council of Philosophy and Humanistic Studies, an international commission to undertake, on behalf of Unesco, full responsibility for the preparation and execution of the work.

4.2 ARTS AND LETTERS

4.21 *Activities Relating to the Arts as a Whole*

The Director-General is authorized:

- 4.211 To ensure by various means international exchange of information on the place of the arts in education;
- 4.212 To sponsor and encourage exhibitions of children's art in Member States and to offer facilities for their interchange;
- 4.213 To organize in a Member State, with the assistance of the central and local authorities, a pilot seminar for art teachers;
- 4.214 To plan an international congress of the arts to be held in 1952, with special reference to the freedom of the artist, the contribution of the artist to the work of Unesco and the best means of securing international recognition of what is produced by creative workers in all the fields of art;
- 4.2141 to invite and stimulate co-operation by national and international organizations in planning and holding the congress;
- 4.2142 to propose to the United Nations that the congress be held in New York in conjunction with the opening of the United Nations Headquarters, or at a date considered appropriate by the Director-General in consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and to invite co-operation of the United Nations in holding the congress.

4.22 *Theatre*

The Director-General is authorized:

- 4.221 To assist, by means of financial aid and services, the activities of the International Theatre Institute and, in particular, to encourage that body:
- 4.2211 to establish and develop national theatre centres in Member States;
- 4.2212 to ensure international exchange of information by appropriate publications;
- 4.2213 to improve the training of young actors and stage technicians, through exchanges of specialists between national centres and through the organization of an international seminar;
- 4.2214 to secure the organization by national centres of international weeks designed to promote the concepts of peace and co-operation between peoples.

4.23 *Music*

The Director-General is authorized:

- 4.231 To associate the International Council of Music with the execution of Unesco's programme and, more particularly, to assist it by means of financial aid and services:
- 4.2311 to ensure exchange of information;
- 4.2312 to co-ordinate and facilitate the organization of international music festivals;
- 4.2313 to distribute the scholarships and grants awarded by the International Music Fund;

- 4.2314 to facilitate, where necessary, the copying, reproduction and loan of instrumental and vocal scores, of acknowledged worth;
- 4.232 To keep up to date a world catalogue of recorded music;
- 4.233 To secure the preparation, and assist the publication, under the title of *Archives of Recorded Music*, of catalogues of Western classical music, of the classical music of China and of folk music;
- 4.234 By agreement with commercial gramophone companies, to cause to be published, under the title of *Unesco Anthology*, a collection of records of musical works of recognized worth, of which there are as yet no commercial recordings;
- 4.235 To secure the publication of albums of records of folk music with explanatory notes.

4.24 *Visual Arts*

The Director-General is authorized:

- 4.241 To keep up to date the lists of high-quality colour reproductions assembled in accordance with the recommendations of committees of experts, in order to ensure fair representation of the various art centres, and to make available to Member States collections of such reproductions for exhibitions more particularly in schools, cultural institutes and in premises and canteens for workers.
- 4.242 To continue to encourage the publication of albums, containing reproductions of works of art, especially of Renaissance painting and of works of art which are of recognized worth but which are not yet accessible to the public;
- 4.2421 to draw the attention of Member States to the desirability of encouraging the publication of albums of their national painting and sculpture, both past and present;
- 4.243 To continue the publication of an international review of the arts;
- 4.244 To keep up to date the lists of organizations having photographic archives of monuments and works of art, with a view to the publication of a supplementary edition of the *International Directory of Photographic Archives of Works of Art*;
- 4.2441 To recommend to Member States that photographic archives should be constituted and colour reproductions made of the most important works of art and that reliable information should be collected about their present condition.

4.25 *Literature*

The Director-General is authorized:

- 4.251 To encourage the collaboration of writers throughout the world in the activities of Unesco, particularly in maintaining close relations with the International PEN Club;
- 4.252 To make known periodically, more particularly by the publication of the *Index Translationum*, a list of the works translated in the various countries.
- 4.253 Member States are invited to collect and forward documentation about foreign works recently translated, publicly

announced translation plans and projects, works of which translation is desirable, publishers interested in these projects and names of suitable translators.

The Director-General is authorized:

- 4.254 To conclude arrangements with Member States concerned for the translation of a selection of classical and contemporary works, into and from the Arabic and the Persian languages, as well as from Italian literature and from the literatures of Latin America, with a view to their publication;
- 4.2541 To prepare similar plans for other cultural regions.

4.3 MUSEUMS

The Director-General is authorized:

- 4.31 To associate the International Council of Museums in the execution of Unesco's programme and to assist it by means of financial aid and services:
 - 4.311 to ensure exchange of information between museums, more particularly by the publication of a bulletin;
 - 4.312 to stimulate participation by museums in juvenile and adult education, by the organization of conferences and expert committees and by publication of the results of these meetings;
- 4.32 To submit for consideration and later adoption by Member States draft international regulations regarding travelling exhibitions, and to circulate information on exchanges and travelling exhibitions now in progress;
- 4.33 To initiate and work out, in collaboration with the International Association of Art Critics and with the International Council of Museums, a scheme of Unesco travelling exhibitions of contemporary art, along with the necessary catalogues;
- 4.34 To continue the publication of *Museum*.

4.4 HISTORICAL MONUMENTS

The Director-General is authorized:

- 4.41 To set up an international committee to serve as an advisory body for Unesco on the conservation, protection and restoration of monuments, artistic and historical sites and archaeological excavations;
- 4.42 To organize, on request, a technical mission for the advice and assistance to a Member State experiencing difficulty in ensuring the conservation or restoration of its monuments or historic and archaeological sites;
- 4.43 To collect and disseminate information on the protection of objects of cultural value against the dangers of armed conflict, taking into account the experience gained since the publication issued before the war under the auspices of the International Museums Office has ceased to appear;
- 4.44 To prepare and submit to Member States a draft for an international convention for the protection, in case of war, of monuments and other objects of cultural value, bearing in mind the text submitted by the Italian delegation to the Fifth Session of the General Conference, as well as previous work of the Secretariat;

- 4.45 To submit to the Sixth Session of the General Conference a report on the possibility and advisability of adopting an international convention instituting a special tourist tax, the proceeds of which would be reserved in part for the preservation of monuments and museums in the signatory countries and partly for an international fund controlled by Unesco.

4.5 LIBRARIES AND DOCUMENTATION SERVICES

The Director-General is authorized:

- 4.511 To organize a meeting of representatives of the International Federation of Libraries Associations, the International Federation of Documentation and the International Council of Archives with a view to co-ordinating the activities of these bodies and ensuring their co-operation in the execution of Unesco's programme within their fields;
- 4.512 To continue to explore, in conjunction with responsible authorities and interested parties, the problems relating to the ex-German libraries in Italy, and to investigate the possibility of obtaining funds adequate to assure their opening in the immediate future, without prejudice to the legal situation regarding the same; and, until such negotiations have been completed, to recommend that these libraries shall go on being administered internationally by the International Union of Institutes of Archaeology, History and History of Art.
- 4.5121 Pending a solution, to assist, when necessary, in the maintenance of such libraries by an external grant or loan, the funds provided by Unesco to be available for the conduct of any negotiations found necessary.

4.52 *Exchange, Loan and Purchase of Publications*

The Director-General is authorized:-

- 4.521 To collect and analyse offers of, and requests for, books and publications from the libraries of the various countries, and also general information, in the *Unesco Bulletin for Libraries*.
- 4.522 Member States are invited to set up and develop national centres for the exchange, loan and distribution of books and publications.
- 4.5221 The Director-General is authorized to secure contact between such centres, taking into account the results already attained by the International Federation of Libraries Associations.
- The Director-General is authorized:
- 4.523 To continue the operation of the Unesco Coupon Scheme, with an endeavour to secure the participation of more Member States, and to conclude arrangements with other Specialized Agencies with a view to increasing available hard-currency assets.

4.53 *Bibliography and Documentation*

The Director-General is authorized:

- 4.531 To give effect to the conclusions of the joint enquiry held by Unesco, the United States Library of Congress and other national bibliographical organizations, and to that end:

- 4.5311 to submit the problem of the international co-ordination of bibliographical work for the consideration of a group of experts;
- 4.532 To study, in collaboration with the International Federation of Documentation, the means of hastening the completion of the universal decimal classification and its publication;
- 4.533 To publish a new and revised edition of the *Index Bibliographicus* produced before the war by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation;
- 4.534 To circulate information on techniques for the reproduction of documents, especially periodicals, that are out of print, on microfilm or by any other process, and to study means of affording practical assistance to Member States in the reproduction of important documents.

4.54 *Public Libraries*

The Director-General is authorized:

- 4.541 In collaboration with the Government of India, to continue the experiment begun in 1950 for the development of public libraries as part of that Government's Fundamental Education campaign;
- 4.542 With the collaboration of the Member States concerned, to participate in the organization of a regional conference of professional librarians of Latin America with a view to promoting the development of public libraries in that region.

4.6 COPYRIGHT

The Director-General is authorized:

- 4.61 With the assistance of the appropriate international organizations, to continue the collection of information on international copyright problems and its circulation by the publication of the *International Copyright Bulletin*;
- 4.62 To study, in co-operation with the appropriate inter-governmental organizations and with the advice of a committee of experts to be convened in 1950, the answers sent by governments to Unesco's request for suggestions concerning a universal convention on copyright, and to submit to the Sixth Session of the General Conference, after consultation with the United Nations, proposals regarding the procedure to be followed in the event of an inter-governmental conference being convened with a view to the drawing up of the text of such a convention;
- 4.621 If it be decided to convene such an inter-governmental conference, to prepare the working papers to be submitted to it;
- 4.622 Member States are invited to send to the Sixth Session of the General Conference, in addition to their delegates, specialists in copyright with a view to the holding of a meeting of experts on that occasion.

5. EXCHANGE OF PERSONS

5.1 CLEARING-HOUSE

Member States are invited:

- 5.11 To encourage the movement of persons for limited periods of time between countries, whether members of Unesco or not, for educational, scientific and cultural purposes; and to consider the possibility of removing or reducing obstacles which interfere with such movement;
- 5.12 To give to the Director-General information about programmes and organizations concerned with the movement of persons from one country to another for educational, scientific and cultural purposes, and about regulations and practical arrangements affecting the travel, residence and studies of such persons.
The Director-General is authorized:
- 5.13 To request the co-operation of Member States and international organizations in the preparation of reports on the activities of governmental and non-governmental organizations involving the movement of persons between countries, in order to maintain a clearing-house on exchange of persons for the use of institutions and individuals;
- 5.14 To continue publication and distribution of *Study Abroad, Organized Opportunities for Vacation Study*, and related documents as comprehensive guides to all major types of educational, scientific and cultural exchange, particularly of teachers, workers and craftsmen, and youth;
- 5.15 To request the co-operation of governments and non-governmental agencies in making available to Member States and agencies administering fellowships programmes information about study facilities, particularly in Unesco's programme interests, in countries receiving large numbers of scholars from abroad;
- 5.16 To develop the exchange of information with Member governments, national commissions and agencies on standard methods of administration and techniques for the evaluation of their exchange programmes;
- 5.17 To continue studies on the barriers to the free movement of persons and on the provisions relating to exchange of persons in bilateral or multilateral agreements with Member governments and the United Nations and Specialized Agencies for the development of Unesco's action for reducing and eliminating these barriers;
- 5.18 To collect information about current legal, economic and academic regulations and welfare facilities concerning the movement of persons for educational, scientific and cultural purposes and publish it in a manual for the use of agencies engaged in exchange programmes;
- 5.19 To devote particular attention to the needs of intellectual refugees with regard to their equal rights to scholarships and their participation in the carrying out of Unesco's programme.

5.2 PROMOTION

The Director-General is authorized:

- 5.21 To continue the analysis of national needs for study and training abroad and to assist Member States, on request, in making surveys of their technical and educational personnel needs for such study and training;
- 5.22 To take all such action as may be necessary for the establishment of additional fellowships by governmental and non-governmental agencies;
- 5.23 To facilitate the establishment of a Committee for an international Scholarship Fund, responsible for raising funds and administering scholarships for those students with academic qualifications who are already abroad, but who do not hold a governmental scholarship, a scholarship for bilateral exchanges or a scholarship offered by any other private, national or international organization; this Committee should consist of international university organizations having consultative arrangements with Unesco, on the understanding that the Committee would work in co-operation with the International Universities' Bureau;
- 5.24 To take all necessary steps for the promotion of fellowships in Unesco's 1950 and 1951 programme projects;
- 5.25 To promote programmes of interchange of teachers between countries, beginning with primary and secondary schools, with a view to increasing the number and scope of such programmes; and to that end, to call, if so required by the XIIIth International Conference on Public Education held in 1950, a meeting of administrators of teachers interchange programmes;
- 5.26 To promote, in collaboration with the International Labour Organization, programmes of educational exchanges of industrial and agricultural workers; and to that end, to call a meeting of representatives of organizations engaged in educational exchanges of industrial and agricultural workers with a view to associating them with Unesco's exchange of persons programme;
- 5.27 To take steps for the improvement and co-ordination, where necessary, at the national and international level, of programmes for the exchange of young persons; and to that end, to call a meeting of organizers of youth exchange programmes.
- 5.28 Member States are invited to encourage by all possible means the foundation of travelling and study scholarships, of moderate value and for a limited period, to be allocated to young persons who have submitted a scheme of travel abroad, and undertaken to write a report on the subject of their study.

5.3 FELLOWSHIP ADMINISTRATION

The Director-General is authorized:

- 5.31 To administer a programme of fellowships and internships financed by Unesco in studies directly related to the programme of Unesco;
- 5.32 To administer, in accordance with the resolution of the Eighth

Session of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, fellowships, financed by Unesco, for promoting study of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies and the development of more effective methods and materials for teaching about the United Nations;

- 5.33 **To sponsor and administer on behalf of accredited donor agencies a programme of fellowships and internships;**
- 5.34. **To maintain such relations as may be necessary with Unesco fellows after completion of their fellowships as a means of assisting the Unesco programme in Member States.**

6. MASS COMMUNICATION

6.1 IMPROVEMENT OF MEANS AND TECHNIQUES OF COMMUNICATION

- 6.11 **Member States are invited to set up, within the National Commissions or in close liaison with them, permanent advisory committees on the technical and professional problems relating to mass communication.**

The Director-General is authorized:

- 6.12 **To provide clearing-house services for the collection, analysis, dissemination and exchange of information and experiences in the techniques, uses and effects of the press, film, radio and allied media, in the fields of education, science and culture, in collaboration with international, regional and national institutions and research centres and with individual experts;**
- 6.13 **To complete the world survey of the technical facilities of the press, film and radio in East Asia, in Africa and in Europe, and to publish reports and findings of the Commission of Experts;**
- 6.131 **To keep up to date the information gathered during previous surveys;**
- 6.14 **To undertake research and, when desirable, to prepare, publish, or have published studies which may contribute to improve the means and techniques of mass communication, and in particular to develop their use for educational, scientific and cultural aims, in the light of the needs disclosed by the surveys;**
- 6.15 **To organize, at the request and with the financial participation of Member States, missions of experts to advise and assist in under-developed or war devastated countries in the organization of mass communication services or in the perfecting of existing facilities, such as the production and distribution of educational films and the development of an educational broadcasting service;**
- 6.161 **To convene two regional conferences for the standardization of Braille script: one for regions which use the Arabic alphabet and one for Spanish or Portuguese-speaking regions;**
- 6.162 **To assist in the establishment of a world Braille council;**
- 6.163 **To compile a world Braille charter;**
- 6.164 **To publish, or promote the publication of, a reference book on**

Braille uniformity and to disseminate it among educational and blind welfare organizations;

- 6.171 **To continue his efforts for the establishment of an International Institute of the Press and Information, by obtaining the definite views and suggestions of national organizations or institutions, if possible associated in national committees, and of international professional organizations likely to assist in the establishment and operation of the Institute;**
- 6.1711 **To consult, if he deems fit, representatives of the different fields of information;**
- 6.1712 **To transmit, in particular to the Committee of Press and Publications Experts or to its accredited representatives, the replies received and the comments suggested thereby, in order that the experts consulted may give their opinion on:**
- 6.17121 **the desirability of calling a conference to set up the International Institute of Press and Information;**
- 6.17122 **the bases of a provisional programme for the constituent conference of the Institute;**
- 6.1713 **Then to convoke, if he deems fit in the light of these consultations and after an opinion from the Executive Board, a conference to set up the International Institute of Press and Information.**

6.2 REDUCTION OF OBSTACLES TO THE FREE FLOW OF INFORMATION

6.21 **Member States are invited to support, at the various international conferences convened by the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, the requests submitted by the Director-General in accordance with resolutions approved by them at the General Conference, with a view to the adoption of practical measures for reducing the obstacles to the international flow of information.**

The Director-General is authorized:

- 6.221 **To publish, for the benefit of governments and of persons and organizations concerned with the import and export of educational, scientific and cultural materials, two manuals describing in simple terms the practical functioning:**
- 6.2211 **of the Agreement for Facilitating the International Circulation of Visual and Auditory Materials of an Educational, Scientific and Cultural Character**
- 6.2212 **and of the Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials;**
- 6.222 **To gather and circulate current information, as required, on the operation of the two Agreements;**
- 6.23 **To contribute research and documentation which will assist the work of the United Nations Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press and to attend the 1951 session of the Sub-Commission;**
- 6.24 **To maintain close contact with the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, to attend its 1951 session and to urge further reductions of customs barriers to the international circulation of educational, scientific and cultural materials;**

- 6.25 To collaborate with the Regional Economic Commissions of the United Nations in order to increase the availability of educational, scientific and cultural materials, by encouraging domestic production, promoting the exchange of information on production and requirements, and facilitating trade agreements to overcome currency difficulties;
- 6.26 To collaborate with the Regional Economic Commissions and the Transport and Communications Commission of the United Nations and the International Labour Organization, in order to seek special dispensations for persons engaged in educational activities with regard to visa and frontier formalities, labour permits, retention of professional status and facilities for obtaining foreign exchange;
- 6.27 To seek to secure wider application of schemes initiated by the Universal Postal Union to permit payment in national currency for subscriptions to foreign newspapers and periodicals and for a reduction of 50 per cent on postal charges for printed matter;
- 6.28 To attend the plenipotentiary International Telephone and Telegraph Conference to press for reduced rates, higher priorities and other facilities for the transmission of press messages by international telecommunications channels;
- 6.29 To prepare and disseminate a study on a special subject such as "world press coverage of educational, scientific and cultural information."

6.3 ACTION THROUGH PRESS, FILM AND RADIO AND OTHER MEDIA OF INFORMATION

- 6.31 Member States are invited to undertake campaigns making use of the press, films, radio and all other media of information, with a view to making the aims and activities of Unesco better known.
The Director-General is authorized:
- 6.32 Whenever possible, to present the activities of the Organization so as to focus them upon the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and, within this framework, particularly upon the right to education (Article 26), the right to the benefits of scientific progress (Article 27) and the right to information (Article 18);
- 6.33 To place emphasis upon material illustrating the following topics:
 - 6.331 Fundamental education for all people and education for international understanding;
 - 6.332. The right of all people to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress;
 - 6.333 The relationship of the work of scientists to peace and human welfare;
 - 6.334 The struggle to resolve racial and other problems which keep peoples apart and breed war;
 - 6.335 The methods and achievements of international co-operation;
 - 6.336 The part played by creative artists in establishing the solidarity of mankind;
 - 6.337 Freedom of information and free exchange of ideas;

- 6.34 To supply, to the greatest extent feasible, articles and other press material of special interest to various regional, age and professional groups in order to promote wide participation in the activities of Unesco;
- 6.35 To provide news of the Organization by means of a periodical publication, *Unesco Courier*, and of handbooks, pamphlets and leaflets for the general public and for specialized groups;
- 6.36 To commission and acquire photographs with special reference to Unesco activities, for use of the press, publications and exhibitions;
- 6.371 To stimulate the production and distribution of catalogues of selected films and filmstrips specifically related to Unesco objectives, and, if practicable, to produce and distribute a catalogue of films and filmstrips relating to the theme of Human Rights, with special reference to the right to education;
- 6.372 To co-operate with newsreel companies and other producers for the inclusion in newsreels and film magazines of short items illustrating the aims and activities of the Organization, and to assist in the dissemination of such material;
- 6.373 To consult a committee of experts on the methods by which the production and exhibition of films serving the purposes of the Organization may best be promoted.
- 6.374 Member States are requested to prepare or to choose educational films giving an accurate picture of the natural characteristics, culture and particularly the educational methods of their respective countries, and to give the Director-General a copy of each these films with a view to the planning of a possible programme of international exchanges.
The Director-General is authorized:
- 6.381 To supply radio broadcasting organizations with documentation and material, written or recorded, designed to promote the purposes of the Organization.
- 6.382 To supply, whenever possible, on request from Member States, radio material to meet their special requirements;
- 6.383 To arrange the production of radio documentary and feature programmes on education for adults in rural districts, in co-operation with radio producers from three Member States and making use of the Organization's mobile recording equipment.
- 6.39 To arrange for exhibitions illustrating the programmes and activities of Unesco.

7. RELIEF ASSISTANCE SERVICES

7.1 INFORMATION ON NEEDS

The Director-General is authorized:

- 7.11 On the request of, or by agreement with the governments concerned, to organize investigations in countries suffering from the ravages of war or natural calamities, or in other countries

- experiencing needs revealed during the carrying out of Unesco's programme, in order to collect a descriptive and quantitative documentation and illustrative data, with a view to launching campaigns for specific projects for the provision of direct assistance in the fields of education, science and culture;
- 7.11 To keep this documentation up to date in the light of changes in needs;
- 7.12 On the basis of the information assembled, to prepare specific projects for the provision of direct assistance or the organization of voluntary aid campaigns.

7.2 DIRECT ASSISTANCE

The Director-General is authorized:

- 7.21 To allocate to the countries ravaged by war or natural calamities credits from the Relief Fund, in conformity with the scale of distribution decided by the Executive Board;
- 7.22 To assist the recipients of such relief in the purchase and transport of equipment by facilitating, so far as possible, the securing of import and export licences and the granting of customs exemption;
- 7.23 To co-operate with competent authorities and agencies in order to secure adequate educational facilities for Palestine Arab refugee children and to provide scholarships for those Arab refugee students who need to pursue their higher education.

7.3 VOLUNTARY ASSISTANCE CAMPAIGNS

The Director-General is authorized:

- 7.31 To organize, with the agreement of Member States, campaigns in their territories designed to direct public attention and sympathy to the needs of devastated countries or of other countries experiencing needs revealed during the carrying out of Unesco's programme, and to that end to use all media of information, such as the press, the radio and the cinema, and pamphlets and folders published by Unesco on special problems and adapted to specific classes of readers;
- 7.32 To direct assistance to the most urgent needs and regions devastated by war or by natural calamities, or to the needs revealed in other countries during the carrying out of Unesco's programme;
- 7.33 To aid co-ordination internationally—and, through national commissions, nationally—of the efforts of the voluntary organizations participating in Unesco's relief work;
- 7.34 To renew the special appeals for international assistance launched by the General Conference in 1949 and in 1950, in so far as this is justified by the needs of the regions to which those appeals related;
- 7.35 To facilitate the activities of non-governmental organizations particularly active in giving assistance for educational, scientific and cultural purposes by the establishment of working groups and close co-operation in specific projects.

GENERAL RESOLUTIONS

- 9.1 **UNESCO'S PROGRAMME AS A CONTRIBUTION TO PEACE**
- 9.11 **The General Conference,**
Having heard the statement of various delegations and of the Director-General,
Noting that the programme of the Organization, as decided upon at the present Session of the General Conference, constitutes a more direct and important contribution to the cause of peace than the programme of previous years;
Considering that all the activities of Unesco must, in accordance with its Constitution, be directed towards the peace and prosperity of mankind, within the framework of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
Considering that these activities, to be fully effective, imply a truly and sincerely universal outlook excluding all thought of aggression and founded on recognition of the principles of justice and freedom on which the Constitution of the Organization is based,
- 9.111 Draws the attention of Member States to the fact that Unesco's effective contribution to the cause of peace is directly dependent on the active participation of Member States in the execution of the Organization's programme;
- 9.112 Instructs the Executive Board and the Director-General to carry out the programme for 1950 and 1951 in the most effective and concentrated manner possible, giving fullest consideration to the guiding principles laid down in the preamble to the basic programme;
- 9.113 Instructs the Executive Board, in preparing for the Sixth Session of the General Conference a draft programme for 1952, to ensure that the various activities involving international co-operation in the fields of education, science and culture shall tend more directly, within the framework of the United Nations and its other Specialized Agencies, towards the maintenance and consolidation of peace, and to give special emphasis to projects inviting the active participation of Member States;
- 9.114 Requests the Executive Board and the Director-General to study, for that purpose, projects that can be financed apart from the regular programme, by voluntary contributions, from public or private sources, of money or services from the greatest possible number of countries;
- 9.115 Invites Member States, with a view to the successful execution of a concentrated programme of this nature, to consider the possibility of increasing in this way, starting in the year 1951, the resources of the Organization in the future.

- 9.12 *Establishment of a Committee to prepare a Declaration on the Duties of the State in regard to Education, Science and Culture*
The Director-General is authorized to consider the setting up of a committee to prepare a Charter of the duties of the State in regard to education, science and culture so as to ensure better understanding between the peoples, and to report thereon to the Sixth Session of the General Conference.

9.2 PROMOTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

- 9.21 *Teaching about, and Dissemination of, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights*
The General Conference,
- 9.211 Considering the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
Convinced of the necessity of ensuring exceptionally wide distribution and dissemination, in the interest of preserving peace, of this Declaration,
- 9.212 Decides that it is necessary to initiate an intensive campaign with a view to providing a better understanding of Human Rights and of the part played by them in society and in the relations between peoples;
- 9.213 Decides that the Director-General is authorized to plan, in co-operation with the United Nations and the other Specialized Agencies, a programme of activities which shall involve the fullest utilization of the educational, scientific and cultural resources of the Organization and of the means of mass communication accessible to it.
To this end, the Director-General is authorized:
- 9.2131 To co-operate with international organizations, Member States, National Commissions and local and regional institutions;
- 9.2132 To formulate specific projects for which he may seek additional funds from sources outside the regular budget of Unesco.
- 9.214 To collect and distribute information about the methods of teaching about Human Rights in schools and educational institutions and about techniques for bringing those Rights to the attention of the general public.
- 9.215 To print and distribute:
- 9.2151 the text of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights together with suitable commentaries and discussion guides,
- 9.2152 posters, film strips and other basic material.
- 9.2161 To promote educational methods designed to ensure a living and active understanding of Human Rights, and to this end to prepare for a seminar to be held in 1952, which will study methods of teaching about Human Rights;
- 9.2162 To explore the means of using the social life and spontaneous activities of young people for the purpose of providing a better understanding of Human Rights;
- 9.2163 To prepare, after consultation with Member States and experts, systematic recommendations concerning the curricula in primary and secondary schools and universities;
- 9.2164 To study the treatment of Human Rights in textbooks and other teaching aids;

- 9.2165 To sponsor and assist international and regional organizations to hold seminars and meetings on the subject of Human Rights, such as that organized in 1951 by the Inter-American Academy of International and Comparative Law.
- 9.2171 To supply, to the greatest extent possible, articles, radio scripts, discussion material and exhibits;
- 9.2172 To co-operate with film companies, radio broadcasting systems and newspapers in the development of this campaign;
- 9.2173 To provide international organizations, Member States and National Commissions, on request, with technical assistance either in the form of documentation or by sending individual experts or field teams.

9.22 *Economic and Social Rights*

The General Conference,

- 9.221 After examining the Director-General's report concerning the placing of economic and social rights on an international basis; Considering that the United Nations are examining the question of the drafting of conventions by which States will pledge themselves to give effect to the economic and social rights proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; Considering that the application of the principles proclaimed in Articles 26 and 27 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is one of Unesco's main aims as defined by its Constitution;
Considering that the Commission on Human Rights intends, in close co-operation with the Specialized Agencies concerned and more particularly with Unesco, to work out certain draft texts during 1951,
- 9.2211 Instructs the Director-General to communicate to the Secretary-General and to the competent organs of the United Nations the results of the studies made by Unesco's Secretariat concerning the principles proclaimed in Articles 26 and 27 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
- 9.2212 Instructs the Director-General to co-operate closely with the United Nations with a view to the working out of conventions relating to the above-mentioned Articles;
- 9.2213 Invites the Director-General to make a report to the Sixth Session of the General Conference concerning both the measures taken for placing economic and social rights on an international basis, and the questions which might be dealt with by means of conventions or special recommendations to be adopted by the General Conference.

9.3 TEACHING IN NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

The General Conference,

- 9.31 Noting the measures taken in execution of the Resolution adopted at the Third Session of the General Conference (3C/110, Section XI, Annex IV) regarding non-self-governing territories;
Considering Resolutions 329 (IV), 330 (IV) and 331 (IV)

adopted at the Fourth Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations;

Recalling the terms of Article X of the Agreement between the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations;

Noting the provisional action taken by the Director-General in implementation of the above General Assembly Resolutions,

Resolves that Unesco continue to co-operate fully with the United Nations in regard to matters within its competence affecting the well-being and development of the peoples of non-self-governing territories;

9.311 Instructs the Director-General to undertake an overall study of the question of indigenous or national languages of native populations as vehicles of instruction in schools;

9.312 Instructs the Director-General to prepare, for the use of Member States, full information on measures for suppressing illiteracy which could be applied with satisfactory results in non-self-governing territories;

9.3121 and to communicate annually to the United Nations an account of these measures and of the extent to which Unesco's services in campaigns against illiteracy have been provided for any of the non-self-governing territories at the request of the Member States concerned;

9.313 Invites Member States to contribute to the studies undertaken by Unesco on the use of indigenous languages in instruction and on the eradication of illiteracy, by informing the Organization of the results of their experiences in these matters.

9.4 AGREEMENT ON THE IMPORTATION OF EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL MATERIALS

The General Conference,

9.41 Approves the Draft Agreement on the importation of educational, scientific and cultural materials and recommends it to the Member States for their signature;

9.42 Instructs the Director-General to communicate to the Member States the text of this Resolution, together with a copy of the Agreement, informing them that under the provisions of Article IV, paragraph 4, of the Constitution, each Member State shall submit this Agreement to its competent authority for appropriate action within a period of one year from the close of the present Session of the General Conference;

9.43 Instructs the Director-General to deposit this Agreement with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, requesting him to notify all the members of the United Nations and the Member States of Unesco which are not members of the United Nations, that the Agreement is open for signature in the archives of the United Nations, and to call their attention to the procedure of acceptance and the conditions under which the Agreement will come into force; and

9.44 Urges the Members States to consider the present Agreement as a minimum standard, to implement its provisions in the most liberal manner and to promote, through their national

legislation and practices and by means of international agreements, the progressive elimination of trade barriers to the free flow of educational, scientific and cultural materials.

9.5 RELIEF TO CHILDREN OF THE NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST

The General Conference,

- 9.51 Having taken note of the fact that the homeless refugee children of the Middle and Near East are living in appalling material and moral conditions and that their education and training present problems gravely affecting their future; Recognizing that this situation can only be improved by the co-ordinated efforts of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies concerned; Whereas the General Assembly of the United Nations decided in paragraph 11 of its Resolution 194 (III) "that the refugees wishing to return to their homes . . . should be permitted to do so at the earliest practicable date"; and Whereas in Part B of its Resolution 193 (III), the General Assembly of the United Nations recommended the Governments "to settle the question of Greek refugees in the spirit of mutual understanding,"
- 9.511 Instructs the Executive Board and the Director-General to co-operate actively with the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies concerned;
- 9.512 Authorize the Director-General to continue to administer the special funds consisting of sums contributed for the purpose of furnishing aid to homeless refugee children, and
- 9.513 Decides:
- 9.5131 To draw the very special attention of Member States to these resolutions passed by the General Assembly of the United Nations;
- 9.5132 To address a new appeal to the United Nations, Governments, National Commissions and international organizations, in the following terms:

APPEAL

The General Conference of Unesco (at a plenary meeting of its Fifth Session) addresses a further urgent appeal to the United Nations, the Governments of Member States, National Commissions and International Organizations, on behalf of homeless refugee children in the Middle and Near East, and

In the name of civilization and humanity, urges generous assistance in order that the education and training of these children may continue.

9.6 PUBLICATIONS

The General Conference,

Invites the Director-General to present to the Sixth Session of the General Conference a summary record of the activity of the Organization and its general policy as regards publications during the preceding twelve months.

9.7 PROMOTION OF INTERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIP AMONGST CHILDREN

The General Conference,

Instructs the Director-General to study and develop a plan for adopting a World Friendship Flag for children and for issuing a friendship postage stamp in each country.

9.8 RELATIONS WITH WORKERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Member States are invited

9.81 To associate representatives of worker's organizations with the work of their National Commissions;

9.82 To ensure that the interests of workers' organizations are represented in their delegations to the General Conference of Unesco.

9.9 DIRECTIONS FOR THE PREPARATION OF UNESCO'S PROGRAMME

The General Conference,

9.91 Having noted Resolutions 310 (IV) and 311 (IV) adopted at the Fourth Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations on the Problem of the Proliferation and Overlapping of the Programmes of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, and on the question of the Budgets of the Specialized Agencies respectively;

Having received a report from the Executive Board which examines in detail, with particular reference to Unesco, the various points raised in these resolutions;

Having taken certain budget decisions which appear to it to meet adequately the General Assembly's concern expressed in Resolution 311 (IV); and

Having, on the proposition of the Executive Board, given special attention to the bearing of Resolutions 310 (IV) and 311 (IV) upon the preparation of the future programme of the Organization,

9.911 Instructs the Executive Board and the Director-General to continue to pay the closest attention to the problems of concentration of efforts and resources raised in the General Assembly's resolutions;

9.912 Reaffirms its own determination to direct the work of Unesco in such a manner as to achieve the greatest possible efficacy of action within the framework of the United Nations system.

The General Conference,

9.92 Considering the vital importance of the question of the decentralization which Unesco must carry out in order to render its activities more effective,

Invites the Director-General to examine the means and degree of decentralization which seems most advisable in the field of the Organization's activities, and to make a report to the Sixth Session of the General Conference on the various aspects of the problem.

The General Conference,

9.93 Requests the Executive Board and the Director-General, in

preparing the draft Programme for 1952, to consider the advisability and the possibility of presenting the Annual Programme and Budget to the General Conference as a single integrated document, in such form that:

- 9.931 Each programme resolution in the Annual Programme shall be explicitly referable both to the related provisions of the Basic Programme and of the Statement of Methods;
- 9.932 Each programme resolution in the Annual Programme shall be separately and individually accompanied by a Budget entry with full details relating to the estimated cost of carrying out the work involved in that resolution; excepting only established personnel costs and other standing administrative costs of the Organization, which may be included in a consolidated estimate placed at the beginning of each chapter of the Annual Programme.
- 9.94 The General Conference,
Requests the Director-General to make a report to the Sixth Session of the General Conference on the choice of central themes for the programme of Unesco for 1952.
- 9.95 The General Conference,
Resolves that the Director-General be authorized to develop over and beyond the regular programme of Unesco certain extraordinary projects capable of making a large scale contribution to world peace and security, in the hope that such major projects might become of such consequence as to warrant special financing from sources outside the regular budget.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF UNDER-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

- VII.1 The General Conference,
Having considered the Interim Report on Technical Assistance submitted by the Director-General, pursuant to Resolution 12.16 of the Fourth Session of the General Conference;
Approving Unesco's continued participation in the Plan put forward by the Economic and Social Council in its Resolution 222 (IX) and in conformity with the "observations and guiding principles" laid down by the Council;
Noting Unesco's participation in the formation and the working of the Technical Assistance Board set up by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in accordance with the directives of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations;
Noting that the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in accordance with the directives of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations, has convened a Technical Assistance Conference on 12 June at Lake Success for the purpose of:
(a) Ascertaining the total amount of contributions available from participating governments to a Special Account for

the execution of the technical assistance programme of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies during the first year of its operation, and

- (b) Giving final consent to the proportionate shares of the total amount of contributions to be allotted to the various participating Organizations and to other financial arrangements;

Noting that the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations have recommended to governments attending the Technical Assistance Conference, that 14 per cent of the funds contributed to the Special Account for the Technical Assistance Programme be allocated to Unesco together with any such further sums drawn from the proposed reserve fund as may subsequently be agreed to by Unesco and the Technical Assistance Board.

Authorizes the Director-General

- VII.11 To receive monies and other resources from the Special Account, for the exclusive purpose of financing Unesco's participating in the Economic and Social Council's Plan for Technical Assistance, subject to such financial rules and regulations, including systems of salaries and allowances, as may be determined by the Technical Assistance Board, which rules and regulations shall be followed in lieu of the regulations applicable to the normal activities of Unesco's Secretariat in regard to the normal programme and budget;
- VII.12 To undertake technical assistance activities under the plan within the framework of the general outline of possible fields and methods of operation presented by the Director-General and in accordance with the decisions and agreements arrived at in the Technical Assistance Board;
- VII.13 To provide, in consultation with the Executive Board, technical assistance to Non-Member States of Unesco where such assistance is expressly approved by the Technical Assistance Board or by decisions of the Technical Assistance Conference;
- VII.14 To continue the fullest participation in the Technical Assistance Board, with the object at all times of aiming at a truly integrated plan of technical assistance in which each Organization contributes its special skills for the economic development of under-developed countries, paying due attention to questions of a social nature which directly condition economic development;
- VII.15 To submit to the Executive Board, at appropriate intervals, a full report on progress and implementation of, and disbursement of funds under this programme;
- VII.16 To submit to the Sixth Session of the General Conference a report on Unesco's technical assistance activities and an audited statement of the contributions and expenditures under this programme.
- VII.2 The General Conference,
Noting the arrangements within the Secretariat made by the Director-General, in agreement with the Executive Board, for facilitating Unesco's participation in the Technical Assistance Programme,
Authorizes the Director-General

- VII.21** To recruit in 1950 and 1951 for technical assistance purposes such personnel as may be required to implement approved requests for technical assistance;
- VII.22** To consider the employment of refugee intellectuals for the Technical Assistance Programme and to suggest similar measures to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and to the Directors-General of the Specialized Agencies concerned.
- VII.23** To expend monies and resources received from the Special account in such other ways as may be necessary for the implementation of the Technical Assistance Programme as outlined in Resolution VII.1.
- VII.24** To invite governments of Member States and their National Commissions to assist the Secretariat by providing information on available technical personnel and in particular in obtaining the services of persons specially qualified to carry out the tasks required within the approved technical assistance projects.

A N N E X V I

1951 APPROPRIATION TABLE

	\$	\$
PART I.—GENERAL POLICY		
A. General Conference	187,940	
B. Executive Board	44,485	
C. Part I.—Indirect Personnel Costs	2,794	
Total Part I	235,219	235,219
PART II.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION		
A. Office of the Director-General	136,795	
B. Bureau of Administrative Management and Budget	84,818	
C. Bureau of the Comptroller	117,285	
D. Bureau of Personnel	122,503	
E. Bureau of Conference Planning and General Services	335,395	
F. Part II.—Indirect Personnel Costs	238,949	
Total Part II	1,035,745	1,035,745
PART III.—PROGRAMME OPERATIONS AND SERVICES		
1. Education		
A. Programme Costs	54,768	
B. Improvement of Education through the Exchange of Information	335,866	
C. Extension of Education	372,035	
D. Education for International Understanding	213,966	
E. Education.—Indirect Personnel Costs	136,921	
Total Education	1,113,556	1,113,556
2. Natural Sciences		
A. Programme Costs	37,498	
B. Development of International Scientific Co-operation	318,334	
C. Field Science Co-operation Offices	282,064	
D. Assistance to Research for the Improvement of the Living Conditions of Mankind	52,736	
E. Teaching and Popularization of Science	67,627	
F. Natural Sciences.—Indirect Personnel Costs	99,180	
Total Natural Sciences	857,439	857,439
3. Social Sciences		
A. Programme Costs	34,766	
B. Aid to International Scientific Collaboration	93,151	
C. Studies of Social Tensions	187,087	
D. Studies of International Co-operation	57,947	
E. Social Sciences.—Indirect Personnel Costs	41,873	
Total Social Sciences	414,824	414,824

	\$	
4. Cultural Activities		
A. Programme Costs	39,545	
B. Unesco Library	67,914	
C. Philosophy and Humanistic Studies	145,440	
D. Arts and Letters	221,512	
E. Museums and Historical Monuments	84,533	
F. Libraries and Documentation Services	130,976	
G. Copyright	47,230	
H. Cultural Activities.—Indirect Personnel Costs	118,873	
Total Cultural Activities	<u>856,023</u>	856,023
5. Exchange of Persons		
A. Service Costs	27,661	
B. Clearing House and Promotion	79,026	
C. Fellowship Administration	171,882	
D. Exchange of Persons.—Indirect Personnel Costs	27,138	
Total Exchange of Persons.	<u>305,707</u>	305,707
6. Mass Communication		
A. Programme Costs	74,652	
B. Improvement of Means and Techniques of Communication	183,247	
C. Reduction of Obstacles to the Free Flow of Information	59,150	
D. Action through Press, Film and Radio	482,995	
E. Mass Communication.—Indirect Personnel Costs	178,085	
Total Mass Communication	<u>978,129</u>	978,129
7. Relief Assistance Services		
A. Information on Needs, Direct Assistance and Voluntary Assistance Campaigns	304,479	
B. Relief Assistance Services.—Indirect Personnel Costs	29,391	
Total Relief Assistance Services	<u>333,870</u>	333,870
8. External Relations Service		
A. External Relations Service	263,784 ¹	
B. Liaison with Germany and Japan	163,363	
C. United Nations Liaison Office in New York	60,000	
D. Division of Legal Affairs	37,057	
E. External Relations Service.—Indirect Personnel Costs	123,001	
Total External Relations Service	<u>647,205¹</u>	647,205 ¹
9. Documents and Publications Service		
A. Documents and Publications Service	544,235	
B. Special Language Service	82,009	
C. Documents and Publications Service.—Indirect Personnel Costs	161,552	
Total Documents and Publications Service	<u>787,796</u>	787,796

1. \$10,000 contribution of the Government of Cuba for the Regional Office in Latin America deducted.

	\$	\$
10. Statistical Service		
A. Statistical Service	54,453	
B. Statistical Service.—Indirect Personnel Costs	10,818	
Total Statistical Service	<u>65,271</u>	62,271
Total Part III		<u>6,356,820</u>
PART IV.—COMMON SERVICE COSTS		
A. Communications	229,821	
B. Rent, Utilities and Maintenance of Building	125,000	
C. Supplies and Materials	127,114	
D. Rental and Maintenance of Equipment	14,000	
E. Staff Welfare Activities	18,000	
F. Permanent Equipment	46,681	
G. Miscellaneous Common Costs	111,600	
Total Part IV	<u>672,216</u>	672,216
	TOTAL	<u>8,300,000</u>
Deduct savings due to institution of Local Salary System and other changes in Salary and Allowance System.		<u>100,000</u>
	TOTAL APPROPRIATION	<u>8,200,000</u>

A N N E X V I I

DRAFT PROGRAMME FOR 1952

1. EDUCATION

1.1 IMPROVEMENT OF EDUCATION THROUGH EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION

The Director-General is authorized:

- 1.11 To assist, by subventions and services, the international organizations dealing with exchanges of information in the field of education and to associate them with the work of Unesco.

Total Costs for 1.11: \$18,000.

- 1.12 To continue, in collaboration with Member States and with the competent international organizations, and especially the International Bureau of Education and professional teachers' organizations, to maintain the services of a clearing-house for the collection and diffusion of information and for studies on educational questions included in the programme.

Total Costs for 1.12: \$25,500.

- 1.121 To publish the *Bulletin of Fundamental and Adult Education*, the *Fundamental Education Abstracts*, *News for Youth*, and the *World Handbook of Educational Organization and Statistics*, and the results of previous enquiries, field work, studies and seminars, the reports on missions of experts (in agreement with the interested Member States) as well as the information and the studies which it is necessary to make more widely known for the execution of the programme.

Total Costs for 1.121: \$52,700.

1.2 EXTENSION OF EDUCATION

1.21 *Fundamental Education*

- 1.211 Member States are invited to undertake or to develop activities in Fundamental Education, according to the needs of their national populations and of the peoples of the non-self-governing territories for which they have responsibility, paying special attention to literacy campaigns; to form on a national basis committees or associations in which women should be widely represented for collaboration with Unesco in this field.

No Special Costs for 1.211.

The Director-General is authorized:

- 1.212 To give, on request, technical aid to Member States desiring co-operation with Unesco in the development of fundamental education in their national territories, as well as in non-self-governing territories for which they have responsibility especially in relation to: the methods of conducting literacy campaigns; the use in education of the vernacular and second languages; the use of audio-visual aids; the training of qualified educators; and the preparation of educational materials for adults who have recently learned to read and write.

Total Costs for 1.212: \$110,890.

- 1.2121 To continue, in collaboration with the Government of Haiti and with the assistance of the Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Health Organization, the pilot project of Marbial (Haiti).

Total Costs for 1.2121: \$22,400.

- 1.2122 To continue, within the framework of the agreements with the Governments of Mexico and the Organization of American States, the development of the Training and Production Centre for Fundamental Education in Latin America.

Total Costs for 1.2122: \$128,400.

- 1.213 To promote consultation between the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, in particular through joint working parties, in relation to projects and activities in fundamental education.

The particular contribution of Unesco to the work of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies should consist in:

- (a) perfecting suitable methods of fundamental education to assist the assimilation of skills and ideas and the understanding of rights and duties which condition individual and social progress;
- (b) providing specialized personnel with training in the development and improvement of these fundamental education methods.

No Special Costs for 1.213.

1.22 *Adult Education*

Member States are invited:

- 1.221 To undertake and to develop activities in adult education according to the needs of their populations, concentrating particularly on the education of working people of both sexes and, within the framework of their National Commissions or in agreement with them, to set up committees, or to encourage the establishment or the activities of associations, for collaboration with Unesco in this field.

No Special Costs for 1.221.

- 1.222 To organize, with the technical aid of the Secretariat, national or regional seminars to study the problems of adult education and especially those concerning the methods and techniques appropriate to such education.

Total Costs for 1.222: \$3,250.

The Director-General is authorized:

- 1.223 To establish, in collaboration with the competent international associations and especially with international trade union organizations, an international centre for the training of specialists and the improvement of methods in workers' education, and for the organization of educational courses for workers, particularly in relation to international understanding.
Total Costs for 1.223: \$50,488.

1.23 *Free and Compulsory Schooling*

- 1.231 Member States are invited to take, as a result of conclusions of the fourteenth Conference on Public Education to be jointly organized in 1951 by Unesco and the International Bureau of Education, the practical measures appropriate to their respective situations for the effective application of the principle of free and compulsory schooling expressed in Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

No Special Costs for 1.231.

The Director-General is authorized:

- 1.232 To organize, in the light of the conclusions of the fourteenth Conference on Public Education and with the collaboration of interested Member States, a Regional Conference in South East Asia to study the problems of the effective and progressive application in that region of the principle of free and compulsory schooling.

Total Costs for 1.232: \$24,330.

- 1.2321 And to prepare a similar conference to be held in 1953 in the Middle East.

Total Costs for 1.2321: \$11,800.

- 1.233 To send to Member States, upon their request and with their financial participation, missions of experts or technical advisers to examine the problems raised in the countries concerned by the application of the principle of free and compulsory schooling, to propose suitable solutions and, as appropriate, to provide technical assistance for carrying into effect the measures recommended either by the 1952 missions or by those organized in previous years.

Total Costs for 1.233: \$108,080.

1.24 *Education of Women*

- 1.241 Member States are invited to undertake or to develop the education of women for citizenship, especially in countries where women have recently won political rights.

No Special Costs for 1.241.

The Director-General is authorized:

- 1.242 To organize jointly with the International Bureau of Education and in consultation with the competent international organizations, the fifteenth Conference on Public Education, to be especially devoted to the examination of the problems relating to the access of women to education.

Total Costs for 1.242: \$760.

- 1.2421 To prepare, on the basis of the work of the fifteenth Conference on Public Education, of the conclusions of the seminar on Human Rights and of the experience of Member States, and with a view to supplementing the measures taken by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in pursuance of Resolution 304 (XI) C of the Economic and Social Council, suggestions as to methods and materials relating to the education of women in citizenship, especially in the countries where they have recently acquired political rights.
Total Costs for 1.2421: \$7,556.

1.25 *Education and the Special Problems of Children*

The Director-General is authorized:

- 1.251 To organize, in collaboration with United Nations (Division of Social Affairs and Unicef), the World Health Organization, or competent international organizations, a regional conference on the problems of education in relation to the mental health of children in Europe.

Total Costs for 1.251: \$39,489.

- 1.252 To prepare, in collaboration with United Nations (Division of Social Affairs and Unicef), or the International Labour Organization, the World Health Organization and the competent international organizations, a conference to be held in 1953 on problems of education in relation to technical progress and social change in Latin America.

Total Costs for 1.252: \$7,706.

1.3 EDUCATION FOR INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING

1.31 *Curricula and Methods*

Member States are invited:

- 1.311 To pay the greatest attention to the preparation for the seminars organized by Unesco in relation to education for international understanding and especially to the selection of participants in consultation with the Director-General.

No Special Costs for 1.311.

- 1.312 To make the fullest use of the work of these seminars and to follow them up wherever possible with regional or national seminars on the same subjects, organized with the technical assistance of the Secretariat.

Total Costs for 1.312: \$4,700.

The Director-General is authorized:

- 1.313 To undertake, in collaboration with the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies, the execution of a long-term programme, planned in 1951, to stimulate and encourage the efforts of Member States to develop and improve the education of children of pre-school age and of children in primary schools with a view to a training based on the respect of human dignity and aiming at developing the sense of the intellectual and moral solidarity of mankind.

Total Costs for 1.313: \$12,000.

- 1.314 To prepare a seminar to be held in 1953 on the teaching of living languages.
Total Costs for 1.314: \$5,400.

Textbooks and Teaching Materials

- 1.315 Member States are invited to undertake or to continue the examination of their textbooks, taking into consideration especially the studies pursued by Unesco from the point of view of international understanding and to report to the General Conference on the measures that they have taken to improve their textbooks in this respect.
No Special Costs for 1.315.
- 1.316 The Director-General is authorized to stimulate Member States, in the light of the seminars previously held on this subject, to proceed with the revision of their history and geography textbooks, particularly through either bilateral or multilateral arrangements.
Total Costs for 1.316: \$16,700.

1.32 *Teaching about the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies*

- 1.321 Member States are invited to take the necessary educational measures to make children and adults familiar with the aims and activities of the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies.
Total Costs for 1.321: \$4,200.
The Director-General is authorized:
- 1.322 To prepare for Member States and the international organizations concerned, in association with the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies and with the collaboration of the competent international organizations, detailed suggestions on the programme and methods appropriate to the mental development of children and young people at different ages, for teaching about the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies, stressing the twin principles of collective security and mutual assistance in social welfare as the inseparable conditions for maintaining peace.
Total Costs for 1.322: \$6,000.
- 1.323 And to produce suitable written and audio-visual material for this purpose.
Total Costs for 1.323: \$16,950.

1.33 *Education and Human Rights*

- 1.331 Member States are invited to facilitate the publication, in consultation with the Director-General, of handbooks for teachers at the different levels of education, as well as for tutors in adult education and leaders of youth movements and organizations, with a view to the introduction, in the light of historic experience, of the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights into the curriculum and into educational practice.
No Special Costs for 1.331.
- 1.332 The Director-General is authorized to organize a seminar for

teachers in secondary schools and for members of the staff of training colleges of all levels, on the development of active methods for education in world citizenship, especially in relation to the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Total Costs for 1.332: \$56,595.

1.34 *Youth Movements and Organizations*

Member States are invited:

1.341 To encourage the activities of youth organizations and movements which promote the development of international relationship and to include in their National Commissions representatives of these organizations and movements, or to take any other appropriate measures to associate them with the work of the National Commissions.

No Special Costs for 1.341.

1.342 The Director-General is authorized, in collaboration with interested Member States and the competent international organizations:

To encourage, especially by regional courses, the training of leaders in the international activities of youth movements and organizations.

Total Costs for 1.342: \$20,400.

1.343 To develop, especially through international work camps, the educational activities of youth movements and organizations which will develop the sense of the intellectual and moral solidarity of mankind.

Total Costs for 1.343: \$ 35,900.

1.344 To associate youth movements and organizations with the carrying out of the programme of Unesco, particularly the diffusion of the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, fundamental - education, and international mutual aid.

Total Costs for 1.344: \$17,300.

2. NATURAL SCIENCES

2.1 DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CO-OPERATION

The Director-General is authorized:

2.11 To assist, by means of subventions and services, the international organizations dealing with scientific co-operation and to associate them with the work of Unesco.

Total Costs of 2.11: \$244,000.

2.12 To further the improvement of scientific documentation by promoting the publication, by the appropriate international organizations, of abstracts, of interlingual dictionaries and of lists of scientific and technical terms.

Total Costs of 2.12: \$8,800.

2.13 To develop the activities of the Field Science Co-operation

Offices in Latin America, South Asia, East Asia, South-East Asia and the Middle East, in order to facilitate among the scientists and technologists of the various regions of the world, the exchange of information, personnel and material, as well as the co-ordination of research.

Total Costs of 2.13: \$219,400. (Including Headquarters and Field Costs.)

- 2.131 Member States of the region in which a Science Co-operation Office is situated are invited to collaborate fully with this Office.

No Special Costs for 2.131.

2.2 CONTRIBUTION TO RESEARCH, PARTICULARLY FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE LIVING CONDITIONS OF MANKIND

The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with Member States, the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies and appropriate international organizations:

- 2.21 To initiate a world survey of research institutes and laboratories, in the field of the natural sciences, with a view to studying the contribution which these institutes and laboratories can bring to the solution of the most important scientific problems of our time, giving priority to the subjects submitted to the Economic and Social Council in the Report of the Committee of Scientific Experts on International Research Laboratories, (E/1694 of 19 May 1950).

Total Costs of 2.21: \$3,500.

- 2.22 To propose, in the light of this survey and bearing in mind the part played by other Specialized Agencies and international scientific organizations, measures to assist scientific research in already existing national and international institutions and laboratories, and the creation of co-ordinating bodies or of new regional or international research centres on a regional or a world basis.

Total Costs of 2.22: \$4,200.

- 2.23 To continue studies with a view to the establishment of an international institute of research on the brain and a regional laboratory for the study of high energy particles.

Total Costs of 2.23: \$5,900.

- 2.24 To organize and establish the International Computation Centre.

- 2.25 To promote, with the aid of the Advisory Committee on Arid Zone Research, research on scientific and technical problems concerning the arid zone.

Total Costs of 2.25: \$11,000.

- 2.251 To collect and disseminate information on research being carried out on problems of the Arid Zone and on the organizations, scientists and engineers engaged in such research.

Total Costs of 2.251: \$8,000.

- 2.252 To draw up research projects on particular problems and to draw the attention of interested Member States and competent international and national organizations to these projects.

Total Costs of 2.252: \$15,000.

2.253 To organize, in collaboration with a Member State, a symposium on a specific group of these problems.

Total Costs of 2.253: \$10,000.

2.254 To have studies carried out, with the approval of the Executive Board, on questions that may be submitted to him by one or more Member States, the United Nations or a Specialized Agency, provided that the funds for these studies can be found outside the regular budget of Unesco.

2.3 DISSEMINATION OF SCIENCE

The Director-General is authorized:

2.31 To stimulate and facilitate the dissemination of the methods, discoveries and applications of the Natural Sciences especially as regards their influence on the living conditions of mankind, by utilizing the various means of mass communication, particularly exhibitions.

Total Costs of 2.31: \$45,834.

2.32 To continue to encourage discussions on the topics chosen by Unesco and dealing with the relations of Science and Society and, to this effect, to continue the publication of *Impact*.

Total Costs of 2.32: \$19,700.

2.4 ACTION IN THE SERVICE OF HUMAN RIGHTS

2.41 The Director-General is authorized to arrange for a study of the international projection of the moral and material interests derived by the author of any scientific production, in accordance with Article 27, paragraph two, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Total Costs of 2.41: \$9,470.

3. SOCIAL SCIENCES

3.1 DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CO-OPERATION

The Director-General is authorized:

3.11 To assist, by subventions and services, the development of International Organizations for scientific co-operation, to improve their co-ordination and to associate them with the work of Unesco.

Total Costs of 3.11: \$40,600.

3.12 To maintain, with the co-operation of Member States and of competent International Organizations, the services of a clearing-house for the collection, diffusion and exchange of information referring to questions included in the programme.

Total Costs of 3.12: \$4,000.

3.121 To publish the *International Social Science Bulletin* and to diffuse information required for the execution of the programme.

Total Costs of 3.121: \$80,800.

- 3.13 To promote the improvement of social science documentation by facilitating the work of the Committee for the Co-ordination of Documentation, particularly by the preparation of an international conference, as also by encouraging the competent International Organizations to standardize the scientific and technical terminology in the principal languages of the world.
Total Costs of 3.13: \$13,900.
- 3.14 To continue the social science activities of the Field Science Co-operation Offices in South Asia and the Middle East and to extend these activities to the Offices in Latin America and South-East Asia.
Total Costs of 3.14: \$45,240.

Teaching and Research

- 3.15 To formulate, in the light of the enquiry into the teaching of the social sciences carried out in 1951, definite proposals to Member States and the competent International Organizations with regard to the appropriate measures to be taken for developing and improving this teaching.
Total Costs of 3.15: \$20,175.
- 3.16 To undertake, in association with Member States, the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies and the competent International, Regional and National Organizations, a survey of existing research institutes in the field of the social sciences, with a view to subsequent examination of the contribution these institutes may make to the scientific solution of the most important problems of the present age and for the purpose of aiding their development and co-operation.
Total Costs of 3.16: \$20,050.
- 3.17 To make specific proposals for the creation of international research and training centres or institutes in the social sciences, establishing an order of priority between the principal problems and the centres or institutes which appear to be necessary for their solution.
Total Costs of 3.17: \$15,000.

3.2 STUDIES OF TENSIONS IN SOCIAL CHANGE

- 3.21 Member States are invited to ensure, through teaching and information generally, the dissemination of scientific knowledge relating to collective conditions and attitudes, likely to assist in reducing social tensions.
No Special Costs for 3.21.
The Director-General is authorized:
- 3.22 To undertake, in collaboration with Member States concerned, a critical inventory of the methods and techniques employed for facilitating the social integration of groups which do not participate fully in the life of the national community by reason of their ethnical or cultural characteristics or their recent arrival in the country.
Total Costs of 3.22: \$30,000.

- 3.23 To continue study of the social and cultural aspects of migration, in order to co-operate with Member States, the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies in the drawing up, or the execution, of plans of emigration or immigration, so as to secure that both contribute not only to the improvement of economic conditions of the countries concerned, but to social progress and to the cultural enrichment of those affected, and also to mutual understanding between peoples.
Total Costs of 3.23: \$21,000.
- 3.24 To bring together and to diffuse existing knowledge and to encourage studies of the methods of harmonizing the introduction of modern technology in countries in process of industrialization, with respect for their cultural values, so as to ensure the social progress of the peoples.
Total Costs of 3.24: \$31,650.
- 3.25 To study, in agreement and collaboration with a Member State which has newly gained its independence, the methods employed to reduce internal social tensions.
Total Costs of 3.25: \$16,000.
- 3.26 At the request of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, and with the approval of the Executive Board, to assist, by means of studies, enquiries or advice of experts in the social sciences, the action of the United Nations, either to maintain peace in areas where conflicts are liable to arise, or, after the cessation of hostilities, to restore the normal life of national communities in areas subject to such conflicts.
No budgetary implications for 3.26, but it is proposed to draw funds from the Working Capital Fund, if approval is given by the General Conference.

3.3 METHODS OF INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

- 3.31 Member States are invited to pursue studies of the kind previously conducted by Unesco on the new forms of inter-governmental co-operation, with a view to improving the structure and working of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies and inviting greater public support for them.
No Special Costs for 3.31.
The Director-General is authorized:
- 3.32. To encourage and facilitate legal and sociological studies of problems of internal organization encountered by States which have recently obtained independence in regard to their participation in the system of international co-operation of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies.
Total Costs of 3.32: \$21,800.
- 3.321 To assist a Member State which makes such a request by the advice of experts, in order to aid it in solving such problems.
Total Costs of 3.321: \$12,000.

3.4 CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS THE IMPLEMENTATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

- 3.41 Member States are invited to contribute, jointly with the Director-General, to the development of sociological studies

relating to conditions likely to promote a better application of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in particular, in relation to non-discrimination with regard to women.

No Special Costs for 3.41.

- 3.42 The Director-General is authorized to carry out, in agreement and collaboration with the Member States concerned, a sociological study of the problems involved in the admission of women to the exercise of political rights, in order to arrive at measures most appropriate for facilitating the solution of these problems.

Total Costs of 3.42: \$14,150.

4. CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

4.1 DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL CO-OPERATION

The Director-General is authorized:

- 4.11 To assist, by subventions and services, those international organizations which, within the field of cultural activities, are engaged in the development of co-operation between specialists, documentation services and the diffusion and exchange of information, and to associate them with the work of Unesco.

Total Costs for 4.11: \$187,000.

- 4.12 To maintain, in collaboration with Member States and appropriate International Organizations, services for documentation and for the diffusion and exchange of information relevant to the cultural activities included in the programme.

No special costs for 4.12.

- 4.121 To publish the *International Review of the Arts*, the *Index Translationum*, *Museum*, the *Unesco Copyright Bulletin* and the *Unesco Bulletin for Libraries*, as well as the results of enquiries, studies and symposia previously undertaken and information required for the execution of the programme.

Total Costs for 4.121: \$93,680.

- 4.13 To secure the collaboration of appropriate bodies for organizing round-table discussions between thinkers, scientists, writers and artists from different countries on current cultural problems.

Total Costs for 4.13: \$10,700.

- 4.14 To prepare, in collaboration with appropriate international organizations and National Commissions, an international conference of artists to study the practical conditions required to ensure the freedom of the artist, and to seek means of associating artists more closely with Unesco's work.

Total Costs for 4.14: \$4,350.

4.2 PRESERVATION OF THE CULTURAL HERITAGE OF MANKIND

- 4.21 Member States are invited to develop and improve their services for the protection and preservation of works of art,

monuments and other cultural assets, taking into account the experiments carried out in various countries.

The Director-General is authorized, in collaboration with the Consultative Committee for Monuments:

- 4.22 To organize, on the request, and with the financial participation, of a Member State experiencing particular difficulties in the preservation or restoration of its monuments or archaeological and historical sites, a technical mission to give advice and assistance.
- 4.23 To report to the Seventh Session of the General Conference on the possibility of establishing, by an international convention, or by other appropriate means, an international fund for the maintenance of museums, monuments and collections possessed of universal interest.
- 4.24 To submit to the Seventh Session of the General Conference the text of an international convention for the protection of monuments, collections and other cultural assets in case of armed conflicts.

Total Costs for 4.24: \$17,340.

4.3 PROTECTION OF WRITERS AND ARTISTS

- 4.31 Every Member State is invited to encourage a common study by the various interested groups of the ways of improving the protection of literary, artistic and scientific works, both in the domestic and international fields.

The Director-General is authorized:

- 4.32 After having communicated to the various Governments a preliminary draft of a Universal Copyright Convention, to submit this draft, with the comments of Governments, to a government conference specially convened for the purpose.

Total Costs for 4.32: \$18,036. -

4.4 DISSEMINATION OF CULTURE

The Director-General is authorized:

- 4.41 On the basis of the enquiry previously undertaken on the teaching of philosophy, to draw up specific suggestions for Member States and for the appropriate international organizations on the measures best suited to the development and improvement of this teaching, with special regard to the contribution it can make to education for international understanding.

No special costs for 4.41.

- 4.42 Member States are invited to develop art education, particularly by stimulation of the activities of youth associations for music and theatre, film clubs and organizations dealing with workers' leisure hours.

- 4.421 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with appropriate International Organizations, to continue to ensure by suitable means the diffusion and exchange of material for the popularization of the arts.

Total Costs for 4.421: \$21,500.

- 4.43 Member States are invited to transmit to the Director-General documentation on recently translated works and, if they so desire, on those which they consider should be translated.
- 4.431 The Director-General is authorized to conclude arrangements with concerned Member States for the translation of a selection of classical and contemporary works into and from Arabic and Persian, as well as from Italian literature and the literature of Latin America, with a view to their publication.
Total Costs for 4.431: \$20,800.
- 4.44 Member States are invited to organize practical demonstrations of the contribution that museums can make to education of young people and adults.
- 4.441 To help Member States to this end, the Director-General is authorized to organize in a Member State, with the co-operation of its institutions and appropriate International Organizations, an international seminar for museum staff and educators.
Total Costs for 4.441: \$21,230.
- 4.45 Member States are invited to develop their national system of public libraries and to improve the organization of these libraries, for service to fundamental and adult education, especially by means of travelling libraries.
To help Member States to this end, the Director-General is authorized:
- 4.451 In co-operation with the Government of India, to continue the pilot project started in 1950, and to initiate a similar project in Latin America as the outcome of the Conference to be held in this region in 1951.
Total Costs for 4.451: \$21,410.
- 4.452 To prepare an international seminar for librarians, to be held in 1953 in Equatorial Africa.
Total Costs for 4.452: \$4,100.
- 4.46 Member States are invited to improve the organization and working of national bibliographical and documentation centres, and to promote the activities of working parties already existing in the two fields.
- 4.461 To help Member States to this end, the Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with the international bibliographical and documentation committee, to assist a Member State which has asked for it with expert advice, and, with the financial participation of that State, to establish a model national bibliographical and documentation centre.
Total Costs for 4.461 : \$34,250.
- 4.47 Member States are invited to develop and improve the structure and working of national centres for the international exchange, loan and distribution of publications.
The Director-General is authorized:
- 4.471 To continue to maintain the services of an international centre for the exchange, loan and distribution of publications.
Total Costs for 4.471: \$5,000.
- 4.472 To study the provisions of agreements at present governing the international exchange of publications, and the measures to

be adopted with a view to intensifying such exchanges and making them more general.

Total Costs for 4.472: \$3,846.

- 4.48 To continue to implement the project of a Scientific and Cultural History of Mankind, by furnishing to the Commission created for this purpose the necessary material aid, personnel and technical service.

Total Costs for 4.48: \$91,300.

4.5 ACTION IN THE SERVICE OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The Director-General is authorized:

- 4.51 To invite the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies to study the concept of the rule of law in contemporary political and social philosophies as a fundamental factor in human co-operation in international affairs and in the activities of the United Nations.

Total Costs for 4.51: \$10,000.

- 4.52 To convene a meeting of experts appointed in consultation with Member States and the United Nations to analyse the philosophical and legal contents and the principal means of practical application of man's right "freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits" in accordance with Article 27, paragraph one, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the light of any further development in the United Nations concerning this right.

Total Costs of 4.52: \$7,000.

- 4.53 To investigate, in co-operation with Member States, the United Nations and appropriate International Organizations, the possibility of ensuring the publication, within a relatively short period, of a documentary publication for the use of the general public, relating to the attainment and defence of Human Rights.

Total Costs for 4.53: \$7,400.

5. EXCHANGE OF PERSONS

5.1 CLEARING HOUSE OF INFORMATION

- 5.11 In co-operation with Member States and the competent International Organizations, to maintain a centre for the collection and exchange of information concerning programmes for the international Exchange of Persons, facilities for study abroad in the fields of Unesco's competence, the needs of countries for study abroad and the obstacles confronting such exchange.

No Special Costs for 5.11.

- 5.12 To promote, in collaboration with the United Nations and the other Specialized Agencies, the establishment and improvement

of standards and criteria for the administration of programmes for the international Exchange of Persons and for assessing the efficacy of such programmes.

Total Costs for 5.12: \$8,945.

- 5.13 To publish such information as is required for the carrying out of Unesco's programme in the field of the Exchange of Persons, particularly *Study Abroad, International Handbook of Fellowships, Scholarships and Educational Exchange* and the *Manual on Regulations and Facilities for Educational Travel*.

Total Costs for 5.13: \$15,025.

5.2 PROMOTION OF EXCHANGE OF PERSONS

- 5.21 Member States are invited to promote, particularly by study and travel grants, the international Exchange of Persons for educational, scientific and cultural purposes, both by encouraging and facilitating educational travel abroad for their nationals and also by increasing and improving study facilities offered in their own countries to persons from abroad, including refugees and displaced persons.

The Director-General is authorized:

- 5.22 To assist Member States on request, by suitable documentation or by expert advice, to determine their needs for study abroad.

No Special Costs for 5.22.

- 5.23 To promote, in co-operation with the Member States concerned and the appropriate International Organizations, international educational exchange, particularly of young persons and workers.

Total Costs for 5.23: \$132,150.

- 5.24 To organize, on a limited scale and by way of experiment, visits by parties of distinguished professors to universities who request their services and are ready to bear part of the expense. They will teach in these universities for a year in order to stimulate instruction and research in their subjects.

Total Costs for 5.24: \$89,068.

- 5.25 To continue to facilitate the work of the International Scholarship Committee.

Total Costs for 5.25: \$1,500.

5.3 FELLOWSHIP ADMINISTRATION

- 5.31 Member States are invited to increase the award of fellowships related to Unesco's programme for administration by the Director-General.

The Director-General is authorized:

- 5.32 In co-operation with the Member States concerned, the United Nations and Specialized Agencies and the competent international organizations, to administer fellowships, internships and travel grants, financed entirely or in part by Unesco, in fields directly related to the programme of the Organization.

Total Costs for 5.32: \$206,795.

6. MASS COMMUNICATION

6.1 IMPROVEMENT OF MEANS AND TECHNIQUES OF COMMUNICATION

The Director-General is authorized:

- 6.11 To continue to promote the development of International Organizations and institutions in the field of communication and to enlist their co-operation in Unesco's work.

No special costs for 6.11.

- 6.12 To maintain, in co-operation with Member States and appropriate International Organizations, a clearing-house for the collection, dissemination and exchange of information on questions pertaining to the improvement of the means and techniques of communication and to the international free flow of information, as well as on the special use of the means of communication for educational, scientific and cultural purposes.

Total Costs for 6.12: \$31,410.

- 6.121 To publish information required for the execution of the programme, with the results of surveys and studies previously undertaken.

Total Costs for 6.121: \$61,500.

- 6.13 To assist Member States at their request and with their financial participation, by the advice of experts, in organizing, developing and improving their communication facilities and techniques in a specified field.

Total Costs for 6.13: \$25,000

- 6.14 To prepare a seminar, to be held in 1953, on the production and use of films and other means of visual information for fundamental education.

Total Costs for 6.14: \$7,200. -

- 6.15 To investigate the possibility of making an extensive use of television among the instruments of mass communication devoted to the cause of international understanding through education, science and culture, and particularly to bring to the attention of Member States information and suggestions designed to stimulate the more rapid development and application of television for such a purpose.

No Special Costs for 6.15.

6.2 REMOVAL OF OBSTACLES TO FREE FLOW OF INFORMATION

Member States are invited:

- 6.21 To establish national consultative committees, preferably under the sponsorship of National Commissions, to study the relation of provisions of internal legislation to the objectives of Unesco in this field as defined in Resolutions of the General Conference, and to make suggestions for necessary amendments of such internal legislation.

- 6.22 To take legislative and administrative measures to reduce the obstacles to the international movement of persons and the

international circulation of materials serving to promote education, science and culture.

The Director-General is authorized:

- 6.23 To take the measures incumbent upon the Organization in the application of the Agreement for Facilitating the International Circulation of Visual and Auditory Materials of an Educational, Scientific and Cultural Character and of the Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials.

Total Costs for 6.23: \$8,772.

- 6.231 The Director-General is authorized to inform Member States of administrative arrangements in operation in some countries for the safe and expeditious transit of delicate physical standards between approved scientific laboratories, which might usefully be given wider application and to perform such functions as the wider application of these arrangements may require.

No Special Costs for 6.231.

- 6.24 To submit for the consideration of Member States, a first draft of an international instrument formulated in consultation with the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies and competent international organizations, with a view to removing obstacles to the movement between countries of persons travelling for educational, scientific or cultural purposes.

Total Costs for 6.24: \$2,700.

- 6.241 To submit this draft, with the comments of Member States, to a committee of government experts entrusted with establishing a text for submission to the General Conference, in accordance with prescribed procedure.

No Special Costs for 6.241.

- 6.25 To co-operate with the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies and appropriate International Organizations, with a view to promoting in their respective fields technical studies and practical measures designed to facilitate the removal of obstacles to the free flow of information.

Total Costs for 6.25: \$34,700.

6.3 USE OF THE MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

- 6.31 Member States are invited to stimulate and facilitate, within the framework of their national laws and customs, the use of the means of communication, in order to contribute to international understanding, based upon respect for Human Rights, by obtaining support of and participation in the programme of Unesco by the general public.

The Director-General is authorized, in order to make known to the general public the aims and activities of Unesco:

- 6.32 To produce and distribute in several languages.

Press

- 6.321 News items and articles, in particular through the *Courier* and *Unesco Features* service.

Total Costs for 6.321: \$101,350.

Radio

- 6.322 Written and recorded material for radio broadcasts.
Total Costs for 6.322: \$92,600.

Film

- 6.323 Films, sound and silent, dubbed and translated, filmstrips, photographs and exhibitions.
Total Costs for 6.323: \$146,200.
- 6.3231 To consult the organizers of international film festivals with a view to helping them to co-ordinate their efforts and, by means of these festivals, to make an effective contribution to international understanding.
No Special Costs for 6.3231.

Press, Radio, Film

- 6.33 To stimulate in co-operation with Member States the production and distribution of material of the same nature adapted to public needs and tastes in different countries.
No Special Costs for 6.33.

7. REHABILITATION SERVICE

- 7.1 In 1952, Unesco will concentrate its efforts on the following activities:
- (a) upon giving assistance, in the sphere of education, science and culture, to the populations of Member States to which the United Nations decide to give direct assistance;
 - (b) upon providing, in a small number of selected cases, money, supplies or services to Member States whose own resources do not permit them to carry out, in full, certain projects of special importance in Unesco's programme.
- To this end:
- 7.11 Member States are invited to co-operate in the Unesco Gift Coupon programme, to collect voluntary contributions from public or private sources in money, supplies or services, and to place these contributions at the disposal of the Director-General for the support of assistance projects falling within the scope of resolution 7.1.
No special costs for 7.11.
- The Director-General is authorized:
- 7.12 To submit to the Executive Board for approval a list of assistance projects falling within the scope of resolution 7.1 (b).
Total Costs for 7.12: \$40,000.
- 7.13 To assemble information on the needs of assistance projects approved by the Executive Board and to communicate this information to Member States in order to stimulate and facilitate appeals launched by them or by national organizations.
Total Costs for 7.13: \$14,550.

- 7.14 To collect, with the approval of the Executive Board, voluntary contributions from public or private sources in money, supplies or services, and to allocate them, as approved by the Executive Board.
Total Costs for 7.14: \$1,000.
- 7.15 To administer the Gift Coupon programme as a means of collecting contributions from voluntary sources.
Total Costs for 7.15: \$5,500.
- 7.16 To continue to operate the Unesco Coupon Scheme.
Total Costs for 7.16: \$4,000.
- 7.17 To continue, in collaboration with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency, to provide assistance for Palestine refugees.
Total Costs for 7.17: \$95,850.
- 7.171 And to take part, within the limits of the resources available, at the request of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and with the approval of the Executive Board, in any further plan of direct assistance that may be launched by the United Nations.
Total Costs for 7.171: \$2,000.

8. GENERAL RESOLUTIONS

Member States are invited:

- 8.11 To take measures to organize the collaboration of specialists and assemble information on matters included in Unesco's programme.
- 8.12 To assist the Director-General in finding specialists and obtaining the information he may need for the execution of this programme.

8.2 STATISTICS

- 8.21 Member States are invited to collect, in a regular and systematic manner, statistical information on their educational, scientific and cultural life and institutions and to supply such statistics periodically to the Director-General.

The Director-General is authorized:

- 8.22 To collect and analyse in collaboration with Member States, the United Nations and Specialized Agencies, and competent International Organizations, statistical information on the educational, scientific and cultural life and institutions of different countries, and to publish the results.

Total Costs for 8.22: \$16,428.

- 8.23 To study, with the help of experts and in collaboration with the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies, and competent International Organizations, such standards and criteria as may be proposed to Member States to improve the international comparability of their statistics in the fields of education, science and culture.

Total Costs for 8.23: \$4,200.

8.3 PUBLICATIONS

Member States are invited to study, in consultation with the Director-General, the means of securing the appropriate diffusion of Unesco publications, already published or due to appear, and the reproduction of these publications in their national languages.

8.4 CULTURAL AGREEMENTS

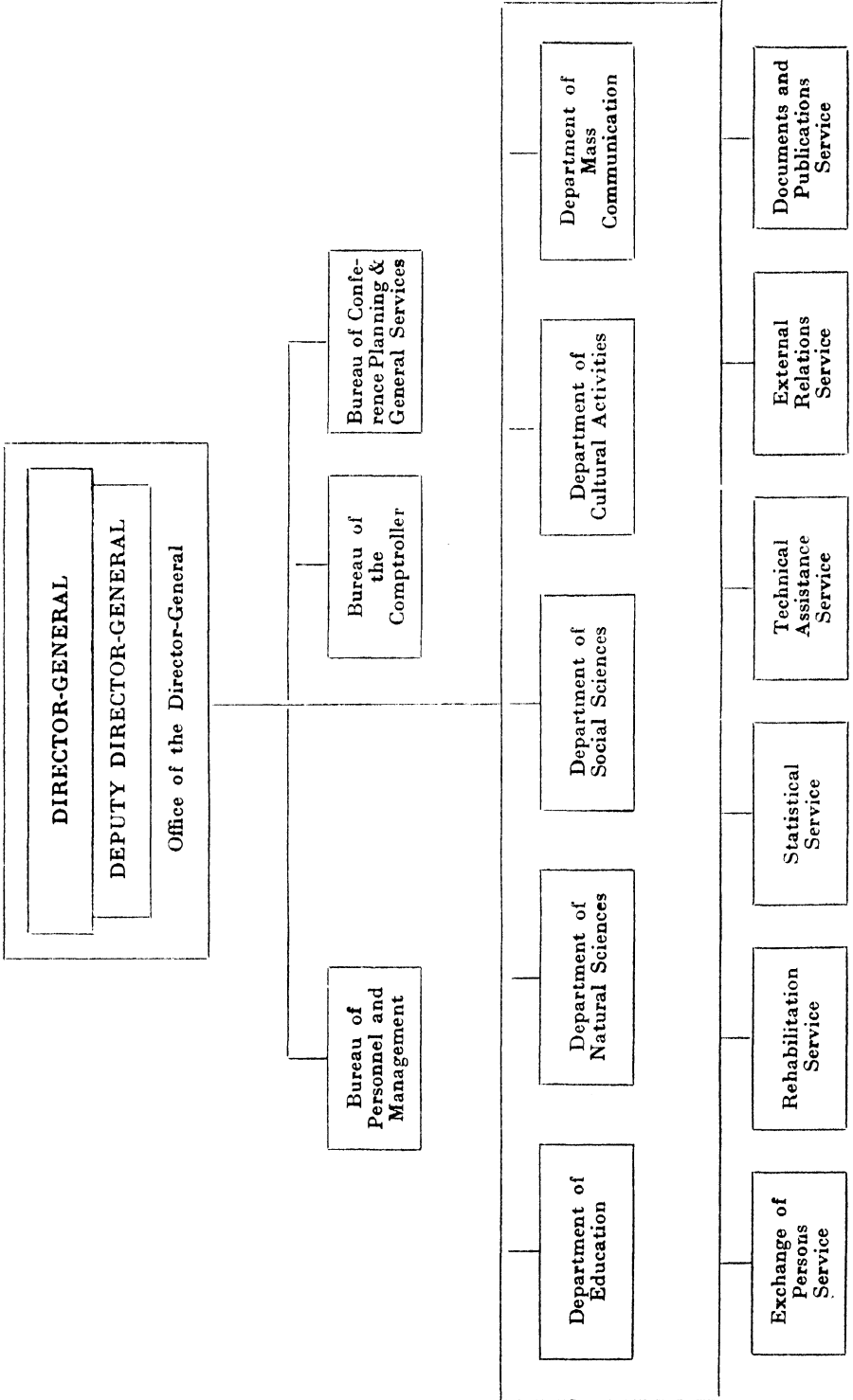
Member States are invited:

- 8.41 To continue to deposit with the Director-General copies of any cultural bilateral and multilateral agreements they have concluded and to communicate to him any useful particulars concerning the procedure for their application.
- 8.42 To collect and transmit to the Director-General any useful particulars concerning special co-operation arrangements concluded directly between cultural organizations and institutions in their territory and similar foreign institutions.
- The Director-General is authorized:
- 8.43 To continue the collection and publication of cultural agreements at present in force between States.
- 8.44 To study and analyse cultural agreements communicated to him, with special reference to the contribution that such agreements may represent to the achievement of Unesco's aims and the fulfilment of its programme.
- 8.45 To submit to the General Conference, at its Seventh Session, a report on the measures to be taken to strengthen and extend intellectual co-operation by means of cultural agreements.

Total Costs for 8.43 and 8.44: \$1,500.

ANNEX VIII

ORGANIZATION OF THE SECRETARIAT:



A N N E X I X

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

1. Article 57 of the Charter of the United Nations provides that Specialized Agencies, established by inter-governmental agreement and having wide international responsibilities as defined in their basic instruments in economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related fields, shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations.

2. Articles X and IV paragraph B, sub-paragraph 5 of the Constitution establishing the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization provide that this Organization shall be brought into relation with the United Nations as soon as practicable, as one of the Specialized Agencies referred to in Article 57 of the Charter of the United Nations with the function of advising the United Nations on the educational, scientific and cultural aspects of matters of concern to the latter.

Therefore the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization agree as follows:

ARTICLE I.

The United Nations recognizes United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco) as a Specialized Agency responsible for taking such action as may be appropriate under its basic instrument for the accomplishment of the purposes set forth therein.

ARTICLE II. *Admission of States not Members of the United Nations*

Applications submitted by States not Members of the United Nations for admission to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization shall be immediately transmitted by the secretariat of the Organization to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (hereinafter called the Council). The Council may recommend the rejection of such applications and any such recommendation shall be accepted by the Organization. If, within six months of the receipt of an application by the Council, no such recommendation has been made, the application shall be dealt with according to Article II, paragraph 2 of the constitution of the Organization.

ARTICLE III. *Reciprocal Representation*

1. Representatives of the United Nations shall be invited to attend the meetings of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and its committees and the Executive Board and its committees, and such general, regional or other special

meetings as the Organization may convene, and to participate, without vote, in the deliberations of these bodies.

2. Representatives of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization shall be invited to attend meetings of the Economic and Social Council and of its commissions and committees and to participate, without vote, in the deliberations of these bodies with respect to items on their agenda relating to educational, scientific and cultural matters.

3. Representatives of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization shall be invited to attend meetings of the General Assembly of the United Nations for the purposes of consultation on educational, scientific and cultural matters.

4. Representatives of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization shall be invited to attend meetings of the main committees of the General Assembly when educational, scientific or cultural matters are under discussion, and to participate, without vote, in such discussions.

5. Representatives of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization shall be invited to attend the meetings of the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations and to participate, without vote, in the deliberations thereof, with respect to items on the agenda relating to educational, scientific and cultural matters.

6. Written statements of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization shall be distributed by the Secretariat of the United Nations to all Members of the General Assembly, the Council and its commissions, and the Trusteeship Council as appropriate.

ARTICLE IV. *Proposal of Agenda Items*

Subject to such preliminary consultation as may be necessary, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization shall include on the agenda of the General Conference or Executive Board items proposed to it by the United Nations. Similarly, the Council and its commissions and the Trusteeship Council shall include on their agenda items proposed by the General Conference or Executive Board of the Organization.

ARTICLE V. *Recommendations of the United Nations*

1. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, having regard to the obligation of the United Nations to promote the objectives set forth in Article 55 of the Charter and the function and power of the Council, under Article 62 of the Charter, to make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related matters and to make recommendations concerning these matters to the Specialized Agencies concerned, and having regard, also, to the responsibility of the United Nations, under Articles 58 and 63 of the Charter, to make recommendations for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of such Specialized Agencies, agrees to arrange for the submission, as soon as possible, to the appropriate organ of the Organization of all formal recommendations which the United Nations may make to it.

2. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organiza-

tion agrees to enter into consultation with the United Nations upon request with respect to such recommendations, and in due course to report to the United Nations on the action taken by the Organization or by its members to give effect to such recommendations, or on the other results of their consideration.

3. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization affirms its intention of co-operating in whatever further measures may be necessary to make co-ordination of the activities of specialized agencies and those of the United Nations, fully effective. In particular, it agrees to participate in, and to co-operate with, any body or bodies which the Council may establish for the purpose of facilitating such co-ordination and to furnish such information as may be required for the carrying out of this purpose.

ARTICLE VI. *Exchange of Information and Documents*

1. Subject to such arrangements as may be necessary for the safeguarding of confidential material, the fullest and promptest exchange of information and documents shall be made between the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

2. Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of paragraph 1:

(a) the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization agrees to transmit to the United Nations regular reports on the activities of the Organization;

(b) the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization agrees to comply to the fullest extent practicable with any request which the United Nations may make for the furnishing of special reports, studies or information, subject to the conditions set forth in Article XVIII;

(c) the Secretary-General shall, upon request, consult with the Director-General regarding the provision to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization of such information as may be of special interest to the Organization.

ARTICLE VII. *Public Information*

Having regard to the functions of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, as defined in Article I, paragraphs 2 (a) and (c) of its constitution to collaborate in the work of advancing the mutual knowledge and understanding of peoples through all means of mass communication, and with a view to co-ordinating the activities of the Organization in this field with the operations of the information services of the United Nations, a subsidiary agreement regarding these matters shall be concluded as soon as possible after the coming into force of the present agreement.

ARTICLE VIII. *Assistance to the Security Council*

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization agrees to co-operate with the Economic and Social Council in furnishing such information and rendering such assistance to the Security Council as that Council may request including assistance in carrying out decisions

of the Security Council for the maintenance or restoration of international peace and security.

ARTICLE IX. *Assistance to the Trusteeship Council*

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization agrees to co-operate with the Trusteeship Council in the carrying out of its functions and in particular agrees that it will, to the greatest extent possible, render such assistance as the Trusteeship Council may request in regard to matters with which the Organization is concerned.

ARTICLE X. *Non-self-governing Territories*

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization agrees to co-operate with the United Nations in giving effect to the principles and obligations set forth in Chapter XI of the Charter with regard to matters affecting the well-being and development of the peoples of non-self-governing territories.

ARTICLE XI. *Relations with the International Court of Justice*

1. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization agrees to furnish any information which may be requested by the International Court of Justice in pursuance of Article 34 of the Statute of the Court.

2. The General Assembly authorizes the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to request advisory opinions of the International Court of Justice on legal questions arising within the scope of its activities, other than questions concerning the mutual relationship of the Organization and the United Nations or other Specialized Agencies.

3. Such requests may be addressed to the Court by the General Conference or by the Executive Board acting in pursuance of an authorization by the Conference.

4. When requesting the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization shall inform the Economic and Social Council of the request.

ARTICLE XII. *Regional Offices*

Any regional or branch offices which the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization may establish shall, so far as practicable, be closely associated with such regional or branch offices as the United Nations may establish.

ARTICLE XIII. *Personnel Arrangements*

1. The United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization recognize that the eventual development of a single unified international civil service is desirable from the standpoint of effective administrative co-ordination, and with this end in view agree to develop common personnel standards, methods and arrangements designed to avoid serious discrepancies in terms and conditions of

employment, to avoid competition in recruitment of personnel, and to facilitate interchange of personnel in order to obtain the maximum benefit from their services.

2. The United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization agree to co-operate to the fullest extent possible in achieving these ends and in particular they agree to:

(a) consult together concerning the establishment of an International Civil Service Commission to advise on the means by which common standards of recruitment in the secretariats of the United Nations and of the Specialized Agencies may be ensured;

(b) consult together concerning other matters relating to the employment of their officers and staff, including conditions of service, duration of appointments, classification, salary scales and allowances, retirement and pension rights and staff regulations and rules with a view to securing as much uniformity in the matters as shall be found practicable;

(c) co-operate in the interchange of personnel when desirable on a temporary or permanent basis, making due provision for the retention of seniority and pension rights;

(d) co-operate in the establishment and operation of suitable machinery for the settlement of disputes arising in connection with the employment of personnel and related matters.

ARTICLE XIV. *Laissez-passer*

The officials of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization shall have the right to use the laissez-passer of the United Nations in accordance with special arrangements to be negotiated between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the competent authority of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

ARTICLE XV. *Statistical Services*

1. The United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization agree to strive for maximum co-operation, the elimination of all undesirable duplication between them, and the most efficient use of their technical personnel in their respective collection, analysis, publication and dissemination of statistical information. They agree to combine their efforts to secure the greatest possible usefulness and utilization of statistical information and to minimize the burdens placed upon national governments and other organizations from which such information may be collected.

2. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization recognizes the United Nations as the central agency for the collection, analysis, publication, standardization and improvement of statistics serving the general purposes of International Organizations.

3. The United Nations recognizes the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization as the appropriate agency for the collection, analysis, publication, standardization and improvement of statistics within its special sphere, without prejudice to the right of the United Nations to concern itself with such statistics so far as they may be essential for its own purposes or for the improvement of statistics throughout the world.

4. The United Nations shall develop administrative instruments and

procedures through which effective statistical co-operation may be secured between the United Nations and the agencies brought into relationship with it.

5. It is recognized as desirable that the collection of statistical information should not be duplicated by the United Nations or any of the Specialized Agencies whenever it is practicable for any of them to utilize information or materials which another may have available.

6. In order to build up a central collection of statistical information for general use, it is agreed that data supplied to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for incorporation in its basic statistical series or special reports should, so far as practicable, be made available to the United Nations.

ARTICLE XVI. *Administrative and Technical Services*

1. The United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization recognize the desirability, in the interest of administrative and technical uniformity and of the most efficient use of personnel and resources, of avoiding, whenever possible, the establishment and operation of competitive or overlapping facilities and services among the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies.

2. Accordingly, the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization agree to consult together concerning the establishment and use of common administrative and technical services and facilities in addition to those referred to in Articles XIII, XV and XVIII, in so far as the establishment and use of such services may from time to time be found practicable and appropriate.

3. Arrangements shall be made between the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in regard to the registration and deposit of official documents.

ARTICLE XVII. *Budgetary and Financial Arrangements*

1. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization recognizes the desirability of establishing close budgetary and financial relationship with the United Nations in order that the administrative operations of the United Nations and of the Specialized Agencies shall be carried out in the most efficient and economical manner possible, and that the maximum measure of co-ordination and uniformity with respect to these operations shall be secured.

2. The United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization agree to co-operate to the fullest extent possible in achieving these ends and, in particular, shall consult together, concerning appropriate arrangements for the inclusion of the budget of the Organization within a general budget of the United Nations. Such arrangements shall be defined in a supplementary agreement between the two Organizations.

3. Pending the conclusion of such agreement, the following arrangements shall govern budgetary and financial relationships between the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

(a) In the preparation of the budget of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

tional, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Organization shall consult with the United Nations.

(b) The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization agrees to transmit its proposed budget to the United Nations annually at the same time as such budget is transmitted to its members. The General Assembly shall examine the budget or proposed budget of the Organization and may make recommendations to it concerning any item or items contained therein.

(c) Representatives of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization shall be entitled to participate, without vote, in the deliberations of the General Assembly or any committee thereof at all times when the budget of the Organization, or general administrative, or financial questions affecting the Organization, are under consideration.

(d) The United Nations may undertake the collection of contributions from those members of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization which are also Members of the United Nations in accordance with such arrangements as may be defined by a later agreement between the United Nations and the Organization.

(e) The United Nations shall, upon its own initiative or upon the request of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, arrange for studies to be undertaken concerning other financial and fiscal questions of interest to the Organization and to other Specialized Agencies with a view to the provision of common services and the securing of uniformity in such matters.

(f) The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization agrees to conform, as far as may be practicable, to standard practices and forms recommended by the United Nations.

ARTICLE XVIII. *Financing of Special Services*

1. In the event of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization being faced with the necessity of incurring substantial extra expense as a result of any request which the United Nations may make for special reports, studies or assistance in accordance with Articles VII, VIII, or IX or with other provisions of this agreement, consultations shall take place with a view to determining the most equitable manner in which such expense shall be borne.

2. Consultation between the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization shall similarly take place with a view to making such arrangements as may be found equitable for covering the costs of central administrative, technical or fiscal services or facilities or other special assistance provided by the United Nations.

ARTICLE XIX. *Inter-agency Agreements*

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization agrees to inform the Council of the nature and scope of any formal inter-agency agreement between the Organization and any other Specialized Agency, governmental or non-governmental organization, and in particular to submit the Council before any such agreement is concluded.

ARTICLE XX. *Liaison*

1. The United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization agree to the foregoing provisions in the belief that they will contribute to the maintenance of effective liaison between the two Organizations. They affirm their intention of taking whatever further measures may be necessary to make this liaison fully effective.

2. The liaison arrangements provided for in the foregoing articles of this agreement shall apply as far as appropriate to the relations between such branch or regional offices as may be established by the two Organizations as well as between their central machinery.

ARTICLE XXI. *Implementation of the Agreement*

The Secretary-General and the Director-General may enter into such supplementary arrangements for the implementation of this agreement as may be found desirable in the light of the operating experience of the two Organizations.

ARTICLE XXII. *Revision*

This agreement shall be subject to revision by agreement between the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and shall be reviewed not later than three years after the agreement has come into force.

ARTICLE XXIII. *Entry into Force*

This agreement shall come into force on its approval by the General Assembly of the United Nations and the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

NOTE.

Unesco has also concluded agreements in due form with the Inter-^{national} Labour Organization, the World Health Organization and the ^{by} appeared Agriculture Organization. The texts of these agreements already appeared in Unesco's *Report to the United Nations, 1948-1949* (pp. 157-165).

A N N E X X (a)

CONFERENCES, EXPERTS COMMITTEES AND SEMINARS CONVENED BY UNESCO IN 1950

<i>Date</i>		<i>Place</i>
JANUARY, 1950		
6-7	Executive Committee of the Council for the Co-ordination of International Congresses of Medical Sciences	Unesco House
9	Tenth Session of the Preparatory Commission of the International Music Council	Unesco House
9-13	Meeting of Experts on Textbooks	Unesco House
10-20	Philosophic Roundtable	Mexico D.F.
11	Seventh Joint Committee Unesco-IBE	Unesco House
11-12	TICER (Temporary International Council for Educational Reconstruction) General Conference	Unesco House
19	International Voluntary Work Camps—Co-ordinating Committee	Unesco House
30-3 Feb.	First General Assembly of the International Music Council	Unesco House
FEBRUARY		
2-3	Sixth Meeting of the Co-ordination Committee of the International Federation of Children's Communities	Unesco House
8-10	Experts Committee on the Freedom of the Artist	Unesco House
9-11	Third Session of the Committee of Experts on German Questions	Unesco House
16-17	ILO-Unesco Committee of Experts on Educational and Cultural Exchange Programme for Industrial and Agricultural Workers	Unesco House
20-25	Joint Meeting Unesco-UIPE-SEPEG on Educational Problems of Disabled Children	Geneva
MARCH		
1-15	Committee of Experts on the Draft Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Material	Geneva
2	TICER—Standing Committee	Unesco House
6-7	Meeting of Secretaries General of International Associations in the Social Sciences	Unesco House
6-8	Temporary Advisory Committee on Engineering Sciences	Unesco House
	Meeting of the French Association of Science Writers	Unesco House
16	Provisional Advisory Committee on Science Abstracting	Unesco House
	International Voluntary Work Camps—Co-ordinating Committee	Unesco House

<i>Date</i>		<i>Place</i>
MARCH, 1950		
20-29	International Meeting on Braille Uniformity	Unesco House
21	Meeting of German Professors	Unesco House
23	Meeting of the French Association of Science Writers —Preparatory Commission	Unesco House
24	Executive Committee of the Co-ordinating Committee on Abstracting and Indexing in the Medical and Biological Sciences	Unesco House
30-31	Executive Committee of the Council for the Co- ordination of International Congresses of Medical Sciences (CCICMS)	Unesco House
APRIL		
6	International Voluntary Work Camps—Co-ordinating Committee	Unesco House
13-14	TICER Working Party on Handicapped Children	Unesco House
20-21	Annual Conference of Organizers of International Work Camps	Unesco House
21	Preparatory Commission of the Association of French Science Writers	Unesco House
24-28	Committee of Experts on Press	Unesco House
MAY		
2	Meeting of Experts concerning <i>Museum</i>	Unesco House
5-7	Meeting on the Technique of International Confe- rence Study	New York
11	Co-ordination Committee for International Work Camps	Unesco House
17-20	Meeting of Representatives of National Commissions	Florence
23	First Conference of International Non-Governmental Organizations	Florence
23	Meeting of the International Music Fund	Unesco House
24	Committee to draft the Constitution of an Association of French Science Writers	Unesco House
27	Meeting of the International Music Fund	Unesco House
31	Meeting of Representatives from War-devastated Countries	Florence
JUNE		
2	Preparatory Commission for the Constitution of an Association of French Science Writers	Unesco House
2-3	ISI—Committee on Statistics in Education	Unesco House
8	Co-ordination Committee for International Work Camps	Unesco House
12	Preparatory Commission for the Constitution of an Association of French Science Writers	Unesco House
13	Meeting of the International Music Fund	Unesco House
13	Meeting of Experts on the Unesco Coupon Scheme	Florence
18-	International Seminar on Methods and Techniques in	Kreuzstein near
29 July	Adult Education (jointly with WFUNA)	Salzburg
26	First General Assembly of the French Association of Science Writers	(Austria)
26-30	Experts Conference on Educational Systems and Modern Technology	Unesco House
27	International Music Fund	Unesco House

<i>Date</i>		<i>Place</i>
JULY, 1950		
3-5	Meeting on Population Problems	Unesco House
4-5	Meeting of Experts on International Interchange of Teachers	Geneva
6	Co-ordination Committee for International Work Camps	Unesco House
6-14	Unesco-IBE—Thirteenth International Conference on Public Instruction	Geneva
10-12	International Music Council—Meeting of the Executive Board	Unesco House
12-23 Aug.	Seminar on "The Teaching of Geography as a Means of Developing International Understanding"	Montreal (Canada)
12-23 Aug.	Seminar on "The Improvement of Textbooks, particularly of History Textbooks"	Brussels
20-21	Seventh Executive Committee of the International Federation of Children's Communities	Unesco House
24-19 Aug.	Seminar on "The Role of Public and School Libraries in Adult Education"	Malmö (Sweden)
AUGUST		
7-8	Fourth Session of the Committee of Experts on German questions	Unesco House
22-24	Honorary Editorial Board of the Unesco International Art Journal	Unesco House
31	Co-ordination Committee for International Work Camps	Unesco House
SEPTEMBER		
8-9	International Meeting of Associations for the Advancement of Science	Unesco House
26-27	Committee on Physics Abstracting	London
OCTOBER		
5	TICER—Standing Committee	Unesco House
9	"Unesco Radio Caravan"	Unesco House
9-13	Conference of International Engineering Organizations	Unesco House
19	International Voluntary Work Camps—Co-ordinating Committee	Unesco House
23-26	Meeting of Experts on Textbooks Improvement	Unesco House
23-4 Nov.	Committee of Experts on Copyright	Washington
26-28	Meeting of WHO-Unesco Officials	Unesco House
30-2 Nov.	Meeting of Experts on the Teaching of History	Unesco House
NOVEMBER		
2-10	Executive Board—Twenty-fourth Session	Unesco House
7-10	Meeting on the Improvement of Bibliographical Services	Unesco House
13	Committee for an International Scholarship Fund	Unesco House
13-14	Co-ordinating Committee on Documentation in the Social Sciences	Unesco House
14-17	Meeting of Representatives of International Youth Organizations	Unesco House

<i>Date</i>		<i>Place</i>
NOVEMBER, 1950		
15	Meeting of Secretaries of International Associations in the Social Sciences	Unesco House
16-18	United Nations-Specialized Agencies, Inter-Secretariat Working Party on Fundamental Education	Unesco House
20-23	Interim International Arid Zone Research Council	Unesco House
27	Committee of International Non-governmental Organizations	Unesco House
28	TICER—General Conference	Unesco House
29	Committee of International Non-governmental Organizations	Unesco House
30	International Voluntary Work Camps—Co-ordination Committee	Unesco House
DECEMBER		
1-2	Joint Meeting Unesco-UN-Specialized Agencies-NGO on International Research Laboratories	Unesco House
8-20	First Regional Conference of National Commissions of the Western Hemisphere	Havana
11-15	Consultative Committee on Adult Education	Unesco House
11-16	Meeting of International Commission on Scientific and Cultural History of Mankind	Unesco House
13-15	Meeting of Experts on Exchange of Persons	Havana

A N N E X X (b)

PROVISIONAL LIST OF MEETINGS SCHEDULED FOR 1951¹

<i>Date</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Programme Resolution</i>	<i>Place</i>
JANUARY			
5	Co-ordination Committee of International Work Camps	1.364	Unesco House
15-28	Executive Board—Twenty-fifth Session		Unesco House
17	Joint Unesco-IBE Committee	1.131, etc.	Unesco House
FEBRUARY			
4-5	Meeting of the Bureau of the International Commission for the Scientific and Cultural History of Mankind	4.123	Unesco House
12-17	Regional Conference on Braille Uniformity	6.161	Beirut
26-28	Executive Board—Publications Committee		Unesco House
MARCH			
1-2	Executive Board—Working Party on Financing of Special Projects		Unesco House
1	Co-ordination Committee of International Work Camps	1.364	Unesco House
7-9	Meeting of Representatives of International Teachers' Organizations on Teaching about Human Rights	9.213	Unesco House
15-22	Meeting of the International Commission for the Scientific and Cultural History of Mankind	4.123	Unesco House
18- 1 April	Training Course for Educational Leaders of International Work Camps	1.3641	Unesco House
APRIL			
2-7	Committee of Experts on Films	6.373	Unesco House
6-9	Session of the Advisory Committee on Arid Zone Research	2.23	Algiers
12-13	Fourth Annual Conference of Organizers of International Work Camps	1.364	Unesco House

1. The figures in the third column refer to the 1951 programme resolutions (see Annex V) for the implementation of which these meetings are scheduled. The present list does not include a certain number of meetings convened by non-governmental organizations established under the auspices of Unesco, approved for consultative arrangements or receiving grants-in-aid from Unesco.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Programme Resolution</i>	<i>Place</i>
APRIL			
16-18	Meeting on the Question of International Social Science Institutes	3.17	Unesco House
18-27	Meeting of Administrators of Workers' Educational Exchange Programmes	5.26	Sèvres (France)
24-27	International Bibliographical and Documentation Committee	4.5311	London
24-27	Meeting of Honorary Editorial Board for the Art Journal	4.243	Unesco House
26-27	Co-ordinating Committee on Documentation in the Social Sciences	3.14	Unesco House
MAY			
4	Third Meeting of the Committee of Non-governmental Organizations		Unesco House
17-18	Meeting of General Rapporteurs for Survey on Teaching of Social Sciences	3.15	Unesco House
Not set	Committee of Experts for the Establishment of an International Computation Centre	2.22	Unesco House
JUNE			
4-8	Meeting of Physical Anthropologists and Geneticists to Define Concepts of Race	3.26	Unesco House
7 or 8-16	Executive Board—Twenty-sixth Session		Unesco House
11-16	Budget Committee		Unesco House
14-16	Third Meeting of National Commissions Representatives		Unesco House
16-17	Second Conference of International Non-governmental Organizations Approved for Consultative Arrangements		Unesco House
18-11 July	General Conference—Sixth Session		Unesco House
Not set	Regional Conference on Braille Uniformity (Spanish and Portuguese speaking areas)	6.161	Montevideo
	Working Committee for Colour Reproductions of Works of Art	4.241	Unesco House
JULY			
4	Meeting of the Delegations of Countries Interested in the Reconstruction Programme	7.11	Unesco House
7	Meeting of the Consultative Committee for the Analysis of Scientific Documents	2.143	Unesco House
7-28	Seminar on the Teaching of Visual Arts	4.24	United Kingdom
9	Joint Unesco-IBE Committee	1.131, etc.	Geneva
9-19	Conference on the Establishment of a Regional Laboratory to the Physics and High Energy Particles	2.21	Unesco House
9-31 Aug.	International Seminar of Education on the Teaching of History and International Understanding	1.312	Sèvres (France)
10 or 12	Fourteenth International Conference on Public Instruction to be devoted to the Universalization and Prolongation of Free Compulsory Education (convened jointly by Unesco and the IBE)	1.131	Geneva

<i>Date</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Programme Resolution</i>	<i>Place</i>
AUGUST			
30	Co-ordination Committee of International Work Camps	1.364	Unesco House
	Meeting of Experts on Overpopulation	3.242	Unesco House
SEPTEMBER			
13-14	International Voluntary Work Camps: Post-Camp Meeting of Volunteers	1.364	United Kingdom
	Committee of Experts to Study Problems concerning Educational Opportunities for Women	1.133	Unesco House
	Conference on Public Library Development in Latin America	4.542	Sao Paulo
	Joint Meeting of Representatives of the International Federation of Library Associations, the International Federation for Documentation and the International Council of Archives	4.511	Unesco House
	Meeting of Experts on Equivalences of Academic Degrees and University Entrance (provisional title)	1.134	Unesco House
	Conference for the Establishment of an International Computation Centre	2.22	Unesco House
	Co-ordinating Committee on Abstracting and Indexing in the Medical and Biological Sciences	2.142	Unesco House
OCTOBER			
Early Oct. 18	Consultative Committee on Adult Education	1.2133	Unesco House
	Co-ordination Committee of International Work Camps	1.364	Unesco House
22-26	Meeting of Experts on the Improvement of Textbooks	1.321	Unesco House
22-27	Annual Conference of Representatives of International Youth Organizations	1.363	Unesco House
	Committee of Experts on Standardization of Literacy and Educational Statistics	1.135	Unesco House
	Meeting of Experts on the International Interchange of Teachers	5.25	France
NOVEMBER			
	Co-ordinating Committee on Documentation in Social Sciences	3.14	Unesco House
First week	Round-table on the Cultural and Philosophical Relations between East and West	4.1211	Middle-East or India
	Meeting of Administrators of Youth Exchange Programmes	5.27	Unesco House
15-	Working Conference of Experts on the Use of Indigenous and National Languages in Education	9.311	Unesco House
15 Dec.	Technical Facilities Commission	6.13	Unesco House
(Prov.) (Prov.)	Regional Seminar in the Middle-East for the Study of Fundamental Education Methods and Materials for the Middle-East	1.2112	Middle-East

<i>Date</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Programme Resolution</i>	<i>Place</i>
DECEMBER			
First week	Standing Committee of Experts on International Translation Problems	4.253	Unesco House
	Second Regional Conference of Representatives of National Commissions		Thailand
	Conference for the Organization of an International Institute of Social Sciences	3.17	Unesco House

ANNEX XI

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION AND THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Organization of American States,

Whereas: the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has been created for the purpose of advancing, through the educational and scientific and cultural relations of the peoples of the world, the objectives of international peace and of the common welfare of mankind for which the United Nations Organization was established and which its Charter proclaims;

Whereas: the Organization of American States has, among its objects, the promotion of the cultural development of its Member States, of their co-operation for the attainment of the high purposes of civilization, and of the education of peoples towards justice, freedom and peace;

Whereas: this task has been entrusted by the Charter of the Organization of American States to certain special organs of the Organization of American States, more particularly the Inter-American Cultural Council, the Cultural Action Committee of American States, and the Pan American Union (through its Department of Cultural Affairs), as well as to certain specialized organizations which have been granted full legal capacity;

Noting: that the tasks and activities which the Organization of American States has undertaken as regards education, science and culture in the Western Hemisphere are in harmony with those that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization is undertaking on a world scale;

Being desirous of co-ordinating their efforts in the pursuit of common ends, and for that purpose of defining the processes of co-operation between those of their bodies concerned and of the representation of each of the two Organizations at each other's meetings;

Have agreed upon the following:

ARTICLE I

Co-operation. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Organization of American States agree to co-operate with each other through their appropriate bodies.

This co-operation shall extend to all matters that arise in the field of education, science and culture and are connected with those tasks and activities of the two organizations that are in harmony.

ARTICLE II

Mutual Consultation. The competent bodies of the two organizations shall consult regularly on all the matters mentioned in Article I that are of common interest to them.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization shall inform the Organization of American States of any plans for the development of its regional activities in the Western Hemisphere. It shall consider any proposals concerning such plans which may be made to it by the Organization of American States with a view to securing effective co-ordination between the two organizations and avoiding unnecessary duplication of activities.

The Organization of American States shall inform the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization of any plans for the development of its activities in the field of education, science and culture. It shall consider any proposals concerning such plans which may be made to it by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization with a view to securing effective co-ordination between the two organizations and avoiding unnecessary duplication of activities.

When circumstances so require, the two organizations shall engage in special consultations with a view to selecting the best means of ensuring that their activities in matters of common interest are fully effective.

ARTICLE III

Joint Action. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Organization of American States may, through special agreements, together decide upon joint action with a view to attaining objects of common interest.

These agreements shall define the ways in which each of the two organizations shall participate in this action, and shall specify the financial commitments that each is to assume.

ARTICLE IV

Joint Committees. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Organization of American States may refer to joint committees all matters of common interest that it may be deemed useful to refer to such committees.

Any such joint committee shall consist of an equal number of representatives from each of the two organizations; the number of representatives to be appointed by each organization shall be fixed by mutual agreement.

The reports drawn up by such committees shall be submitted to the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and to the Council of the Organization of American States.

Each of these joint committees shall adopt its own rules of procedure.

ARTICLE V

Statistical and Legislative Information. The two organizations especially recognize the desirability of avoiding any unnecessary duplication in

the assembling, analysis, publication and dissemination of statistical and legislative information. They shall combine their efforts to obtain the best use of statistical and legislative information and to reduce the burdens on the governments and other organizations from which such information is collected.

ARTICLE VI

Administrative Arrangements for Collaboration and Liaison. The Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States shall make appropriate administrative arrangements to ensure effective collaboration and the exchange of technical services between the staffs of the two organizations.

They may also make administrative arrangements defining the part to be played by regional centres and offices in liaison between the two organizations.

ARTICLE VII

Exchange of Information and Documents. Subject to any arrangements that may be necessary in order to preserve the confidential nature of certain documents, the two organizations shall proceed to a full and prompt exchange of information and documents concerning matters of common interest to them.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization shall be kept informed by the Organization of American States of developments in the work of the Organization of American States which are of interest to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

The Organization of American States shall be kept informed by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization of developments in the work of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization which are of interest to the Organization of American States.

ARTICLE VIII

Reciprocal Representation. The Council of the Organization of American States, in preparing the Regulations of the Inter-American Conference, which are to be submitted to the governments for consideration, shall include an article providing that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization be invited to be represented at the Inter-American Conference. With reference to Inter-American Specialized Conferences, the Council of the OAS shall recommend to the appropriate Organization or entity that an invitation be extended to Unesco to be represented in those Conferences whenever the items in their programmes may be of interest to Unesco. In both cases such representatives shall participate without vote in the Conferences indicated.

Representatives of Unesco shall be invited to attend the meetings of the Council of the Organization of American States, the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, the Inter-American Council

of Jurists; the Inter-American Cultural Council, and the Cultural Action Committee of American States when matters are discussed that may be of interest to Unesco. Such representatives shall have the right to participate in the deliberations of these bodies, and of their commissions and committees, with respect to matters in which Unesco is interested, and may make proposals but may not vote.

On the basis of an effective reciprocity, representatives of the Organization of American States shall be invited to attend the meetings of the General Conference and of the Executive Board of Unesco in which matters of interest to the Organization of American States are considered. Such representatives shall have the right to participate in the deliberations of those bodies, and of their commissions and committees in which matters of interest to the Organization of American States are considered, and may make proposals but shall not have the right to vote.

ARTICLE IX

Inclusion of Items in the Agenda. Subject to any preliminary consultations that may be necessary, the Organization of American States may propose items for inclusion in the agenda of the meetings mentioned in Article VIII, paragraph 3, and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization may propose items for inclusion in the agenda of the meetings mentioned in Article VIII, paragraph 1 and 2.

ARTICLE X

Specialized Inter-American Organizations. Any relations that may be established between the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and a Specialized Inter-American Organization shall be defined by a special agreement concluded in accordance with Article XI of the Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and with Article 100 of the Charter of the Organization of American States.

ARTICLE XI

Revision and Denunciation. The present agreement may be revised. Failing agreement upon its revision, either of the parties may denounce it by giving one year's notice to the other party.

ARTICLE XII

The present agreement shall be signed by the appointed representatives of the two Organizations after its approval by the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and by the Council of the Organization of American States.

It shall enter into force immediately upon its signature.

Done in duplicate in the English and French languages, both texts being equally authentic.

A N N E X X I I

LIST OF INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS APPROVED FOR CONSULTATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

Agudas Israel World Organization
Asian Relations Organization
Associated Country Women of the World
Boy Scouts International Bureau
Catholic International Union for Social Service
Commission of the Churches on International Affairs¹
Council for the Co-ordination of International Congresses of Medical Sciences²
Friends' World Committee for Consultation
International Alliance of Women
International Association of University Professors and Lecturers
International Association for Bridge and Structural Engineering
International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience
International Association "International Congresses for Modern Architecture"
International Association on Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering
International Committee on Modern Literary History
International Committee of Scientific Management
International Committee of Schools of Social Work
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers
International Conference of Large Electric Systems
International Conference of Social Work
International Co-operative Alliance
International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies³
International Council of Museums
International Council of Scientific Unions⁴
International Council of Women
International Economic Association
International Federation of Business and Professional Women
International Federation for Documentation
International Federation of Library Associations
International Federation of Musical Youth
International Federation of Newspaper Proprietors and Editors

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1. Representing the World Council of Churches and the International Missionary Council
 2. The Council groups at present 33 international non-governmental organizations active in the field of theoretical and applied medicine.
 3. Representing the following organizations: International Academic Union, International African Institute, International Commission on Folk Arts and Folklore, International Committee on Historical Sciences, International Committee on History of Art, International Federation of Philosophic Societies, International Federation of the Societies of Classical Studies, International Institute of Philosophy, Permanent International Committee of Linguists.
 4. Representing the following organizations: International Astronomical Union, International Geographical Union, International Scientific Radio Union, International Union of Biological Sciences, International Union of Crystallography, International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, International Union of the History of Science, International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, International Union of Pure and Applied Physics, International Union of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics.

International Federation of Organizations for School Correspondance and Exchanges
International Federation of the Phonographic Industry
International Federation of Surveyors
International Federation of University Women
International Federation of Workers' Educational Associations
International Folk Music Council
International Institute of Administrative Sciences
International Institute of Political and Social Sciences Concerning Countries of
Differing Civilizations
International Institute of Public Finance
International Law Association
International Literary and Artistic Association
International Organization of Journalists
International Organization for Standardization
International PEN Club
International Political Science Association
International Relief Committee for Intellectual Workers
International Social Service
International Society for Contemporary Music
International Society of Criminology
International Society for Musical Research
International Sociological Association
International Statistical Institute
International Studies Conference
International Theatre Institute
International Union of Architects
International Union of Catholic Women's Leagues
International Union for Child Welfare
International Union of Family Organizations
International Union of Institutes of Archaeology, History and History of Art
International Union for the Protection of Nature
International Union for the Scientific Study of Population
International Union of Students
International Voluntary Service for Peace
International Youth Hostel Federation
Inter-Parliamentary Union
Joint Committee of International Teachers' Federations ¹
League of Red Cross Societies
New Education Fellowship
ORT World Union
Pax Romana, International Movement of Catholic Students,
International Catholic Movement of Intellectual and Cultural Affairs
Rotary International
Soroptimist International Association
Women's International Democratic Federation
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
World's Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations
World Assembly of Youth
World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts
World Engineering Conference
World Federation for Mental Health
World Federation of Democratic Youth
World Federation of Trade Unions
World Federation of United Nations Associations

1. Representing the following organizations: International Federation of Secondary Teachers, International Federation of Teachers' Association, World Federation of Teachers' Unions.

World Jewish Congress
World Organization for Early Childhood Education
World Organization of the Teaching Profession
World Power Conference
World's Student Christian Federation
World Union of Jewish Students
World University Service¹
World's Young Women's Christian Association
Young Christian Workers

1. Since December 1950, The World University Service assumed the functions of the International Student Service and of the World Student Relief.

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<i>Report of the Director-General on the Activities of the Organization from October 1949 to March 1950.</i> 1950.....	\$1.00	6/-	300 Frs.
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<i>Press, Film, Radio.</i> II. 1948.....	\$1.20	6/-	300 Frs.
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