Preparations are under way for the opening in Beirut, Lebanon, of the Third Session of Unesco's General Conference on November 17. Following the decision of the Extraordinary Session of the Conference in Paris on September 15 to maintain the original plans adopted in Mexico City last year, Unesco is carrying on its groundwork for the forthcoming discussions.

Material is already being turned out in sufficient quantities, and some of the working languages, in addition to English and French, are to be published in other languages. At least one special issue of the Unesco Courier will also be published during the course of the Conference.

In the three halls for plenary meetings and the meeting rooms, the decorations are completed, and the entire premises will be fitted up by this month.

In its one-day discussions, the Extraordinary Session, which was under the chairmanship of Dr. Francisco del Rio y Canedo, Mexican Ambassador to France, voted to "maintain the decision of the Session to hold the Third Ordinary Session of the Conference at Beirut, in the same hall, no later than November, unless prevented by political reasons."

The Session recommended that three days be set aside for the convening of the Conference in November, in the United Nations Secretariat of Unesco in Geneva, or the convening of the Conference at a different time if the submission of a proposal that the Conference adjourn to Beirut is not adopted.

In the debate that took place following the presentation of a special report on Unesco's delegate was that there was a change in the original decision which would cause considerable financial repercussions in the position of Unesco in the world and more especially so in the Middle East. But were the Third Ordinary Session of Unesco to take such an action, the excellent opportunity would thus be lost of a better chance to present itself better known in that part of the world and in the United Nations. In the case of the sterling Conference to meet in Beirut, an important minute in the history of the relations between the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, would be available to Unesco to make a better use of it.

At the ceremony on September 10, in the Great Hall of Monseigneur (now United Nations), the Third Session of the General Conference was opened by the Secretary General, Dr. Alexander Sachs, and the President of the Unesco General Conference, Dr. Robert Schuman, France.

Another resolution had been adopted by the Executive Board as an alternative if the Beirut Conference was required. The resolution had been adopted by the Session that a decision be taken at the General Conference to hold the Third Session in Beirut. In the case there would have been no possibility of holding the Conference in Beirut.

Commenting on the view of some delegates that there was no political element involved in the Middle East situation under review, the New Zealander, Dr. J. R. H. C. Buch, said that if there were any such cultural attitude, there would have been no need for the Extraordinary Session. And one had to face the fact that there was no political element in the decision.

Tensions No Obstacle

The Indian delegate, Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, rejected the idea that the tension problem was in the Middle East, which would be impossible for a considerate and thoughtful work in the field of education and culture. It was a question of internationalism, and the Session was able to do its work without the presence of any such element in the middle.

But it is argued that the Middle East is today a hotbed of internationalism, which is supported by many states, and even by African and Latin American nations. If we are to go to the point of giving up the idea of a political solution, there is no place for such a work.

"But," he added, "it may perhaps be the meeting-ground of the intellectuals of Arab and Jewish and the General Conference may itself be the meeting of the nations."
It is somewhat disappointing to think of the disproportion between the constant appreciation of the facility of communication offered by modern life and the failure to surmount the mental barriers that we thought we had overcome.

What more immediate exposure is there for a Frenchman than to look at a book published in Chinese or Swedish, or to live in an Egyptian or an Indian? How many men and women work constantly on nothing more than incomprehensible signs thrown up on the walls of cities from the place where they were written?

And this is true of the masterpiece of the past, with the new characteristics of which we are at least familiar by hearsay, how much more true is the situation contemporary with us, in which the barriers were never passed the borders.

We can hear the wireless words spoken at the time of the literary review, the broadcasts from hours from Europe or America to China, and administer to our understanding of the world and of our country from the field of the short story and the world of music, a new freshness.

In suggesting the first articles, the Literary Pool took account of these possibilities. The intellectual and practical independence of almost all articles and reviews is well known. That is, it is possible that there may be transcultural, literary, and even political ideas expressed.

For example, an article of Administration, to which we refer the place of music in education and the originality of the student literary review "Vivac Brasilia", was offered to the Broadcaster "Les Cahiers de l’Est" of Beirut, which has accepted it. Another Indian review, "United Pool Links" of New Delhi, was offered to the Swiss review "Letras del Ecuador", which published it. An other Indian review, "United Pool Links" of New Delhi, was offered to the Swiss review "Letras del Ecuador", which published it.

One of the principal Egyptian reviews in Arabic, "El Khali" between the lines of a short story which has been finally accepted by an Italian review of Art and fine Arts, "Rassegna d’Italia", and which has been published by the French review "La Table Ronde", and which has already been given to the Russian review "Skarkia d’Ukraine". A French review has published a short story about life and art, which is similar to the theme of the story by the French writer. Coolidge which appeared in the Dutch magazine "Apkko". The second offering was in German, and appeared in the German review "Lebauer des Bild" of Berne.

The aim of Unesco is not to see articles as literary agencies, but not to promote the establishment of the cultural unity of Europe, which will be a service to the rest of the world, articles in Dutch or Polish would be welcome. The project was enthusiastically welcomed. Over 300 were approached and 160 have replied. The scheme was enthusiastically welcomed by 140, who in their first letter indicated the countries with which contact in the literary sphere was possible and most interesting, and mentioned the general purposes and the countries interested in them.

It was first necessary to obtain an accurate list of the literary reviews, or those reviews which had a literary section in each country.

It was also necessary to know the attitude of the editors of each review, and to consider the possibility of regular exchanges. In addition, there were asked for and received lists of foreign reviews similar to their own.

The problem of copyright, which is often problematic, is solved, whenever possible, in accordance with international commercial agreement. Where that is not possible because of national or international restrictions, the writers have requested that the reprints be made available to exchanges.

In many countries, the editors of literary reviews have been particularly hard-hit by the war, and hence their country may establish links with other fields in the cultural sphere, but this has not been possible.

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The choice of the Lebanon as one of the host countries for the Third General Conference is significant, as it is a country where many important intercultural exchanges have taken place over the centuries. Since ancient times, the Lebanon has been a meeting place of Europe, Africa, and Asia. It has served as a cultural crossroads where ideas and knowledge from different regions have been exchanged. Today, the Lebanon remains a place of rich cultural diversity and is known for its vibrant arts and sciences community.

Close Arab Ties

It is interesting to note that even when the Lebanese were in their separate regions, there were close ties between them in matters of culture, science, and social life. This is evident in the way that Arab intellectuals and scientists have always maintained a strong connection, and their ideas and works have been exchanged and disseminated throughout the Arab world.

Humanistic Revival

It is to foster this connection that the Lebanese are especially keen to encourage intercultural exchanges. From the cultural and intellectual centers of the Middle East, they seek to revive the humanistic values which they believe to be essential to the development of a truly modern society. The Lebanese are committed to promoting a spirit of tolerance, openness, and cooperation among all peoples of the world.

Unesco Issues List

A "List of Scientific Works Published in the Middle East" has been prepared by the Unesco Field Science Co-Ordination Office in Cairo. It covers works in all fields of science and technology, and is intended to provide a comprehensive overview of the scientific output of the Middle East.

Unesco's Student Exchange Programme

Unesco's Student Exchange Programme is designed to promote the exchange of knowledge and ideas between students from different countries. It provides opportunities for students to study abroad and experience different cultures, which can help to foster a greater understanding and appreciation of the world's diversity.

Armenia Study Programme

An Armenian student study programme has been launched by Unesco in the Middle East. This programme aims to support the development of an Armenian educational system, and to promote the dissemination of Armenian culture and values.

The Unesco Courier will continue to publish articles on these important issues in the coming months, and we encourage our readers to stay tuned for more updates.
UNESCO SUMS UP 1947-1948
Press, Radio, Film Needs

In 1947 and 1948 UNESCO carried out surveys in a number of countries to discover their technical needs, with, among other ways, the press, radio and film. Following these surveys the Organization's Constitution, the General Conference of UNESCO held in Paris to ensure "full and equal opportunity for all, in the pursuit of objective truth, and the free exchange of ideas and knowledge," should lend its assistance to "all members of the human family in their endeavours to establish world peace."

In 1947, surveys were carried out in 28 out of 34 countries, and in 1948 in 26 war-devastated countries and 11 countries in which the technical means of mass communication are perhaps not yet sufficiently developed.

By Philippe DESJARDINS
Head of Technical Needs Direction.

Press, Radio, Film Needs

The Commission emphasized the importance of the cooperation between UNESCO and the various Specialized Agencies and Economic Commissions of the United Nations. It tried to contact as many different countries covered by the 1947 and 1948 surveys. The Commission considered Unesco to extend such surveys gradually to cover the whole world, and to keep them up to date, so that it will become a complete picture of the present and future conditions and possibilities of all the means of mass communication.

It also requested that the various plans for extending the press where the press, radio and film are still undeveloped be put into effect.

In 1947, the Three Sub-Commission—Press and News Agencies, Radio and Film—had tried in some cases to calculate the needs of the surveyed countries, and to give a precise indication of the measure of assistance that should be carried out.

In view of the existing world economic situation, and aware of the economic relationship to the implementation of such projects, the organization of the Specialized Agency on Technical Needs this year included in the UNESCO Secretariat measures easier to apply with limited financial resources. The experts did not this time try to date the essential needs in each country in question in terms of quantities and prices, being better interested particularly the educational function of the press, radio, and film, especially in a number of countries where illiteracy is still extremely extensive. They assembled a complete body of information, and the equipment necessary could be obtained. It was also requested that the various plans for extending the press where the press, radio and film are still undeveloped be put into effect.

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In conclusion, it may be of interest to mention that the various reports on the Press and News Agencies, Radio and Film were prepared by experts in each of the countries covered in the survey. Those specialists were able to consult not only the official services but also experts in all branches of mass communication, and thus for the first time assembled a complete body of material which was entirely approved by the experts and governments and the mandatory representatives of the countries concerned.

In 1947, the following countries were surveyed: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Holland, Hungary, Iceland, India, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, Brazil, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Perú, Singapore, Uruguay and Venezuela.

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The conclusion of this important work was that of the raw material for the press, the supply of newspapers, it was recommended to the Governments of the countries concerned to point out the importance of newspaper to have a high speed equipment.
**M A S S  E D U C A T I O N**

*F. 1948, unlike last year.

Unesco's inquiry into technical training affairs in a number of countries has caused serious concern among its member countries. Particularly in the field of mass education, the radio ministry is being asked to make an immediate decision on the establishment of comprehensive training centers in all countries.

**EDUCATION BY RADIO**

For this reason, the radio commissions have been requested to meet this demand. The first step has been taken by sending a group of experts to the University of Paris last August.

The volume, cover page reproduced below, is the result of the survey of the UNESCO field workers in France and other European countries. The volume contains a detailed study of the educational and cultural activities of the countries visited, and includes important recommendations of the Technical Commission on Education and Technical Training (UNESCO).

**RADIO ORGANIZATION**

In this volume, the UNESCO field workers visited a number of countries, including all the major broadcasting countries. A summary of their findings is given below.

**SURVEY SHOWS RADIO DEFICIENCIES**

In recent years, the number of countries that have started broadcasting has increased, but there are still many gaps in the coverage of the world's population. In some countries, the number of radio receivers per 1000 inhabitants is still very low, and in some cases, even less than one per 1000. The most serious problem is lack of broadcasting stations outside the major urban areas.

**PRESS, FILM, RADIO**

A briefing paper on the results of the survey was presented at a meeting of the UNESCO Educational and Cultural Committee last month.

**LIST OF THE COMMISSION ON TECHNICAL NEEDS IN**

**RADIO ORGANIZATION**

- **Latin America**
  - **Argentina**
  - **Chile**
  - **Colombia**
  - **Mexico**
  - **Peru**
  - **Uruguay**
  - **Venezuela**

- **Pacific Asia**
  - **Japan**
  - **South East Asia**
  - **Siberia**
  - **Europe**
  - **North America**
  - **South America**
  - **Central America**

**MANUFACTURING POSSIBILITIES**

- **Europe**
  - **Belgium**
  - **Canada**
  - **France**
  - **Germany**
  - **Italy**
  - **Netherlands**
  - **United Kingdom**

**COUNTRY**

- **Argentina**
  - **Chile**
  - **Colombia**
  - **Mexico**
  - **Peru**
  - **Uruguay**
  - **Venezuela**

**INDUSTRY**

- **Engineers**
  - **Technicians**
  - **Operators**

**PROFESSIONAL TRAINING FOR RADIO PERSONNEL**

In order to facilitate the organization of professional training, the UNESCO Radio Commission has made a number of recommendations. These include the establishment of a professional training center in each country and the preparation of a professional training plan for the next five years.

**RADIO SUMMER UNIVERSITY**

The radio experts also called for the establishment of a radio summer university, which would be a center for the training of radio personnel. This university would be open to all radio personnel, and would offer courses in all aspects of radio broadcasting.

**PUBLICATIONS URGED**

In addition, the commission recommended that UNESCO should publish a number of books on radio broadcasting. These books would be aimed at the general public, and would provide information on all aspects of radio broadcasting.

**SUMMARY**

In conclusion, the commission made the following recommendations:

- **Establishment of a professional training center in each country.**
- **Preparation of a professional training plan for the next five years.**
- **Publication of books on radio broadcasting.**
- **Establishment of a radio summer university.**
- **Publication of information on all aspects of radio broadcasting.**

These recommendations are aimed at improving the quality of radio broadcasting and ensuring that the benefits of radio broadcasting are shared by all countries.
From the very beginning of its existence, Unesco has been aware of the seminal part which the voluntary international bodies working in the field of communications can play in carrying out its aims.

Four Articles Signed With Non-Governmental Bodies

(From page 1 of the UNESCO COURIER Vol. 1-No. 9)

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco) has signed, on 11 October, the first agreements for the establishment of a free and voluntary international body. This body is the Latin American Scientific Cooperation Committee (CILAC).

The agreements were signed by Mr. Rubén Salazar, Permanent Delegate of Colombia to Unesco, on behalf of the Colombian Government, and Dr. Leo A. Rubenstein, President of the Latin American Council for Science and Culture (CILAC), on behalf of the Council.

The establishment of CILAC is a result of the decision taken during the Third Committee of the General Assembly of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco), held in Paris on 22 November 1947, to study the question of establishing non-governmental organizations in the field of education, science and culture.

The purpose of CILAC is to facilitate the exchange of information and ideas among scientists in Latin America, to promote international cooperation in the field of science and to encourage the development of scientific research in the region.

The agreements provide for the establishment of a Committee to be composed of representatives of the Governments of the countries of Latin America, to be elected by them. The Committee will have the power to make recommendations to Unesco on matters relating to the work of the organization.

The agreements also provide for the establishment of a Secretariat to be located in Paris, under the direction of a Director appointed by Unesco.

The agreements were signed in the presence of Mr. Jean Rey, Director-General of Unesco, and Mr. T. E. Renard, Under-Secretary of State for Science and Culture.

The signing of these agreements is a significant step forward in the work of Unesco. It is hoped that CILAC will play an important role in promoting international cooperation in the field of science and in furthering the aims of the Organization.

The Organization now has agreements with a number of international bodies, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the World Health Organization (WHO). These agreements provide for the establishment of joint committees and other arrangements to facilitate cooperation in the fields of education, science and culture.

These agreements are an important step forward in the work of Unesco. They provide for the establishment of a free and voluntary international body, and they are a clear indication of the growing interest of Governments in the work of the Organization.

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(Continued from page 1)

Latin American Coordination

(Continued from page 2)

There was also a conference held by the CILAC Committee in December 1947, to discuss the future work of the organization. The conference was attended by representatives of all the signatory Governments, and it was agreed that the work of CILAC should be extended to include the promotion of scientific research in Latin America and the encouragement of international cooperation in the field of science.

The CILAC Committee has also been active in organizing international scientific conferences and meetings, and it has made arrangements for the exchange of scientific information and ideas between scientists in Latin America and other countries.

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Vol. 1.-No 9.

UNESCO

CULTURAL CONTINUITY IN CIVILIZED WORLD

A Lecture Delivered At the Prague Seminar

RUTH BENEDICT’s Last Message On

UNESCO COURIER

IMPROVEMENT OF TEXTBOOKS SOUGHT IN MEMBER STATES

The teaching of history depends on textbooks and teaching materials used in the schools; and upon the teaching of history at any degree, our conception as to the character of nations and national policies. This statement was written by James T. B., noted American historian, through the radio newspaper and movie that he is a powerful means for the formation and formalization of our attitudes, it still continues to be a truth to-day. However, only history texts and textbooks in literature, geography, science, mathematics and other textbooks have been conditioned by the teaching materials they studied in school.

This fact was recognized by the First Session of the General Conference in 1946. A nine point programme for the improvement of textbooks and teaching materials as aids in developing international understanding was continued by the Second Session of the Conference in Mexico City in 1947, and is now the basis for a process of putting into effect.

Enquiry Sent To Member States

The first step in the improvement of textbooks and teaching materials in aids to promote understanding of nations has already been done and what is being done at the same time is not too much in the nature of textbooks and teaching materials. In addition to internal material, individual differences and group inter-relations will be determined by textbooks and teaching materials. These resources will enable UNESCO to serve as a clearing house in this matter.

Another aspect of UNESCO’s programme is the preparation of principles and criteria for the improvement of textbooks and teaching materials. The model includes the task and processes which are not now in draft form and will be submitted to UNESCO for final approval. It is expected that the treatment of agents’ of international understanding will be included in the model. It is to be expected that the model will be adopted by the General Conference at its session in 1947.

No Nation Can Live To Itself Alone

This programme of UNESCO’s is essentially necessary in the world today. No nation can live to itself alone. In the world today it is absolutely necessary that each nation take some attitude about other modes of life than its own.

Any study of national differences is a study of cultural patterns. This is the field of social anthropology and it is necessary to stress that the principal conclusions which have been derived from such study.

The way of life among people, the virtues they hold as essential, the environment they elude in their experience in that social center; it is all an outcome of the personal, in the sense that human beings everywhere are born with a set of experiences which account for their aggressions and their cruelties.

The cultural patterns which men in all societies, for themselves and their descendants down the generations are in each community a considerable degree of conformity within themselves. These patterns of learned behaviour have been handed down by generations and are the basis of continuing national tradition and the technical as well.

At the conclusion of the six months of work which is expected to return to his home country to put his training and experience to re-construction work. The grants will be general in six months of duration and will allow for additional expenses within New Zealand.

Cultural study of national differences is just beginning to be accepted. The members of this seminar have therefore an opportunity to contribute to the research which is necessary, and it is well to say a few words of methods of working on this kind of work.

Comparative study of human culture was not possible before because of the range of the diversities of possible social institutions which are found in various parts of the world and then sending them to fairly small sample communities of a relatively homogeneous culture which is hard to give in any other way.

Genealogic Study of the Native American

This UNESCO seminar is devoted to the study of childhood education and underdeveloped countries such as “subject” Children and “underdeveloped Nations” in line with UNESCO’s programme of national training for such work. It is expected that the seminar will have an opportunity to contribute to their country to record observations and interviews, and thus to the development of mutual knowledge of the world.

Genetic study of different cultures is preoccupied in the study of the social arrangements of the nations of the world, and the social arrangement of those nations. The study of the “ways in which the young are trained to become responsible participants in our own culture” is only necessary to collect the observations and record the accounts which understanding of the world.

Training The Young As Responsible Participants

Added by the development of these related sciences, the time is ripe for the study of the young in a social and individual development. It is only necessary to collect the observations and record the accounts which are being collected and studied and recommendations for future action. The study is based on the basis of past experience.

The Secretariat plans to bring together new evidence and new ideas.
The Museum

The stimulating and suggestive article by Mr. S. B. Willams, concerning the Unesco exhibits now in the main hall of Unesco House, Paris, emphasizes not only the value of such exhibits to the public generally, but also the educational value to those who may participate in their preparation.

There remains however one further question which Mr. Williams does not discuss in his article, and that is the means by which such exhibits can most effectively and most efficiently be presented to a wide public.

This value of such educational exhibits depends not only upon their attractiveness and the educational message which they present visually, but equally upon their presentation in such a place and in such a manner to make their appeal to the widest possible public.

Museums, organized as they are as popular educational institutions, designed to reach through their exhibits and educational programme masses of people both young and old, are amongst the most effective means for communicating educational information.

I think it is generally appreciated that there are very few population centres throughout the world, where museums are playing an active part in educational life, in which the combined annual attendance at the museums does not exceed the population of the city in which they are located.

By 
CHAUNCEY J. HAMLIN
President, International Council of Museums.

Further, most museums, accustomed as they are to presenting exhibitions here, through their experience, competence to attract large numbers of visitors.

The International Council of Museums was organized to provide a suitable organization to further international cooperation among museums, and to be the coordinating and representative international body furthering museums interests.

The museums of the world, as expositions of much of the cultural heritage of mankind, and as dynamic educational institutions, stand ready through this Council to place their resources and professional talent at the disposal of Unesco in order to further Unesco's fundamental objectives of promoting international understanding and cooperation.

In this connection this Council has already begun the authoring of Resolutions, offering its cooperation in the preparation and circulation of such exhibits.

To this end we shall indeed be happy to collaborate in any way that Unesco may desire, and we take this opportunity of ratifying Unesco upon the very fine exhibits now appearing in Unesco House. We hope that ways and means can be found whereby these, or similar exhibits, can be sent to museums throughout the world, utilizing, as far as possible, the present museum museums through the medium of this organization.

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AN EDUCATIONAL WEAPON:

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To this end we shall indeed be happy to collaborate in any way that Unesco may desire, and we take this opportunity of ratifying Unesco upon the very fine exhibits now appearing in Unesco House. We hope that ways and means can be found whereby these, or similar exhibits, can be sent to museums throughout the world, utilizing, as far as possible, the present museum museums through the medium of this organization.

By 
CHAUNCEY J. HAMLIN
President, International Council of Museums.

AN EDUCATIONAL WEAPON:

The Museum

THE stimulating and suggestive article by Mr. S. B. Williams, concerning the Unesco exhibits now in the main hall of Unesco House, Paris, emphasizes not only the value of such exhibits to the public generally, but also the educational value to those who may participate in their preparation.

There remains however one further question which Mr. Williams does not discuss in his article, and that is the means by which such exhibits can most effectively and most efficiently be presented to a wide public.

This value of such educational exhibits depends not only upon their attractiveness and the educational message which they present visually, but equally upon their presentation in such a place and in such a manner to make their appeal to the widest possible public.

Museums, organized as they are as popular educational institutions, designed to reach through their exhibits and educational programme masses of people both young and old, are amongst the most effective means for communicating educational information.

I think it is generally appreciated that there are very few population centres throughout the world, where museums are playing an active part in educational life, in which the combined annual attendance at the museums does not exceed the population of the city in which they are located.

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President, International Council of Museums.

Further, most museums, accustomed as they are to presenting exhibitions here, through their experience, competence to attract large numbers of visitors.

The International Council of Museums was organized to provide a suitable organization to further international cooperation among museums, and to be the coordinating and representative international body furthering museums interests.

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