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REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL ON THE  
ACTIVITIES OF THE ORGANIZATION

(March-November 1955)

(Text of the report presented orally on 9 November 1955)

Introduction

Once again I have the honour to present to you a summary report on the life of the Organization during the seven months since your last session. My present task is lightened by the fact that separate reports now before you cover some subjects, such as the execution of the aid and technical assistance programmes, the Unesco Institutes in the German Federal Republic, action in collaboration with the United Nations and other Specialized Agencies in the peaceful uses of atomic energy, and so on.

I appreciate the importance which the Executive Board attaches to this report in relation to the performance of one of its main constitutional functions, namely the supervision of the execution of the programme, and I have accordingly arranged that the text of my report shall be made immediately available to you.

I. RELATIONS WITH MEMBER STATES

- (1) I am happy to report that since your last session two States have joined the Organization: Paraguay on 20 June and Ethiopia on 1 July.
- (2) I have also received an application for membership, accompanied by the necessary declaration of acceptance of the aims and obligations of the Constitution, from the German Democratic Republic. In accordance with the terms of Unesco's agreement with the United Nations I have forwarded this application to the Secretary-General with the request that it be submitted to the Economic and Social Council.
- (3) On the other hand, I have to announce that on 5 April I received a communication from the Ambassador in Paris of the Union of South Africa informing me that his Government formally gave notice of its withdrawal from the Organization to take effect from 31 December 1956. This is in accordance with the amendment to the Constitution adopted in Montevideo giving any member the right to withdraw upon giving one clear year's notice. I have been in contact with the South African authorities in an attempt to find out the reasons for this decision and have been referred to a statement made in the South African House of Assembly on 5 April by the Minister of External Affairs, the Honourable Mr. E.H. Louw, to the effect that "having regard to the general criticism of the activities of the Organization

as revealed at the Montevideo session and also the interference in South Africa's racial problems by means of Unesco publications which are being advertised and distributed in the Union by the South African Institute of Race Relations, it was recently decided that the Union Government would withdraw from Unesco".

(4) A number of changes have occurred in the personnel of the permanent delegations accredited to Unesco by Member States. For Mexico, Dr. Ignacio Bernal was appointed delegate on 7 April while Miss Paula Alegria, who had been in temporary charge of the delegation until Dr. Bernal's arrival, was confirmed as deputy delegate. Dr. Alberto Jochamowitz became acting delegate of Peru on 22 March. Dr. Mohammed Hussein Al Yassin, of Iraq, who was formerly secretary of the National Commission of his country, took up office on 9 May as Cultural Attaché of the Iraqi Embassy in Paris and permanent delegate to Unesco. Following the appointment of Mr. Yukihiisa Tamura as Ambassador of Japan in Belgium, Mr. Akira Matsui was appointed on 17 May to succeed him as permanent delegate. The Government of Hungary announced on 30 June that it had nominated Mr. Kalman Ujlaki, first secretary at the Legation in Paris, as permanent delegate. Within one month of joining the Organization, Paraguay appointed on 18 July as its permanent delegate H.E. Mr. Ramon Caballero de Bedoya. Prince Norodom Norindeth took up his duties as Cambodia's representative to Unesco on 5 September with the rank of Minister, while Mr. Leon Pacheco was appointed to represent Costa Rica on 1 September. Mr. T.C. Barker, of the United Kingdom, has left Paris and was succeeded on 6 October by Mr. Richard Faber.

(5) The Secretariat has been favoured with visits from high authorities connected with Unesco affairs in several Member States. Thus, in July, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Minister of Education of India, visited Paris accompanied by Professor Humayun Kabir, Secretary of the Ministry of Education. In August Dr. Milton Eisenhower, former Chairman of the United States National Commission for Unesco, was here, followed a few days later by General Milton P. Baker, the then Chairman of the National Commission. In September we had the pleasure of welcoming Mr. Gabriel Betencourt Mejia, Minister of Education of Colombia and, a few days later, Mr. Ngueyen Duong Don, Minister of Education of Viet-Nam. In October, the Minister of Education of Eastern Nigeria paid us a visit, as did also General Phromyothi, Minister of Education of Thailand. Whenever possible I have arranged for these distinguished visitors to attend one of our regular meetings of directors of departments so as to make acquaintance with the senior staff and to explain to us the particular problems of their respective countries in relation to Unesco. We have found these meetings of great value.

(6) Despite heavy duties at headquarters, I have been able to continue my programme of visiting the Member States. I am fully convinced that the personal contacts I have been able to establish with the authorities in the Member States and the direct knowledge I have been able to acquire of what Member States need and expect from Unesco outweigh in importance the inconveniences caused by my absence. Since March I have visited 27 Member States, 18 of them for the first time since taking office as Director-General. I have thus visited 54 of the 74 Member States and I hope that by the time of the Delhi Conference next year I shall have been able to visit most of the remainder.

(7) In early May I visited Lebanon, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and Saudi-Arabia, accompanied by Mr. Malcolm Adiseshiah, Assistant Director-General, part of the time, and by Mr. Bammate of the Division of Relations with Member States. In Lebanon, where I stayed from 1 to 3 May and again on 6 May, I was received by the President of the Republic, the Prime Minister and the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Education and Information. I attended a meeting of the

National Commission, of which Mr. Fuad Ammoun is Chairman and our old friend in the Paris Secretariat, Mr. Camille Aboussouan, is Secretary, and had useful discussions on a number of programme matters with the authorities and the National Commission. I also had talks with the officers of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency regarding the joint Unesco-UNRWA educational programme for Arab refugees (to which I shall refer again later in this report). Throughout my visit I was guided and looked after by our two old friends, Mgr Maroun and Me. Charles Ammoun.

(8) I spent three days in Jordan from 3 to 6 May and met His Majesty King Hussein, the Prime Minister, the Minister of Education, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, the Secretary-General of the National Commission and other officials. In the course of a visit to Jerusalem I was able to visit various educational establishments, including the Rural Teachers' Training College at Beit Hanina, where a team of graduates from the Arab States Fundamental Education Centre of Sirs-el-Layyan are now at work.

(9) In Saudi-Arabia I was in Jeddah from 7 to 9 May and Riyadh from 10 to 12 May. I was received in audience by His Majesty King Saud and in talks with various of his ministers and officials, including Prince Fahd, Minister of Education, and the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, I was able to explore ways in which Unesco could be of assistance to Saudi-Arabia.

(10) In July I paid a short official visit to Belgium, accompanied by Mrs. Evans and by Mr. Henri Fast, Deputy Director of the Department of Mass Communication. In addition to Professor Jean Baugniet, Chairman of the Belgian National Commission, and Messrs. Frans Vandendorre and Robert Pierlet, of the National Commission Secretariat, I met the Prime Minister, Mr. Van Acker, and the Minister of Education, Mr. Léo Collard, attended a meeting of the National Commission, and visited the Universities of Brussels and Louvain. In the company of Baron Moens de Fernig, Commissioner-General for the World Fair to be held in Brussels in 1958, I visited the site of this exhibition.

(11) At the end of July I left for a one-month tour which took me to some of the Member States the furthest removed from Unesco headquarters. On my way out, after a brief stop in Egypt to discuss with the authorities questions concerning ASFEC, I spent four days in Afghanistan. I had the privilege of discussing Unesco affairs with His Majesty King Mohammed Zaher Shah, with the Foreign Minister, Prince Mohammed Naim Khan, who was also Acting Prime Minister, with the Minister of Education, Dr. Abdul Majid, and with other leading personalities in the country. I visited various projects where Unesco technical assistance experts have been playing an important rôle in educational development and discussed plans for making the assistance they give, as well as that to be provided under the regular programme of aid to Member States, more responsive to the particular needs of Afghanistan. Here, as in several other countries I visited, I was able to ensure that Unesco's experts were working in close collaboration with experts in the same field under bilateral aid programmes such as the United States Point IV Programme.

(12) From Afghanistan I went to India, where I spent a day and a half in New Delhi discussing arrangements for the ninth session of the General Conference with the authorities and having talks on a few major programme activities, in particular the preparations for the proposed research centre on the social effects of industrialization.

(13) The preparations in Delhi for the holding there of the General Conference are proceeding in the most satisfactory manner. The Indian authorities, in particular the Vice-President, Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, the Minister of Education, H.E. Maulana Azad, and Professor Humayun Kabir of the Ministry of Education are taking direct personal interest in the matter. Also, we have the essential and enthusiastic support of Mr. Swaram Singh, Minister of Housing, who is in charge of construction activities. Plans have been drawn up and construction begun for a special conference hall on King Edward Road. A secretariat building which will also contain offices for the delegations is being built about half a mile away and had already (in early August) reached the second floor. A new Government hostel is being built and it is planned to build one or more new commercial hotels.

(14) On my way south from Delhi I spent a day in Madras in order to visit our Chairman. I would like publicly to renew my thanks to him for seeing me and for the fine programme he arranged for my visit.

(15) From India I went to Ceylon (7-10 August). I talked with the Governor-General, the Prime Minister, the Minister of Education, and other authorities. I addressed a meeting of the National Commission and talked separately with several of its members on other occasions. In addition to visiting Colombo, the University city of Peradeniya and the ruins of Polonnaruwa, I also saw the joint fundamental education project of Unesco and the Government of Ceylon at Minneriya and made the acquaintance of the new Ceylonese director who had recently been appointed to take over from the Unesco expert who completed his assignment at the beginning of September. Our old friend, Colonel R.J.F. Mendis, was my constant and invaluable companion.

(16) My next step was Indonesia, which I had visited last year. Between 12 and 15 August I met the officials responsible for Unesco affairs and Unesco's own representatives at the Science Co-operation Office and in the Technical Assistance Mission, both in Djakarta and Bandung. Once again I was able in a short time to review the whole field of Unesco's activity in relation to the country, getting a clearer impression of what Indonesia expects from Unesco and some idea of how to make the assistance we are able to give more effective. Mr. Purnell, Chief of the Science Office, was absent on home leave, but I saw him in Australia a few days later.

(17) The furthest point of my journey was New Zealand, where I was scheduled to spend four days. To my great regret, the accidents of travel cut the visit in half; I was particularly sorry that the very full programme prepared for my visit by our New Zealand friends had to be curtailed. Nevertheless, in the short time remaining I was able to renew acquaintance with some old friends, in particular Dr. C.E. Beeby and Mr. A.F. Campbell, Secretary of the National Commission, and to meet the Governor-General, the Ministers of External Affairs and Education and address a meeting of the Unesco National Commission. I gave a talk on the radio and two press conferences. I dined also at Auckland with some members of the Commission who were unable to attend the meeting in Wellington. I particularly welcomed this opportunity of making direct contact with a country which has always been one of Unesco's staunchest supporters and also one of its frankest and most constructive critics. I believe I was able to dispel some misunderstandings and explain some of Unesco's problems.

(18) I might also say the same about New Zealand's neighbour Australia. I spent one day in Sydney on my way to New Zealand and six days in Canberra, Brisbane and Sydney between 21 and 27 August. In talks with the Governor-General, the Prime Minister, the Minister for External Affairs, Mr. W.J. Weeden, Director of the Commonwealth Office of Education, and many other persons, I had candid discussions of the policies of Unesco and the administrative performance of the Secretariat which should, I believe, lead to a better understanding of Unesco in Australia and of Australia in Unesco. As in New Zealand, I gave talks on the radio and met the press on various occasions, with a gratifying increase in public interest in Unesco. I also went to Brisbane to attend the meeting of the Australian Library Association, where I gave an address on "The Social Implications of Technical Change" and visited the University of Queensland.

(19) On my way back to Paris, I was unfortunately not able to visit Pakistan, but I did have a very useful conversation at the airport with Mr. Sharif and Dr. Imdad Husain, who were accompanied by some of the technical assistance staff in Pakistan.

(20) I spent two days in Austria from 20 to 22 September, meeting the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Education. I met with the National Commission and had other opportunities to admire the active and vigorous cultural life of Austria and to observe its eagerness to play an increasing part in international life. I gave an address to a large meeting called by the Austrian Commission for Unesco on "Problems of culture in the world today". I was guided throughout my visit by Dr. Hermann Zeissl, Chairman of the Austrian Commission for Unesco and a delegate to several sessions of the Unesco General Conference.

(21) At the invitation of the Soviet authorities, from 30 September to 6 October I visited the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. I was received by the Acting Foreign Minister and was entertained by the Minister of Culture, with whom I had a long talk. I also conferred with two Vice-Ministers of Education and the Secretary of the Academy of Sciences. I also visited Moscow University, the art galleries and principal libraries of Moscow and Leningrad. I was strongly impressed by the readiness to co-operate in Unesco's work which met me on all sides. Plans were discussed for the country's active participation in many particular phases of the current programme.

(22) During the month of October, between participating in meetings of the United Nations Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in New York and attending the Fifth National Conference of the United States National Commission at Cincinnati, I made brief visits to Mexico and seven Caribbean and Central American countries. A supplementary statement at the end of this report deals with the visit to these countries and the United States of America.

(23) I made a visit to the United Kingdom, on 28 and 29 June, when I had talks with the Minister of Education, the Rt. Hon. Sir David Eccles, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Rt. Hon. Alan Lennox-Boyd, in the company of Sir Ben Bowen Thomas and Sir Ronald Adam; participated in the dedication of a new building at Saltley Teachers' Training College, Birmingham, and addressed a public meeting on the programme of Unesco. I went several times to Switzerland to take part in meetings of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, and the Unesco-IBE Conference on Public Education; to attend the General Conference of the International Labour Organization; to be present at the laying of the foundation stone of the European Centre for Nuclear Research (CERN), and to take part in a conference for government officials organized by the American Friends Service Committee.

While in Belgium on my official visit I addressed the Assembly of World Brotherhood on the subject of the contribution that educators and social scientists can make to human relations. I returned again to Brussels in September to address the World Congress of Bibliography and Documentation. Also in September I attended the opening in Istanbul of the Conference of the International Universities Association.

(24) During the same period, the Assistant Directors-General have also travelled considerably on Unesco business. Thus Mr. Maheu has attended meetings in April in Strasbourg of the special committee of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe and in Rome of the Cultural Commission of the Inter-parliamentary Union. In both April and October he represented me at the meetings of the Preparatory Committee of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and accompanied me to the meetings of the Committee itself. He represented Unesco at the meetings of the Economic and Social Council in New York in May and in Geneva in July; and on the occasion of his visits to the United States of America in May and October he also had consultations with the American authorities and with the Pan American Union. Mr. Maheu represented me at the General Assembly of the German National Commission for Unesco at Munich on 26 October.

(25) Mr. Adiseshiah, besides attending meetings of the Technical Assistance Board in Geneva and in New York, visited a number of countries in the Middle East (Iraq, Lebanon, Syria and Turkey), for discussions in connexion with both the technical assistance programme and the regular programme of Unesco. In June he attended a meeting of Central American Ministers of Education in Guatemala. From July to September he visited Libya, the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Senegal, Argentina, Chile, Paraguay, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico and India. He also attended a regional meeting of heads of Unesco technical assistance missions at Djakarta, Indonesia. After attending the meetings of the Technical Assistance Board in New York in October he accompanied me to Cincinnati for the meetings of the United States National Commission and National Conference.

(26) In this account of contacts between Unesco and its Member States, I must not fail to mention the continuing cordial relations we continue to enjoy with the authorities of our host country, France. The consideration and generosity with which Unesco is treated by France will receive a solemn recognition in a few days' time when we exchange the instruments of ratification giving effect to the permanent Headquarters Agreement between France and Unesco, codifying Unesco's privileged position in France.

## II. RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

(27) There were two meetings of the Economic and Social Council, one in New York at the beginning of April and for a few days in May, the other in Geneva in July. At the latter the Council carried out its usual annual review of its own work and of that of the Specialized Agencies.

(28) The major decisions of the Council which are of interest to Unesco are set out in document 42 EX/28.

(29) In the field of human rights, the Council at its summer session debated a resolution urging the Specialized Agencies to continue to assist governments in furthering the effective observance of rights with which they are concerned. This echoes the observations of an ad hoc committee of the Board, which met in September 1953 and whose report was approved at the Board's 35th session, to the effect that many countries will be unable to carry through the extension of

free and compulsory primary education, "without large-scale and sustained international aid, technical and financial". There is another document before the Board on the proposal adopted at the Montevideo Conference for the establishment of an International Fund for Education, Science and Culture. At the summer session of the Economic and Social Council, it became evident that the major powers who would have to contribute the greater part of a United Nations Special Fund for Economic Development were not yet prepared to commit themselves, pending positive progress in the direction of world disarmament. The matter is to be further discussed at the current session of the General Assembly, but meanwhile I am happy to report to the Board that the inclusion of the development of primary education as a priority object of such financing, if it were approved, is now fully recognized, and that schools occupy a prominent place in all enumerations of the purposes the fund might serve when created.

(30) Still in the field of human rights, Unesco's work to promote the access of women to education has also received recognition by the Council, and the Secretariat will continue to furnish reports and studies to the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women.

(31) I should also mention the important work of the United Nations Social and Statistical Commissions on international definitions and measurements of standards and levels of living. We collaborated with the United Nations and the ILO in 1954 in the production of a report which is likely long to remain a basic document on the subject. The Council has expressed approval of this report and has urged States to pay close attention to the proposals it contains, with a view to developing the international study of standards of living with particular reference to the non-material factors with which Unesco is, by the very nature of its mission, particularly concerned.

(32) I must here report two important meetings of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination which, under the Chairmanship of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, brings together twice a year the executive heads of the Specialized Agencies. We met in Geneva in May, and again in New York last month. The ACC provides an opportunity for free and frank discussion of particular problems of common interest, and I believe these opportunities do much to eliminate the risk of disagreement and duplication between the various organizations concerned. Among important matters discussed this year by ACC was the co-ordination of the programmes of the various agencies in the vast new field of the development of nuclear energy.

(33) Important also is the network of inter-secretariat committees and working groups, most of which meet annually before or during the ECOSOC summer session, and carry out a review of the action in various important fields of the whole family of United Nations agencies. There is, for instance, an annual meeting of this type on international social programmes, through which we are all endeavouring, with a considerable measure of success, to knit our various programmes into a practical and concerted whole. Reporting to this body is, among others, a working group on community development - a new field in which all agencies are active and in regard to which there is obvious need for co-ordination of activities. Unesco's important contribution to community development which its fundamental education work represents, is here given full attention. I was happy to agree to a proposal made this summer at Geneva for a small inter-agency group to carry out an appraisal of the two Unesco fundamental education training and production centres (Patzcuaro and Sirs-el-Layyan); this appraisal has now begun, and I feel certain that the result will both be useful to us in the future management of the centres and valuable in making their purposes and achievements better known.

(34) These inter-secretariat gatherings have enabled us to play a leading rôle in the development of positive collaboration between members of the United Nations family. Increasingly, we are planning our future work in consultation with other organizations, and increasingly this is yielding dividends in the form of mutual support, concerted action and greater cohesion. It is particularly welcome to note that many concerns which are peculiarly Unesco's, such as the healthy development, through education, of the young into integrated individuals able to take their part in modern society, or again, the social and psychological problems which arise as a result of processes of industrialization and urbanization, receive willing recognition from agencies operating in other fields, thus adding significantly to Unesco's effectiveness.

(35) All this work receives the approval of ACC and ultimately of the Economic and Social Council. And this is reflected in a promising new approach in the Council's methods of discharging its responsibilities of co-ordination. The Council no longer examines the report of each Specialized Agency in isolation, issuing comments and recommendations on single items without attempting to relate them to a total appreciation. It now endeavours to view the economic and social work of the family of agencies as a whole and to bring into relief those major objectives which it considers deserving of priority treatment. The technique is still being worked out and will, I believe, yield increasingly fruitful results.

(36) In all this effort toward concerted action, to discuss our future plans with others and to act as a member of a team, we remain mindful of Unesco's particular responsibilities. We occasionally find it desirable to affirm our rights, and we do not shirk the issue when it arises. At the same time, I can confidently add that jurisdictional issues are few, and that the spirit of these consultations is completely in line with Mr. Hammarskjöld's own understanding of the relations between the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies - a free partnership harmonizing a great variety of actions aimed at certain common purposes.

(37) The more formal processes of consultation instituted by direction of the General Conference in 1950 have of course continued, and the Board has before it, as annexes to document 42 EX/8, comments received from various quarters about our tentative proposals for action in 1957-58. We shall be discussing these during the session, and I am glad to see representatives of the United Nations and of several agencies present here to elaborate if need be the views of their organizations. For material reasons, few of the non-governmental organizations are able to come to Paris to follow the work of the Board; but we took pains to consult them last September here at Headquarters, and members of the Board will no doubt note with appreciation that no less than 116 non-governmental organizations participated in the various working groups at which these consultations were conducted. Of course, these meetings are not our only contacts with the non-governmental organizations, many of whom are closely co-operating with the programme departments in carrying out particular projects.

(38) Members of the Board will see in document 42 EX/23 that we are continuing to collaborate actively with the Trusteeship Council and with the General Assembly's Committee on Non-Self-Governing Territories. Here again, Unesco has taken the lead in placing its experience and techniques at the service of organs of the United Nations, and there is ample evidence that our position is recognized and our contributions appreciated.



(39) We have maintained our good contacts and our co-operative arrangements with the Organization of American States. I regret to have to record here the recent death of the eminent and lovable Secretary-General of the Organization, Dr. Carlos Davila. Unesco and OAS continue to co-operate in the development of the Fundamental Education Centre at Patzcuaro, with the generous support of the Government of Mexico. We have recently discussed with OAS plans for the forthcoming Regional Conference on Free and Compulsory Primary Education, which is now scheduled for next April in Lima, Peru, and we are working together in many other ways.

(40) Similarly, with the Council of Europe our relations continue highly satisfactory. The Committee of Cultural Experts, which has among its members several old friends of Unesco, has within the past month studied a number of Unesco projects which have a European significance. Reciprocally, the Strasbourg organization has a number of activities in regard to which it leans heavily on our advice and experience, which we furnish most readily. A more recent development is the establishment of contacts with the parliamentary side of the Council, namely, the Consultative Assembly. One of the Assembly's commissions now receives an annual selective report from the Unesco Secretariat and pays close attention to those parts of our programme which have a bearing on the Council's own work.

### III. ORGANIZATION OF THE SECRETARIAT

(41) Before reporting on the progress made in the execution of the programme, I should like to mention briefly a few developments concerning the way in which the Secretariat is organized to do its work and also to inform you of a number of changes which have occurred in the personnel in the past months.

(42) As I informed the General Conference in Montevideo, I consider that the present structure of the Secretariat and the present division of responsibilities among the various units is basically satisfactory. However, I have remained conscious of the need for maintaining an overall approach by the Secretariat to each part of its work, bringing the competencies and skills of each discipline represented in the different departments to bear on each problem. To this end, to supplement and reinforce the constant co-ordinating effort exerted by myself and the Assistant Directors-General, I have further strengthened the existing machinery for inter-departmental consultation and co-ordination. Regular meetings have been held by the Directors of Departments and the Heads of Services and Bureaux, presided over by me or in my absence by one of the Assistant Directors-General, at which important developments are reported on and an opportunity given for discussion of policy matters. In addition, inter-departmental working parties are meeting from time to time on the following subjects: university education; adult education; the school curriculum; public information; and publications. Similar ad hoc groups have worked on the formulation of the proposals for major projects which are before you. Through this machinery the danger of over-compartmentalization in the Secretariat's work is largely avoided and we are also acquiring the experience we shall need to implement inter-disciplinary major projects.

(43) Many members of the Board will have learnt through the press of Mrs. Alva Myrdal's appointment as Swedish Minister to India, Burma and Ceylon. She left Unesco to take up her new appointment on 31 October. I am sure all members of the Board will join with me in wishing her all success and happiness in her new work. Mrs. Myrdal had been with Unesco for five years as Director of the Department of Social Sciences, having previously been Principal Director in the Department of Social Affairs of the United Nations. The mark she has left in the programme of Unesco will long remain evident.

Mr. Lionel Elvin, who joined Unesco a few months after Mrs. Myrdal, in 1950, as Director of the Department of Education, has been appointed to the Chair of Adult Education in the University of London, where his responsibilities will bring him into close touch with educational problems in the British Colonies. He will leave Unesco at the end of March to take up his new duties. Again, I know the Board will wish to join me in thanking him for the outstanding work he has done during his five years with Unesco and in wishing him success in his new post.

(44) Among other staff changes I wish to mention the following. In the Office of the Director-General, Mr. Jean Duchosal of Switzerland, whose appointment I announced to the Board at its last session as Head of the Division of Relations with Governments and National Commissions, resigned in May. The duties of this post were taken over again on a temporary basis by Mr. Jean Chevalier, who continues at the same time to fulfil his normal responsibilities in connexion with Unesco's publications. In the same division Mr. R. Naidu, who was formerly responsible for relations with the Asiatic countries, has been transferred to the Delhi Science Co-operation Office and replaced by Mr. T. Hirahara, formerly Assistant Chief of Section in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan. Mr. S. Sforza (Italy) has been appointed in the same division to a post carrying responsibility for relations with a number of European countries. Mr. Sforza comes to us from the Secretariat of the Council of Europe. In the Bureau of Programme and Budget, I have appointed as budget officer Mr. S. Svetlov who was the first staff member appointed from the Soviet Union.

(45) In the Regional Office for the Western Hemisphere at Havana, Mr. Oscar Vera (Chile) has been appointed to the post of education specialist. In the coming months he will be particularly concerned with the preparation of the Conference on Free and Compulsory Primary Education. Mr. Vera was formerly Director of the Department of Education of the Pedagogical Institute of the University of Chile.

(46) In the Department of Education, I have to announce the departure of Mr. I. Sagara (Japan) from the post of Head of the Primary Education Section, and of Mr. Charles Foster (United States of America) from that of Head of the Secondary Education Section, to which he had been appointed on a temporary basis. I hope to be able to fill these two vacancies soon. The post of Head of the Adult Education Section has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Sven-Arne Stahre (Sweden) formerly Director of Studies of the Swedish Workers' Educational Association, who is already associated with Unesco's work through his membership of the Advisory Committee for Adult Education. Mr. John Bowers (United Kingdom) has returned to Headquarters as Head of the Fundamental Education Division, after eighteen months in the field as Director of the Group Training Scheme for Fundamental Education in Mysore, India. Mr. Conrad Oppen (United Kingdom), who temporarily replaced him as Head of the division during his absence, has now gone to Ceylon on a technical assistance mission.

(47) Mr. Youssef El-Afifi, who served well for two years as Director of the Fundamental Education Centre at Sirs-el-Layyan, has been appointed to the staff of the Fundamental Education Division. His successor as Director of the Centre is Dr. Mohammed Said Kadri (Egypt), formerly Director-General of Public Affairs Administration in the Egyptian Ministry of Social Affairs. The post of Deputy Director of the Centre has been temporarily filled by the transfer from Headquarters of Mr. Abdussami Hurbli (Syria).

(48) In the Department of Natural Sciences I have set up a new division with responsibility for field operations, including the science co-operation offices

and the aid and technical assistance programmes. I have transferred into the post of head of this division Mr. Angel Establier (Spain), formerly Head of the Montevideo Science Co-operation Office. To succeed Mr. Establier at Montevideo, Dr. Juan Ibanez (Chile) has been appointed and has taken up his duties; he was formerly Dean of the Faculty of Chemistry of the National University of Chile. To succeed in Cairo Mr. William Purnell (Australia), who was transferred to Djakarta, I have appointed Mr. Jeffries Eyman (United States of America), formerly scientific adviser at the United States Embassy in Paris.

(49) Dr. Otto Klineberg (United States of America), who had been for two years Head of the Division of Applied Social Sciences in the Department of Social Sciences, left Unesco in September on the expiration of his leave of absence from Columbia University, where he occupies the Chair of Psychology. Mr. Radchenko of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has joined the Department as programme specialist.

(50) In the Department of Cultural Activities the only change I have to report is the resignation on account of ill-health of Dr. Pietro Gazzola (Italy) as specialist in the protection of monuments and sites, and the appointment of Mr. Giorgio Rosi (Italy), who formerly occupied this post.

(51) The two Deputy Directors in the Department of Mass Communication, of whose appointment I informed the Board at its last session, have taken up their duties. They are Mr. Henri Fast (Belgium) formerly Assistant Director of the Press and Publications Division of the United Nations, who has been appointed senior deputy with special responsibility for the Department's programme activities; and Mr. William Frye (United States of America), formerly Director of the Information Service of the Department of Defense in Washington, and European correspondent of the National Broadcasting Company, who will be responsible for public information work. In the same department, Mr. Walter Steigner (German Federal Republic), has been appointed Head of the Radio Division; Mr. Steigner was formerly Chief of the Political Department of the Nordwestdeutscher Rundfunk.

(52) In the Technical Assistance Department, Mrs. Rowena Rommel (United States of America) has resigned, and has been succeeded as Head of the Programme Operations Division by Mr. Harry Dawes (United Kingdom), who in turn has been succeeded as Head of the Administration Division by Mr. Gentil Netto (Brazil).

(53) Mr. Bozidar Aleksander (Yugoslavia) has joined Unesco as Deputy Head of the Bureau of Personnel and Management; he has been transferred from the United Nations, where he was Deputy Director of the Trusteeship Division. The Bureau of Personnel and Management has also been strengthened by the loan from the United Nations of Mr. A. Shabbaz (Switzerland), to act as Head of the Division of Appointments and Recruitment.

IV. PROGRAMME ACTIVITIESEducation

(54) I turn now to important items of progress made in executing the programme.

(55) In general I shall have little to say of clearing house activities, but in the Department of Education I would like to note that two missions were carried out by members of the Clearing House staff to assist in the establishment of similar clearing houses, the one national, in India where a staff member assisted the Central Institute of Education for several months, the other regional, at the headquarters of the Caribbean Commission.

(56) The large volume "World Survey of Education" has been issued. The material for it was collected by the Secretariat with the assistance of educational authorities in the Member States. This is the first complete description of the situation of education throughout the world. The periodical "Fundamental and Adult Education" which is issued in English and French editions now appears also in Arabic, Indonesian and Spanish regional adaptations.

(57) The XVIIIth International Conference on Public Education convened jointly by the International Bureau of Education and Unesco was held in Geneva from 4 to 12 July, delegates being present from 65 countries. The discussions on the financing of education and the teaching of plastic arts led to the adoption of two recommendations (Nos. 40 and 41) which have been brought to the attention of governments for implementation. At the same time the follow-up of the recommendations adopted at the previous year's conference continues and a publication on the training and status of secondary school teachers is being prepared on the basis of reports submitted to the conference.

(58) An important step forward was made in Unesco's work concerning education and child development on 25 August, when the International Institute for Child Development was opened in Bangkok. This centre, set up by the Government of Thailand with the assistance of Unesco, is intended to combine the advanced training of teachers with fundamental and applied research, both being closely related to the study of a particular culture. Unesco is contributing the services of Professor E. Boesch, of Switzerland, as Director of the Institute.

(59) In accordance with the decision taken by the Executive Board at its 41st session regarding the proposed conference on vocational and technical education, I approached all the Arab Member States to see if one of them was willing to call and organize such a conference with assistance from Unesco and possibly also from the International Labour Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization. Several countries expressed interest, but I understand that it has now been decided by common consent among the countries concerned that it should be held in Egypt.

(60) Under the project "Teaching about the United Nations" a seminar was organized by the World Federation of United Nations Associations under contract with Unesco and held at Heidelberg from 17 to 28 October. Some 60 teachers from German-speaking countries of Europe attended this, the latest of a series of such seminars held by WFUNA with Unesco's assistance.

(61) The programme of experimental activities in education for international understanding continues to make satisfactory progress - 57 schools in 20 countries in all the continents are now participating and much valuable material has been received from these schools in the form of reports. This information has been communicated to Member States (document ED/141) and study tours have been arranged to enable fellowship-holders from fourteen countries to study these experiments in action and to visit the headquarters of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies.

(62) Our two projects of emergency educational assistance are also developing to the point where they constitute a major operation of international solidarity in the educational field. Regarding the programme of assistance to Palestine refugees, the Board at its 41st session approved the principle that Unesco should undertake responsibility for providing the educational directing staff. Negotiations have been carried on with the Director of UNRWA concerning the implementation of this decision, as a result of which nine additional posts have been established and recruitment for them is proceeding actively. The twelve posts thus provided by Unesco, at a cost to be borne by Unesco's budget of \$178,000 for the two-year period 1955-56, are still inadequate to satisfy the principle we have adopted. The Director of UNRWA has therefore proposed that Unesco should recruit and appoint as soon as possible all the directing staff required and that any expenditure thus incurred in excess of Unesco's current budgetary provision would be refunded to Unesco by UNRWA. The Executive Board's approval of the financial consequences of this arrangement, amounting in technical terms to the acceptance of a gift from UNRWA and its appropriation to the relevant budgetary line, is recommended in document 42 EX/33 on budgetary transfers. Our co-operation with UNRWA represents a highly successful operation to relieve a situation of distress and also a fine example of collaboration between two United Nations agencies, each contributing to the joint effort what is most suited to its own competence and resources. I cannot express too highly my appreciation of the co-operative spirit shown by Mr. Henry Labouisse, Director of UNRWA, and his staff.

(63) With regard to assistance to Korea, a plan for the establishment of a national fundamental education and training centre which had been drawn up by the specialist provided by Unesco, Mr. Howard Hayden, has been approved by the Korean Government and by the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency. This centre will give a ten-month training course to 48 men students and 12 women students, divided into two classes, graduate and non-graduate. The students will bear their own maintenance expenses, possibly with the aid of government grants. The centre will have adequate premises for classes and for the accommodation of the students and faculty and will be equipped with a library, including films and filmstrips, with film projectors and materials for the production of audio-visual aids and with tools and home economics equipment. It is expected to be located on the campus of Suwon Agricultural College, 20 miles south of Seoul. In addition to the Director, the staff will consist of four international lecturers on fundamental education, agriculture, home economics and the production of audio-visual aids. Of these, Unesco is to provide the fundamental education expert

(64) I attended a few days ago at Patzcuaro the graduation ceremonies of the fourth course of students of CREFAL, consisting of 56 students from 9 countries. Meanwhile the fifth course of 64 students from 12 countries began its work in April. I am impressed by the apparently mature stage reached by this project.

The time has thus arrived for a comprehensive review of its actual and increasing potential contribution to the life of the Member States served, of the possibility of improving the content of the courses given, etc. We shall proceed by degrees with this study, but I wish to record here my strong feeling of satisfaction with what goes on in this important centre.

(65) At Sirs-el-Layyan the third course of 43 students from Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Saudi-Arabia and from UNRWA completed their studies and the fourth course opened in October. I have not visited ASFEC since January, but my impression then was the same as that of Mr. Elvin in July, that here again Unesco has a project in which it can take much pride.

(66) In adult education the most important event has been the meeting held at Unesco House from 29 August to 2 September of the Advisory Committee on Adult Education. Among its recommendations perhaps the most important concerns criteria for the granting of aid by Unesco to seminars and training courses organized by non-governmental organizations for adult and workers' education. The granting of such aid is a major element of our programme in this field, as demonstrated by the fact that this year eight seminars organized by non-governmental organizations in Austria, Germany, Switzerland, Ceylon, Thailand, France, the Gold Coast and French Togoland were given financial and technical help by Unesco. The Secretariat also participated in a seminar on workers' education jointly organized by the National Commissions of Denmark, Norway and Sweden. The Advisory Committee will meet again early next year to advise on the relevant sections of the proposed programme and budget for 1957-58.

(67) A major development in youth work has been the establishment of a system of Associated Youth Enterprises. These undertakings, nominated by National Commissions or by international youth organizations, will be associated with Unesco and assisted in similar fashion to the Associated Enterprises in Fundamental Education. Already 37 activities have been recommended to me for adoption, as the result of letters sent to National Commissions and the organizations concerned. The examination of these recommendations was one of the principal tasks of the first meeting of the Advisory Committee on Youth Work which met from 31 October to 5 November. This committee brings together specialists concerned with youth work in a number of Member States and persons chosen from the leading non-governmental organizations active in this field. The results of its first meeting are now under study but I can state now that they are very satisfying.

#### Natural Sciences

(68) Some of the most significant developments have of course been the various international discussions of the problems of the peaceful uses of atomic energy, which are fully reported on in document 42 EX/16 and addenda.

(69) I should like to give three illustrations of the results of Unesco's policy of assisting existing international scientific organizations. The first is the adoption of a new international anatomical nomenclature, due to the efforts of the Council of International Organizations of Medical Sciences. Secondly, the International Council of Scientific Unions at its 7th General Assembly held in Oslo from 9 to 12 August decided to admit two new unions to membership, the International Union of Physiological Sciences and the International Union of

Biochemistry, thereby increasing still further its already wide representative character as the meeting place and co-ordinating centre for scientists of many different specializations. Thirdly, preparations for the International Geophysical Year, which Unesco is assisting by means of subventions, are proceeding well.

(70) A special effort has been made to assist in the problem of developing modern scientific terminology in Arabic and an expert, Dr. R.W. Jumpelt, of the German Federal Republic, was sent to Cairo as adviser to the second Arabic Science Congress and to aid the Egyptian Government in this field.

(71) The programme of assistance to scientific research in general has been marked by two important meetings held in Italy. At Milan from 15 to 19 April there was held the first meeting of Directors of National Research Centres at which were represented 23 out of the 28 Member States where such centres exist. The purpose of the meeting was to exchange information on the purposes and functioning of these centres, with a view to assisting both in strengthening existing centres and encouraging their creation where they do not exist. The report has been circulated to Member States. The second meeting, held a few days later at Pallanza on the Lago Maggiore, was the second session of the International Advisory Committee on Research in the Natural Sciences programme of Unesco. This committee made a number of useful recommendations on the execution of the programme of the Department; its report (document NS/126) has been circulated to Member States. On the committee's recommendation I have consulted the Governments of Brazil, India, Italy, Sweden and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics regarding the appointment of members to the committee to replace outgoing members.

(72) In the field of research the Board will learn with satisfaction that the convention establishing a European Organization for Nuclear Research has now been ratified by all 12 of the signatory powers. I had the pleasure of attending in June the laying of the cornerstone of the centre's premises outside Geneva.

(73) The Advisory Committee for Arid Zone Research held its ninth session at the University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona, on 23 and 24 April and at the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology, Socorro, New Mexico, on 5 May under the chairmanship of Dr. B.T. Dickson of Australia. The meeting was held in conjunction with an International Arid Lands Symposium organized by the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Progress made in the implementation of the programme over the last four years was reviewed and recommendations made regarding its continuation; in particular the committee recommended a closer association of Unesco's educational programme with the work relative to land and water utilization in arid zones. It also gave further consideration to the location of the planned integrated surveys for development.

(74) The activities concerning oceanographic and marine biological research, begun this year as a parallel to the arid zone programme, have got off to a good start. Unesco participated in the International Conference on Conservation of the Living Resources of the Sea organized by the United Nations at the headquarters of FAO in Rome from 18 April to 10 May. Immediately following this conference Unesco called, also in Rome, a preparatory meeting of experts to advise on the constitution of an Advisory Committee similar to that for the Arid Zone. As a result of this meeting, draft statutes of such a committee are before you for

approval at the present session. Meanwhile, the Japanese Government invited Unesco to hold in Tokyo an Interim Advisory Committee meeting, which took place on 24 and 25 October and was grouped with two other meetings, one of representatives of marine science institutes in the Indo-Pacific region, and a symposium on physical oceanography. Similar meetings have been held in the Latin American region, organized by the Montevideo Science Co-operation Office at Sao Paulo, Brazil, namely a training course on the methodology of marine biological research, a symposium on plankton, and a meeting of representatives of Latin American marine biological laboratories. Activities in this field have thus been got under way in the two regions where the problem of exploration and utilization of the resources of the sea is most acutely felt.

(75) Turning now to the teaching and dissemination of science, the second principal element of Unesco's natural sciences programme, members of the Board will have learnt already that the Kalinga Prize for work in the popularization of science has been awarded for 1955 to Dr. August Pi Suñer, Spanish physiologist and Director of the Institute of Experimental Medicine at the University of Caracas, Venezuela, and author of many works intended to bring science within the grasp of the layman. The ceremony of award of the prize will take place on 14 December in Paris.

(76) From 17 to 22 October a series of meetings and other activities were organized in Madrid, by invitation of the Spanish Government, on the public understanding of science. Grouped around a meeting of experts attended by 25 specialists from 15 countries were a number of activities designed to interest directly the general public, such as public lectures on scientific subjects, the screening of science films, an exhibition of Unesco publications and the display of one of Unesco's travelling scientific exhibitions, "Man Measures the World".

(77) These travelling exhibitions have continued to arouse considerable interest wherever they have been shown. The exhibitions on "New Materials" and "The Atom" have been shown in various provincial towns of Argentina. That on "The Construction of School Laboratory Equipment" was shown in Cairo during the Arab Science Congress. Preparation of a new exhibition on "Transformations of Energy" is actively proceeding.

(78) With regard to the teaching of science, the second portfolio of workshop designs for the construction of scientific equipment has been issued and a manual for the production by teachers and students themselves of simple improvised equipment is in preparation. The first number of a science teaching newsletter to be issued quarterly has been distributed.

#### Social Sciences

(79) In the social sciences, as in the natural sciences, a very important part of our work consists of assisting and stimulating the activity of non-governmental organizations. The International Social Sciences Council set up by Unesco four years ago, held its second General Assembly from 27 to 29 June, when it discussed both its own future programme of work and selected problems on which its advice had been sought by Unesco. The Council shows encouraging progress in establishing itself as an international gathering point such as the International Council of Scientific Unions constitutes in the natural sciences. The International Economic Association, with Unesco's assistance, held its first advanced refresher



course for teachers of economics at Poona, India, in June and July, and also held a valuable and successful round table on international migration in September at Kitzbühl, Austria. The International Political Science Association held its third World Congress in Stockholm from 18 to 30 August; among the 330 participants from 35 countries figured for the first time delegates from the Soviet Union, Hungary and Poland. Among the very considerable number of other non-governmental meetings held since March which Unesco has assisted or at which it has been represented, I should mention also the round table on the teaching of criminology organized by the International Institute of Criminology in London during their International Congress in September, which made a direct contribution to the study being prepared by Unesco in the series on the teaching of the social sciences.

(80) The Department's publications programme has progressed with the issuing of two further numbers of the International Social Science Bulletin, devoted respectively to "Social Science and Action in Australia" and "Evaluation Techniques in the Social Sciences"; the "International Bibliography of Economics", companion volume to the "International Bibliography of Political Science", Volume II of which also appeared in July; and several other studies, including that on the attitudes of youth in post-war Japan undertaken in 1951 and published by Heinemann of London jointly with Unesco, under the title "Without the Chrysanthemum and the Sword", and a study on the "Political Role of Women" prepared for Unesco by Maurice Duverger. The report on the regional round table on the teaching of social sciences held last year in San José, Costa Rica, has been published in Spanish by the University of Havana. Furthermore, the Social Sciences Clearing House published the first three issues of its "Reports and Papers in the Social Sciences"; they are entitled: "Survey on the ways in which States interpret their international obligations"; by Paul Guggenheim (Switzerland), "Mission on the Teaching of the Social Sciences in Pakistan", by André Bertrand (France), and "Research Councils in the Social Sciences" (Secretariat).

(81) As regards the collection and publication of statistics, the first number of a periodical publication, entitled "Current school enrolment statistics" has been issued, giving the latest enrolment figures at each level of education for 201 countries and territories. A special report on "Public expenditure for education" was published and presented at the Unesco-IBE Conference on Public Education this year. Relating to the improvement of international comparability of statistics, a draft manual on educational statistics has been prepared for circulation to Member States, based upon the work of the Expert Committee on Standardization of Educational Statistics (Paris, 1951). Suggestions for uniform definitions and classifications in the fields of library and book production statistics have been prepared with the co-operation of the International Federation of Library Associations. The Secretariat has participated at various statistical conferences, both regional and international, in the interest of improving educational statistics in particular, and statistical education in general, in the participating countries.

(82) In the Applied Social Sciences, the most important event since March (apart from the preparatory meeting held in Delhi for the establishment of a Social Science Research Centre for South Asia on the Social Implications of Industrialization, on which a separate report is submitted to you in 42 EX/18) was the meeting of experts held at Headquarters from 31 May to 3 June on the improvement of information about foreign countries. This meeting prepared plans for future

work and research by Unesco in this important subject, which is closely related to the study carried on under resolution IV.1.7.31 of international cultural relations and the meeting to be held next month of Directors of National Cultural Relations Services and which promises to be of considerable significance. The related study of common ideas regarding foreign countries is being planned in consultation with the International Union of Scientific Psychology with which a contract will be concluded for this purpose. Regarding the Peaceful Co-operation project, the International Economic Association at Kitzbühl (Austria), the International Political Science Association at Stockholm and the International Association of Legal Science at Istanbul have held meetings and submitted lists of topics from the angle of their own discipline, which could be used for the planning of the further work in co-operation with Unesco.

(83) Another important meeting was held from 19 to 23 September on teaching about racial problems. Experts from eight countries gave their views on a basic handbook of facts about race for teachers and suggestions about ways in which these facts may be introduced into the ordinary subjects of the school curriculum such as history, geography, biology or religious instruction. They also recommended that this handbook should be made the centre of "a wide and vigorous educational campaign in most important countries of the world" which, to quote again the experts' own words, should be aimed not "against racial discrimination but towards racial tolerance". The manuscript of the handbook is expected to be completed in 1956.

(84) The pilot project concerning women's political rights and political education has been the subject of correspondence with Burma, Indonesia and the Philippines, which have been invited to participate in a threefold project: a detailed field survey in selected communities of the rôle now played by women in local affairs; an intensive educational campaign in training for citizenship, with the participation of teachers, political parties and non-governmental organizations; and an analysis of the results obtained by this campaign.

(85) The meeting of experts scheduled to be held late this year on the cultural integration of immigrants has been postponed until next April. The Government of Venezuela has offered its hospitality for the meeting to be held in Caracas.

(86) The work begun in 1954 regarding the evaluation by social science methods of international action programmes has begun to show concrete results. Following a meeting held last year under the joint sponsorship of Unesco and the United Nations Technical Assistance Board, a manual has been prepared on the "Criteria and Techniques for the Evaluation of Technical Assistance for Economic Development" which should be of considerable value not only to Unesco but also to other agencies engaged in technical assistance activities in assessing to what extent these activities have been successful in attaining their prescribed objectives. The special consultant engaged by Unesco in this field, Professor George Ferguson, of McGill University, Montreal, participated in the work of a working group on evaluation set up by the Technical Assistance Committee to carry out a pilot review of technical assistance activities and the fellowship programme in six selected countries. The draft report has now been submitted to the six governments concerned for comment.

(87) In connexion with these activities in the field of applied social sciences, the following publications have been issued:

THE THIRD REICH Under the auspices of CIPSH, with the assistance of Unesco, 27 personalities in different countries contributed to this volume, the three parts being edited by Professors Vermeil, Baumont and Fried. published by Weidenfeld & Nicolson Ltd., London.

GESPRACHE MIT DER DEUTSCHEN JUGEND by K. Pipping  
published by Ejnar Munksgaard Forlag,  
Copenhagen.

VIENNE SUR LE RHONE by Pierre Clément and Nelly Xydias  
published by Armand Colin, Paris.

NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND  
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION by Roger Grégoire  
published by the International Institute  
of Administrative Sciences, Brussels.

FLIGHT AND RESETTLEMENT by H.M.B. Murphy and others,  
published by Unesco.

POSITIVE CONTRIBUTION  
BY IMMIGRANTS by Oscar Handlin and others,  
published by Unesco.

CONTACTS DE CIVILISATIONS  
EN MARTINIQUE ET EN  
GUADELOUPE by Michel Leiris  
published by Unesco.

## Cultural Activities

(88) Meetings of non-governmental organizations in the field of cultural activities in the past seven months have been particularly numerous and, I am glad to say, many of these meetings have been successful. The sixth International Congress of the International Theatre Institute, held at Dubrovnik (Yugoslavia) from 25 to 29 June, saw the elaboration of a project long cherished by the International Theatre Institute, namely the establishment of a permanent international theatre where it would be possible to compare and appreciate the theatrical traditions and experiments of each country as its national companies come in turn to give performances. The co-operation of the French Government and the City of Paris would render possible the permanent establishment of the "Théâtre des Nations" in the Théâtre Sarah-Bernhardt in Paris.

(89) A similar decision was taken in the field of music by the International Music Council when it met from 23 to 27 May in Paris. The representatives of a dozen broadcasting organizations in Europe, Asia and America adopted plans for a programme of 57 concerts consisting of works of contemporary composers, to be given in 11 countries under the title: "Tribune internationale des compositeurs". Certain selected items will be heard simultaneously over all the participating networks.

(90) The International Music Council also held a regional conference for South-East Asia at Manila (Philippines) at the end of August on the theme "Understanding our neighbours through music". This was the first activity of a regional council founded in South-East Asia under the auspices of the International Council and illustrative of its efforts to broaden its geographical scope.

(91) A Liaison Committee of representatives of international organizations in the fields of arts and letters was convened by the Director-General and held its first session at Unesco House from 10 to 12 October. This liaison committee made an overall review of the programmes of these organizations and studied ways of co-ordinating their activities and of expanding their geographical scope.

(92) The International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies held its General Assembly in Unesco House from 23 to 29 September, and approved its programme and budget for 1957-58. Among other decisions taken, I want to mention the revision of the statutes, which will enable the Council to hold its General Assembly every two years, while its Bureau will look after current matters in the meantime, the Standing Committee being abolished. This reform will make the governing organs of CIPSH both more representative and more effective, and will ensure closer co-ordination with Unesco. The General Assembly also elected a new Bureau, with Professor Carsten Hoeg, of Denmark, as President.

(93) A new feature of CIPSH's operation deserves a mention. To ensure the co-operation of scholars in those countries in which it has not been possible as yet to organize national committees of the various specialized disciplines for affiliation with one or the other of the CIPSH Federations, it has been decided that National Committees for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies might be formed, and be directly related to CIPSH. Such National Committees for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies have already been established in Iran and in Uruguay.

(94) Among the meetings of the constituent Federations of CIPSH, I should like to mention the General Assembly of the International Academic Union, held in Brussels from 13 to 17 June, and several large congresses in the field of humanistic studies, held with the help of Unesco. The International Congress on the History of Religions, held in Rome from 17 to 23 April, was attended by 450 delegates, including scholars from several Asian countries. The Xth International Congress of Historical Sciences took place in Rome from 4 to 11 September: 2,000 delegates participated, among whom were large and active delegations from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and countries of Eastern Europe. With the assistance of Unesco, the International Congress on the History of Art, held in Venice from 12 to 18 September, devoted a special session in Vicenza to the commemoration of the work of the great Italian architect Palladis. I am pleased to report that Mr. Veronese took part in this celebration. Finally, the International Institute for Philosophy held a symposium in Athens in April on "Dialogue and Dialectic", with the participation of European, American and Asian philosophers.

(95) The interest in a closer interchange among cultures of the different regions of the world is apparent in the efforts made by CIPSH, at the request of Unesco, to study the possibilities of extending the teaching of the classical humanities with particular reference to increasing exchanges between East and West. As a result of a series of consultations, CIPSH held a meeting of experts in June, under contract from Unesco, to draw specific conclusions and formulate recommendations on this important question.

(96) Another welcome development is the conclusion of arrangements for the production of an Arabic edition of *Diogenes*, the quarterly review edited by CIPSH. This edition, issued by the Librairie Misr, in Cairo, will be issued parallel to the other editions already printed in five widely used languages.

(97) I am happy to report that the Universal Copyright Convention, prepared by Unesco and adopted by an intergovernmental conference in Geneva in September 1952 came into force on 16 September 1955, following the ratification deposited three months earlier by the Principality of Monaco. Since that date further ratifications have been deposited by the Holy See (5 July), Luxembourg (15 July), the Philippines (19 August) and France (14 October), bringing the total number of ratification or accessions to 16. In accordance with the provisions of the Convention I shall be convening a meeting in 1956 of the Intergovernmental Committee charged with responsibilities in connexion with the application of the Convention. In the meantime I called another meeting of the Interim Copyright Committee held at Unesco House from 17 to 21 October. The Committee made recommendations concerning the organization of the Intergovernmental Committee and the future activities of the Secretariat in the field of Copyright. The Committee also made recommendations relating to several problems of international copyright especially the question of the rights neighbouring on copyright concerning the study of the international protection of artists, record manufacturers and radio and television broadcasters.

(98) I turn now to the programme of international studies and discussions in the field of philosophy and the humanities. The study planned on the rôle of the humanities in contemporary culture has been begun by the drafting of a basic document in consultation with the competent non-governmental organizations; this document has been communicated to those non-governmental organizations who have been entrusted by Unesco with the task of organizing enquiries and of publishing essays and discussions in various cultural periodicals; negotiations have also been initiated with the *Rencontres de Genève*, who will probably devote their 1956

session to the consideration of this problem. As for the study of the rôle of the classical humanities in systems of education, a basic document has been prepared by the Department of Cultural Activities in consultation with the Department of Education, and circulated to a number of National Commissions, to enable them to undertake enquiries and consultations at the national level, as a first stage of this study.

(99) The project for study of traditional cultures in communities of South-East Asia with a view to preventing their disappearance as a result of the progress of industrialization and growing western influences has been planned in the light of missions to the region by Dr. H.W. Schneider, Head of the Philosophy and Humanistic Studies Division and Dr. P.N. Kirpal, Deputy Director of the Department of Cultural Activities. The project, which is being executed in co-ordination with the Departments of Education and Social Sciences, now falls into three parts: a study of the relation of traditional arts and crafts to village development; a study of the state of traditional culture in urban communities which have felt the impact of industrialization and of the need in such communities for cultural centres and other institutions in which the new elements introduced into the community life can be harmoniously related to the traditional cultures; and thirdly, special studies to identify the particular problems and fields in which Unesco might be able to provide aid. Contracts have been made for the preparation of these studies, in Pakistan, India, Ceylon, Burma, and Indonesia, and plans have been made for the holding next month of seminars and conferences on the situation of traditional cultures in urban university communities in eleven centres viz. : Karachi, Dacca, Lahore, Madras, Calcutta, Delhi, Jodhpur, Jogjakarta, Kathmandu, Peradeniya and Rangoon.

(100) The tenth session of the yearly Rencontres Internationales de Genève took place from 7 to 17 September with the help of Unesco. The theme for lectures and discussions concerned the impact of the media of mass communication on cultural life.

(101) The project for the organization of round-table discussions among cultural leaders on the cultural and moral relations among the peoples of different regions of the world has been considerably advanced by the United States National Commission's agreement to act as host to a group of cultural leaders from South-East Asia who will visit the United States of America in April and May of next year. They will meet small groups of American leaders in five major cities and centres of Asian studies, in order to discuss cultural problems of common interest to Asia and America; and they will hold several public forums which will be broadcast.

(102) I should also like to mention the volume commemorating the centenary of the death of the Polish poet Adam Mickiewicz, prepared in compliance with resolution 4.423 and issued in October, which I trust Board members have seen. This illustrated volume is composed, not only of a series of essays devoted to Mickiewicz by writers of different countries, but also of extracts from the works of the great poet, often out of print in their English or French translations, and which are thus presented to a large public.

(103) The International Convention and Protocol for the Protection of Cultural Property in the event of Armed Conflict, adopted last year at The Hague, received its first ratification, that of Egypt, on 17 August 1955, and the ratification of the Union of Burma in September. Five ratifications are needed before the convention comes into force.

(104) A separate report is before you on the proposed international centre for the preservation and restoration of monuments and museum objects (documents 41 EX/11 and 42 EX/19). The other centre provided for in the field of preservation of works of art, the centre of photographic documentation on Egyptian antiquities, has come into being. As a result of a preliminary survey and negotiations with the Egyptian authorities conducted by the special consultant I appointed for this purpose, Mrs. Desroches-Noblecourt, a contract was signed with the Egyptian Government on 7 May. The Government has voted a budget of 45,000 Egyptian pounds for the running of the centre and has housed it in provisional premises while a permanent building is being constructed. One of the first tasks of the centre has been the organization of a mission of experts to survey the site in Upper Nubia where a series of temples are threatened with submersion under the waters of a large dam now being constructed. The recording of these treasures is thus a task of great urgency and this first mission will prepare the way for others to follow in 1956 to complete the photographic and scientific documentation of the site before it is lost under the waters.

(105) I am glad to report that the project concerning the production of reading material for new literates has now made considerable progress after a slow start earlier this year. An inter-departmental committee of the Secretariat comprising representatives of programme Departments is responsible for implementing this project. Mr. P.N. Kirpal visited the four countries of South Asia (Pakistan, India, Ceylon and Burma) where activities will be concentrated during 1955-56. Consequently a number of proposals for surveys, studies, experimental activities, assistance to production programmes, and provision of training facilities have been approved by me. Arrangements for a regional meeting of experts early in 1956 in a Member State in South Asia are in progress.

(106) The seventh edition of Index Translationum is now at the printers and is expected to come from the press at the end of the year. It lists some 22,000 translations published in 49 countries. Three new works have appeared in the Unesco Collection of Representative Works: in the Persian series, the Danesh-Nameh or "Book of Science" of Avicenna, in a French translation; in the Arabic series the Tahafut-al-Tahafut or "Incoherence of the Incoherence" by Averroes, and in the Japanese series, an Anthology of Japanese Literature until 1868, in English. Contracts have been signed for a number of other translations, one in the Latin-American series, one in the Italian series, three in the Persian series, six in the Indian two in the Japanese and two in the Chinese series, and two in the series of contemporary works.

(107) The volume Music in Education prepared following the Conference on this subject held in Brussels in 1953 has been issued in English and French, and had an immediate success. In three months the first edition was completely sold out.

(108) As for the visual arts, one new volume has appeared in the series of Albums of Reproductions of Works of Art, devoted to medieval frescoes in Yugoslavia. A volume on the medieval paintings in Norway is to appear during November. Other albums have been prepared on ancient Persian miniatures in Iran, romanesque paintings of Spain and ancient frescoes in Ceylon and Japan. These are to be published within the next twelve months. The travelling exhibition of reproductions of Chinese art entitled "Two Thousand Years of Chinese Painting", the inauguration of which I attended at the Musée Cernuschi in Paris on 2 April and at the Belias Artes in Havana on 18 October, has been enthusiastically welcomed. Twenty-one sets of this exhibition are in circulation in 20 different countries and a further 20 countries are on the waiting list. I may add that one result of the

interest created by Unesco's travelling exhibitions of reproductions has been the decision of the Lebanese Government to set up a permanent museum of colour reproductions in Beirut. We have been able to assist in this venture by sending a member of the Secretariat to Lebanon and by supplying a number of reproductions free of charge.

(109) I come finally to the Libraries Division, where the most important event has been the International Congress of Librarians and Documentation Centres held in Brussels from 12 to 18 September with the extremely generous support and assistance of the Belgian Ministry of Education. This congress, on the theme "The rôle of libraries and documentation centres in the world today", was organized by a joint committee representing the three main non-governmental organizations in the field, the International Federation of Library Associations, the International Federation for Documentation and the International Association of Music Libraries. It received assistance from Unesco in the form of subventions. I had the honour of addressing the opening meeting on 12 September, which was attended by some 1,500 librarians and documentalists from 44 countries. Mr. Pierre Bourgeois (Switzerland), President of IFLA, was elected President of the Congress and Dr. Alexander King (United Kingdom), President of FID, Vice-President. Apart from separate special conferences of the three participating organizations and general sessions dealing with organizational matters such as the foundation of two new non-governmental organizations for agricultural librarians and medical librarians which are to be affiliated with both IFLA and FID, a multiplicity of specialized technical working groups provided the opportunity for extremely valuable pooling of experience and exchange of information on a practically world-wide scale.

(110) Previously the third session of Unesco's International Advisory Committee on Bibliography had been held in Paris from 13 to 17 June under the chairmanship of Mr. Julien Cain. In a very successful session the Committee carried out its function of reviewing Unesco's bibliographical programme.

(111) Under the heading development of public libraries, a seminar was held in Delhi from 6 to 26 October at the headquarters of the public library pilot project, under the direction of Mr. Frank Gardner (United Kingdom), formerly in charge of the pilot project. Thirty-five participants were invited from 16 Asian countries and a number of observers followed the seminar's work which was devoted to studying the problems involved in organizing public library services in connexion with fundamental and adult education projects in the countries of Asia. An assessment of the effectiveness of the Delhi Public Library has also been undertaken under the direction of Professor Gore, of the School of Social Sciences of Delhi University.



Mass Communication

(112) I have approved a reformulation of the policy of publicity and public relations of the Department of Mass Communication, based on the views expressed by the General Conference in Montevideo. The essence of this new policy is the fixing of clear priorities between two lines of work which in the past have been to some extent overlapping and conflicting: that is, the provision of information on Unesco's work and purposes both to the general public and to specialized audiences interested in particular sectors of the work. It is evident that very different approaches and techniques are required for these two audiences and the relatively limited resources at our disposal have not enabled us to carry on both with the necessary degree of sustained impact. Therefore, while we shall not abandon any phase of the work, we have fixed as our priority task the dissemination of knowledge and understanding of Unesco's work among special audiences. These audiences may be institutions or organizations of specialists or they may be individuals engaged in educational, scientific or cultural work. Obviously, the non-governmental organizations associated with Unesco will be among our favoured customers; and our aim will be to make it possible for members of these "special audiences" to explain to other persons and groups the work and objectives of Unesco.

(113) Some of the consequences of this new approach, which of course will be introduced gradually, will be less emphasis on trying to make "news" and more on reaching the specialized columns and supplements of newspapers and equivalent programmes of other media with background or feature material. Lecture notes are being prepared for distribution to persons in Member States, National Commissions and non-governmental organizations who have opportunities to speak about Unesco in public, and National Commissions will be assisted in preparing panels of lecturers.

(114) Increased use will be made of the network of United Nations Information Centres, and I am happy to report that already a cordial and fruitful collaboration is developing with the United Nations in this respect.

(115) I am very pleased to be able to report on the progress made by the Unesco Courier. As the result of a long and continuing campaign both to improve its content and presentation and to intensify its distribution, the sales and subscriptions figure has now reached 50,000. The number issued in 1954 on the theme "Atoms in the service of man" was reprinted on the occasion of the Geneva Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in 8,000 copies in English and 4,000 in French, besides special Japanese and Italian editions. I am informed that it was well received by the delegates and others attending the Conference. A shortened Japanese edition of the Courier is now being brought out regularly by the Japanese National Commission and negotiations are under way for an edition in Arabic.

(116) The first number of the "Unesco Chronicle" appeared in English, in French and in Spanish in July, replacing the former "Official Bulletin" and the "Newsletter". It is now appearing regularly each month. This "Chronicle", is used as a basis for the preparation of monthly news bulletins in Arabic, German, Dutch, Hindi and Urdu.

(117) Beginning last month, the two previous monthly publications "Unesco Features", intended for the Press, and "Unesco World Review" for the radio have

been combined into a single document "Unesco Features", which contains short news items, a radio talk and several short articles and which is distributed in English, French, Spanish and Arabic to 3,000 newspapers and 1,000 radio stations.

(118) A number of publications have been issued by the Press Division: "The Builders and the Books", in English and French, on the work of Unesco technical assistance missions in the Near and Middle East; "Sirs-el-Layyan", in English, French and Arabic; "Nuclear Energy and its uses in Peace" and "Other men's Ways", two pamphlets in the series "Unesco and its Programme"; and a folder entitled "Unesco - what it is".

(119) Parallel with this activity in the production of public information materials for the press and publication, numerous radio programmes, interviews, field recordings, feature programmes and regular weekly commentaries have been recorded and distributed in at least eight different languages; and films and filmstrips completed on the Sutatenza Educational Radio Centre in Colombia, the eighth session of the General Conference in Montevideo, Arid Zone Research, Fundamental Education and the Minneriya Centre in Ceylon. During the same period a considerable number of exhibitions have been prepared and sent out for display in 20 different countries, mainly on the following themes: Unesco in Action, the Arid Zone Programme, Fundamental Education and Horizons of the Cinema.

(120) The Division of Free Flow of Information has continued its work of reducing barriers to free interchange between nations through international agreements and through co-operation with other international organizations. The agreement on the importation of educational, scientific and cultural materials is now applied by 20 Member States, the most recent adherence being that of Spain on 7 July. The agreement for facilitating the international circulation of visual and auditory materials of an educational, scientific and cultural character was ratified by Denmark on 10 August, bringing the number of contracting States to 12, while 22 States have designated 180 laboratories under the Unesco administrative arrangements for the safe and expeditious transit of delicate physical standards, Hungary being the most recent adherent.

(121) The resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its 19th session on freedom of information are dealt with in document 42 EX/26; suffice it to say here that it gave full recognition to the part played by Unesco in this work. A major achievement of inter-agency collaboration was the report prepared jointly by Unesco and the International Telecommunications Union on the "Problems of transmitting press messages". Both the Economic and Social Council and the Administrative Council of the Telecommunications Union recommended these proposals to the attention of national telecommunication authorities and the International Telegraph and Telephone Conference; they are also being published for general distribution to interested groups.

(122) Following the successful attempts made in the last few years, Unesco has also prepared proposals for the wider use of postal communications for the free flow of information to be sponsored by interested Member States to both the next Universal Postal Congress meeting in Ottawa in 1957 and the Congress of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain held at Bogota in October. Similar proposals may be submitted to the Congress of the Arab Postal Union in 1956. The International Air Transport Association has placed on the agenda of its Traffic Conferences to be held in Miami (United States) the question of reduction in air freight rates for educational, scientific and cultural materials.

(123) The clearing house on techniques of mass communication has continued its regular information services and published four studies in its series of "Reports and Papers on Mass Communication", namely "Television and Teleclubs in Rural Areas", "Catalogue of French ethnographical films", "Films for children and adolescents" and "Language teaching by radio and television".

(124) Preparatory studies have been made for activities on education in journalism. I am proposing to call a meeting of experts early next year to advise on a possible programme of action for Unesco and I hope to submit detailed proposals to the Board at a later session.

(125) From 19 to 30 September a meeting of experts was held in Tangiers, with the generous hospitality of the authorities of the International Zone, the object being to promote international co-operation in the use of educational and documentary films on television and international exchanges between television stations through film. Some 40 participants including television programme experts prepared a series of practical recommendations which should go far to remove barriers or perhaps even to prevent their being set up in this field. One important result of the Conference is the suggestion that film-television centres be set up in New York and Paris to start with. I am proposing to call a meeting of experts in June to advise on a possible programme of action for Unesco in this respect.

(126) A meeting of experts held at Edinburgh from 6 to 10 September decided to recommend the immediate establishment of a provisional council and secretariat to prepare for the creation of an international centre to stimulate the production, facilitate the distribution and improve the quality of films suitable for children and adolescents between eight and sixteen years of age. The experts, representing international organizations of the cinema industry and international organizations concerned with child welfare, unanimously recommended that such a centre be set up before the end of 1956 and agreed on the main lines for its programme.

(127) The Board will find information on the establishment of an educational film institute for Latin America in Mexico in the special report on the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance; and on the assistance being given to Libya for the establishment of a radio broadcasting system in the special report on the Aid Programme. Both of these projects show considerable promise of fulfilling in an effective manner real needs of the regions they are designed to serve.

(128) Finally, the Voluntary Assistance Division continues its task of administration and promotion of the Unesco Coupon and Travel Coupon schemes and the Gift Coupon programme. Between May and September, Unesco coupons for a total amount of \$807,000 were issued and redemptions amounted to \$943,000. Denmark joined the scheme as a supplier of books, films and scientific equipment, bringing the total of participating countries to 38, while negotiations are being conducted with several other countries regarding the possibility of their joining the scheme. Sales of gift coupons in the same period amounted to \$105,000 gifts in kind to \$102,340, both of these figures showing more than 25% increase over comparable figures for 1954.

### Exchange of Persons

(129) The work of the Exchange of Persons Service falls into three parts: clearing house and advisory services; the administration of fellowships; and the promotion of exchanges of persons to the general end of the improvement of international understanding.

(130) Under the first heading I would mention in particular the publication of a loose-leaf handbook under the title "Travel Abroad - Frontier Formalities", which marks the successful issue of negotiations with the International Union of Official Travel Organizations with a view to the merging of Unesco's previous publication, "Travel Abroad", with the Union's "Frontier Formalities". Both of these publications had as their aim the facilitation of travel across frontiers by providing accurate and up-to-date information on the various formalities to be observed. By merging them it has been possible to provide a more comprehensive and authoritative guide, to the mutual advantage of both organizations. This new publication has already been welcomed by many persons and organizations for whom it answers a real need.

(131) The seventh volume of the now well established "Study Abroad" has just appeared, providing information on over 50,000 international fellowships and scholarships. Volume 8 of "Teaching Abroad", which also appeared a few weeks ago, lists some 200 professors and lecturers available for appointments abroad. This is a supplement to Volume 7, which appeared earlier in the year and listed approximately 1,200 individuals.

(132) At the same time, various special studies are being conducted on fellowship needs and facilities and on the conduct of fellowship programmes. A start has been made on a scientific evaluation of the effectiveness of fellowships both as a factor in training and as a means of promoting international understanding. This evaluation will involve following up the careers of former fellowship holders; the first number of a newsletter was issued in October, designed to keep Unesco in touch with former Unesco fellows (of whom there are now about a thousand).

(133) The administration of fellowships is an operation of considerable complexity which is inadequately summed up by the bare statistics that out of 117 fellowships provided in the programme for 1955-56 in direct relation to programme projects, such as oceanographical studies, educational psychology and educational statistics, or fellowships for creative artists, 84 have been announced to Member States and 75 accepted; candidatures have been received for 30 and 2 fellowships have actually been awarded. Of a total of 80 fellowships approved under the programme of aid to Member States, 41 have been announced to Member States. Three fellowships sponsored by the Government of Venezuela to enable students from Honduras, Nicaragua and Guatemala to receive technical instruction in Venezuela have been entrusted to Unesco's administration. Of 214 fellowships administered under the technical assistance programme, I should like to draw special attention to the scheme being conducted with Yugoslavia whereby 70 Yugoslav educators, who will later work on school reform in their own country, have been awarded three-month fellowships to study school systems in Western Europe, Scandinavia and the United States of America; 32 of them have completed their training, while the remainder, in accordance with the wishes of the Yugoslav Government, will return home by the end of the year.

(134) The programme of study tours for workers has developed according to plan, and more than 1,000 workers in Europe have travelled under it in 1955. Interest is being shown in both Latin America and Asia; applications or indications of interest have been received from Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Honduras, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela, as well as from China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Thailand and the Philippines.

(135) The first grant made under the scheme for longer-term exchanges for workers has been made to a Swedish leather worker who in July started work in an English shoe factory, where he will remain for six months. Further grants are expected in the textile, metal working and printing trades and in co-operative undertakings.

(136) The youth travel grant scheme, operated since 1952 with the assistance of non-governmental organizations, has enabled 44 young people belonging to 19 organizations to travel abroad in 1955.

(137) Finally, with regard to international exchanges of teaching staff, the "Teaching Abroad" service now has 1,500 persons registered and has been engaged in proposing candidates for some 120 vacancies in universities in twenty countries. The new regional cultural study grant scheme, designed to provide facilities for study and research of the cultures of different countries, has been presented to Member States both by circular letter and by visits from staff members, and 23 countries have now agreed to participate in the scheme.

V. ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

(138) As regards the financial position of the Organization, I am pleased to be able to report that the collection of Member States' contributions has been very satisfactory. At 30 September last 74% of the current year's contributions had been received (as compared with 44% on the same date last year) and all deposits to the Working Capital Fund had been paid with the exception of those of the two new Members, Ethiopia and Paraguay.

(139) The collection of arrears of contributions for previous years has also made progress and the cash surplus of \$600,000 declared at the Montevideo Conference has now risen to some \$800,000. In this connexion I should mention that the instalment payments due in 1955 from Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland, in respect of their past arrears, have been duly received. Part of these instalments were payable in national currencies and I have to report that efforts to spend these currencies have, so far, not yielded any results. Negotiations continue with the Governments concerned both for the purchase of supplies for the construction of the new headquarters and also for current supplies, but the results, at present, are not encouraging.

(140) The United Nations Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions made its annual examination of Unesco's budget on 14 September. Unesco was represented by Mr. G.V. Rao, Head of the Bureau of Programme and Budget. The Committee's report to the General Assembly has been received and is being made available to the members of the Executive Board; I am glad to say that it is favourable, and contains no serious criticisms of our administration.

VI. CONSTRUCTION OF THE PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS

(141) I come finally to progress made in constructing the Organization's permanent headquarters at the Place Fontenoy. Members of the Board will be participating next week in the laying of the cornerstone; I am glad to say that in actual fact a good many stones have already been laid and a considerable amount of concrete poured. The central core and one wing, which constitute the first phase of the construction operations, have reached the 2nd floor, while the adjoining conference building is also taking shape. In general the work is going ahead according to the schedule, which, as you know, aims at having the buildings ready early in 1957.

(142) The Headquarters Committee held its 19th session on 12 and 13 May. The meeting was concerned principally with the plans for construction of a third building on the Headquarters site which would house the Paris office of the International Civil Aviation Organization, and provide the possibility for additional future space for Unesco.

(143) The committee of experts responsible for advising me on the artistic decoration of the building has also met, for the first time on 16 and 18 May and again on 3 and 4 November. It has drawn up a general plan of decoration and suggested artists to be invited to prepare the different elements. I have already brought to the attention of the Executive Board a resolution adopted by this committee urging that more funds be made available for artistic decoration.

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(144) My report is now concluded, Mr. Chairman, and the text will be distributed to you immediately. The Secretariat and I are at your disposal to answer any questions you may wish to ask and to provide any further information you may desire.

**EXECUTIVE BOARD**

**EX**

Forty-second Session

42 EX/43 Add. and Corr.  
PARIS, 11 November 1955  
Original: English

REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL ON THE  
ACTIVITIES OF THE ORGANIZATION

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA

Addenda

A. (Insert at the end of paragraph 4)

The Government of Argentina has announced the appointment of H.E. Dr. Cesar Etanislao Pico as permanent delegate in succession to H.E. Dr. Ruben Dussaut. Finally, I should like to report that Mgr G. Sensi having been appointed to other functions, the Holy See has appointed Mgr F. Pirozzi as permanent observer to Unesco.

B. (Add at end of paragraph 6)

I may add that during the next six months I expect to visit only one or two Member States and to remain in Paris practically all the time until after the April session of the Executive Board.

C. (Add at end of paragraph 10)

I remind the Board that at this exhibition there will be a pavilion for the United Nations and Specialized Agencies and that Mr. Fast has been appointed Commissioner to arrange for their participation.

D. (Insert at end of paragraph 22)

Haiti

I visited Port-au-Prince (14-16 October) and discussed Unesco affairs extensively with the President of the Republic, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Education, Finances, Health, Agriculture, and Labour, the National Commission for Unesco, the Youth Committee of the National Commission, a group of representatives of women's organizations and several Technical Assistance experts representing the United Nations and various Specialized Agencies. I had the pleasure and profit of the constant presence with me on my visits of Mr. Marceau Louis, vice-chairman of the National Commission, and General A. Le Bel, Technical Assistance Resident Representative, whose house-guest I was during my stay in Haiti. I also had the pleasure of lunching with an old personal friend, U.S. Ambassador Roy Tasco Davis, who



had invited several of the leading personalities of the country to meet me. At a reception given by the Minister of Education I met most of the high-ranking officers of the Government. I was interviewed by the press on several occasions, and Dr. Francovich and I were given an extremely cordial reception by everyone.

#### Dominican Republic

In Ciudad Trujillo (16-18 October) Dr. Francovich and I had a very active and profitable visit. It began with a dinner the day of our arrival, where we met most of the leading personnel in the ministries of government, and included visits to see the President of the Republic, Generalissimo Trujillo, the Foreign Minister, the Minister of Education (who kindly accompanied us on most of our visits), schools, and the most interesting night classes for adults, which are waging a relentless and impressive war on illiteracy. We also visited the University, met with the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, which is serving as the National Commission, and held a press conference.

#### Cuba

The travel schedule fortunately made it convenient for us to spend an afternoon and evening in Havana (18 October). We gave a press conference and I made a brief statement in Spanish for television. We called on the Minister of State, then joined the Minister of Education, the Minister of State, the Chairman of the National Commission and many of the intellectual and cultural leaders of the country at the opening of the Unesco exhibition of Two Thousand Years of Chinese Painting in the Palacio de Bellas Artes. The Minister of Education gave a large reception following the ceremony, and I had an opportunity to talk with many leading persons. Dr. Francovich and I then had the privilege of a long conversation with President Batista, whom we had also called on in 1953. At a dinner I had an opportunity to thank the Cuban Government for its support of Unesco, and to talk further with the Ministers of State and Education, the Chairman of the National Commission and other officers of government.

Before leaving Havana I had talks with the various officials in our Regional Office, Messrs. Francovich, Berkowich, Penna and Vera, concerning the work they are doing.

#### El Salvador

We went next to San Salvador (19-21 October), where we had the good fortune to be given constant attention by our friend the Secretary of the National Commission, who recently visited Unesco House, Mr. Perez Marchant. We talked at length with the Minister of Culture (who is responsible for education), called on the Minister of Foreign Affairs, held a press conference, and attended an impressive dinner with many of the country's leading personalities. The next day we visited schools, including an impressive new vocational school, and a domestic science programme in another school (both United States Point IV projects), the University centre for scientific research, called on the President of the Republic, and dined with a group of Technical Assistance experts representing various agencies. Before leaving, we visited the School of Fine Arts, the School of Social Service (sponsored by U.N.T.A.A.), and the Editorial (government printing office), all of which are doing impressive work. It was a pleasure to have the cordial assistance of the United

States representative in charge of a large bilateral programme in El Salvador, Mr. Aleman, and to have him explain fully his government's projects and the fine co-operation existing between it and the programmes of the United Nations family. It was a pleasure to meet in the city of San Salvador, Dr. Bardales of Honduras, who is nearing the completion of a study of the treatment of Asiatic cultures in the school books of Central America.

Beginning in El Salvador and continuing throughout our trip as far as Mexico, we had the pleasure and profit of the company of Mr. Adriano Garcia, assistant to the Technical Assistance Resident Representative stationed in Mexico.

### Nicaragua

The visit to Nicaragua (21-23 October) was also a most active and profitable one. In company of the Minister of Education, we visited the leading teacher training school, the office of the Secretary of the National Commission, who recently visited Unesco Headquarters, the office of the Minister of Education (for a long discussion of the Unesco programme, in general and in Nicaragua), and the offices in the same building assigned to Unesco experts. In the evening the Minister gave a dinner at which I met most of the ministers of government and many other important personalities. The next day we left early by special plane for an all-day visit to the pilot project in fundamental education in the Rio Coco area particularly to Waspan and Saclin. We went to Leon the next day for a visit to the University, where a degree was conferred upon me honoris causa. Unfortunately, the failure of our travel schedule to work out as planned, on account of bad weather, prevented our keeping an appointment on the evening of the 21st with the President. It also prevented us from accepting the cordial invitation of the United States Ambassador to call on him. We found the pilot project very promising, and saw in it a very effective utilization of several graduates from the Patzcuaro Fundamental Education Centre. The Minister of Education, who accompanied us on all our visits, is giving the fundamental education programme strong personal support, and it will no doubt become one of the most outstanding projects of this nature.

### Honduras

After two failures to land at San José, Costa Rica, we visited Tegucigalpa, arriving one day ahead of schedule (24-27 October). We got acquainted with the work of our experts, and again saw Dr. Bardales and other personalities in the National Commission and the Government. The next morning we went to Comayagua, where the United States of America has given aid for the development of a most promising normal school for primary teachers. In the evening we dined with the head of a large team of FAO experts, and met there the experts of various United Nations agencies, as well as of the United States programme. The following day we held a press conference, met with the National Commission, visited the University, and lunched with a group of leading personalities, at the invitation of Dr. Bardales. We visited the School of Fine Arts, the United Nations Park, and attended a most impressive banquet, at which many ambassadors were present, as guests of the Ministry of Education. The last day of our visit began with the dedication by the Minister of Education and myself of the fine quarters which the government has made available for the use of our team of Technical Assistance experts. We then called on the President of the Republic, and on the way to the airport witnessed with deep emotion the beginning of a UNICEF milk distribution programme in an area

of the city. There, under the guidance of a trained nutritionist of FAO from Argentina, aided by a voluntary local committee of village women, and the strong supporting services of the Government, a new day was dawning for some more children in the family of man.

### Guatemala

Our visit, though for only an hour or two more than one day (27-28 October), was profitable. We met with the National Commission, also discussed with the team of Technical Assistance experts the work programme, called on the Ministers of Education and Foreign Relations, both of whom we also dined with in the home of the President, with the first lady of the Republic (the President was unwell). We also visited the National Archives, talked with the National Librarian, visited the University, the National Museum, and the Central Industrial Institute, where our experts are assigned, in the company of the Minister of Education. Before leaving for the airport, I also had a brief visit with the United States Ambassador, at his kind invitation.

### Mexico

We spent more than a day in Patzcuaro and about the same amount of time in Mexico City (28-31 October). It was the occasion of the graduation of the fourth generation of teachers from CREFAL. We became certain that the work of the Centre continues to improve, and that it is something in which Unesco can take real pride. The way in which villagers came in on Saturday morning from all around to pay homage in song, dance, and gifts to the teams from CREFAL who had used them as experimental material, would have impressed the most sceptical with the clear knowledge that our students are not only real teachers, but are also master craftsmen in the job of community development through fundamental education. We visited Tzintzuntzan again as we had in 1953 and were able to witness the remarkable progress in community development which experts from the United Nations family have been able to stimulate and lead the people to make.

In Mexico City we visited the offices of the Technical Assistance Resident Representative and of the experts, the offices of the Economic Commission for Latin America, and called on the Ministers of Education and Foreign Relations, met for an hour and a half with the National Commission, held two press conferences, lunched with the Technical Assistance Resident Representative and several experts from various agencies. Our visit in Mexico ended with a pleasant dinner with the rector of the University (Dr. Nabor Carrillo), the former member of the Executive Board (Dr. Castro Leal), and a group of leading personalities. The Mexican Government is pleased with CREFAL, hopes soon to be able to proceed with the promising audio-visual education centre for Latin America, and is delighted with our programme of work in applied science.

### The United States

From 2-4 November I attended the meetings of the United States National Commission and National Conference in Cincinnati, Ohio. I spoke both to the Commission (3 November) and the Conference (4 November) concerning the current programme and policies of the Organization and the Secretariat's preliminary plans for the 1957-58 programme. A number of staff members (Dr. Adiseshiah, Mr. Gjesdal,

Dr. Arnaldo, Miss McPhee, Miss Jacobsen, Mr. Carnes, and Mrs. Matthews) also participated in various ways to help explain the work of the Organization, particularly in the numerous work groups of the Conference. The interest in and support of Unesco revealed by these meetings were a great encouragement to all of us. Numerous press conferences and television appearances added to the understanding of Unesco's work.

After the meetings in New York ended and before the Caribbean-Central American tour began, I spent one day in Washington for conversations with officers of the State Department. I had the pleasure also of lunching with a number of members and former members of the United States National Commission and officers of the State Department, who added the personal touch of a song and a cake in celebration of my anniversary.

E. (Insert after paragraph 26)

Still in connexion with relations with the Member States, I wish to report certain action taken consequent upon the communiqué published by the Heads of the Governments of France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom and the United States of America at the close of the meeting they held in Geneva in July. This communiqué, dated 24 July, states in section 3 that the Foreign Ministers of these powers should study in October at Geneva measures to encourage the development of contacts between East and West "including those possible in organs and agencies of the United Nations".

The services which Unesco might render in this connexion were mentioned in conversations which I and Mr. René Mahou had separately in Paris, Moscow and Washington with the appropriate authorities of France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America. Following these conversations, a memorandum was addressed to the Foreign Ministers of the four countries on 26 October, on the eve of their meeting in Geneva. This memorandum was prepared in identical terms in English, French and Russian. The letter accompanying it explained that "The sole purpose of this communication from the Director-General is to bring once more to your attention certain services that Unesco is at present offering to all its Member States, in respect of educational, scientific and cultural exchanges and of mass communication, and to suggest certain measures which might enable the Organization to be of more particular use to the Four Powers in their present endeavours".

F. (Insert in paragraph 74 after the fifth sentence)

Preliminary reports show that these meetings were well attended and successful. The Interim Advisory Committee, among other recommendations, proposed that the first meeting of the regular Advisory Committee should be held in Lima, Peru, towards the end of 1956 and urged the need for close co-operation with other organizations working in this field, particularly FAO, ICSU, the Organization of American States and the Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council.

G. (Insert after paragraph 127)

I should also like to report on negotiations which are being carried on between the Secretariat, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the International Federation of Film Producers Associations with a view to the joint preparation of a

film on cultural and social life in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. It is planned that the film should be shot by cameramen of four different nationalities, for example an Indian, a Mexican, an American and a Frenchman or an Italian, thus showing Russian life as seen from four different viewpoints. The Ministry of Culture of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has offered full technical assistance and facilities for the shooting and processing of the film in Russia. The International Federation of Film Producers Associations would be responsible for the actual production in collaboration with the Soviet authorities while Unesco's part would be to provide an expert to draw up the general plan of the film and to choose the four cameramen. The Soviet authorities would arrange for the film's showing on Russian territory while it would be shown elsewhere by arrangement with the International Federation. Negotiations are continuing but I have every hope that they will reach a satisfactory conclusion and that this experiment, if successful, might open the way to a series of similar films about other countries.

CORRIGENDUM

Paragraph 23

For "World Congress of Bibliography and Documentation" read "International Congress of Libraries and Documentation Centres".

Paragraph 43 to read as follows:

Mr. Lionel Elvin, who joined Unesco a few months before Mrs. Myrdal in 1950 as Director of the Department of Education, has been appointed to a Chair of Education in the University of London.

Paragraph 48

For "Eyman" read "Wyman".

Paragraph 53

For "Shabbaz" read "Shahbaz".

Paragraph 118

For "Near and Middle East" read "Middle East".

Paragraph 140

For "has been received and is being made available" read "is expected shortly and will be made available".