

KEY EDUCATORS AT FOUR SEMINARS

Executive Board Hears Unesco Progress Report

AT its eighth session, held July 12-17, the Unesco Executive Board heard progress reports on efforts being made to mobilize the resources of education, science and the arts throughout the world in the cause of peace and international understanding. Activities to be carried out during the remainder of this year and a draft world programme and budget for 1949 were also under consideration.

The eighteen-man Board, under the chairmanship of Dr. E. Ronald Walker, first studied a report of developments since its sixth session (February 12-15, 1948) presented by Dr. Julian Huxley. This reviewed progress in the various fields of the organization's activity, ranging from 'Pilot Projects' in Fundamental Education for under-privileged people and reconstruction aid to educational institutions in war-wrecked regions to the sponsorship of study-grants and fellowships and assistance in the creation of an International Theatre Institute.

Huxley Reports Advances

Dr. Huxley reported that in 1948 grants-in-aid to international scientific societies engaged on work in furtherance of Unesco's activities would total \$231,174. These funds would be used for the travel expenses of scientific workers to conferences and symposia, for publications and for assistance to international laboratories and stockrooms.

The four Field Science Cooperation Offices Unesco has established—in Latin America, the Middle East, East Asia and South Asia—are engaged in collecting, exchanging and disseminating scientific information between those regions and other areas of the world.

Wherever the facilities permit, Dr. Huxley said, questions are met locally by the Unesco field officers, but there is a continual flow of enquiries reaching the Paris headquarters which are handled with the help of programme specialists.

The report pointed out, for example, that a "List of Scientific Works published in the Middle East" has been produced and distributed by the Cairo Field Science Office. "This is the beginning of a flow of general information", Dr. Huxley said "which should be of use to other parts of the world as well as to the region itself".

Dr. Huxley referred to the work of Unesco in assistance to international voluntary work camps at present operating in most countries in Europe. Libraries, each consisting of several hundred books and pamphlets on international subjects in English, French

and German, had been assembled and distributed to thirty such camps during July.

In the field of Fundamental Education, Dr. Huxley spoke of significant progress in the "Pilot Projects" sponsored jointly by Unesco and the governments concerned. These projects—experiments in testing the latest techniques and materials in bringing a basic education to under-privileged people—are under way or in advanced stages of preparation in China, East Africa, Haiti and Peru.

The U.S. Commission for International Educational Reconstruction, Dr. Huxley further reported has announced the distribution of more than eighty million dollars in materials during 1947-48 to countries whose educational facilities were damaged during the war. These distributions consisted of various types of school supplies, books and periodicals, of the granting of fellowships and study grants and of technical advisory missions.

The Executive Board then considered Unesco's cooperation with the United Nations, its Specialized Agencies and other international organizations. It instructed the Secretariat to develop further Unesco's representation in the main cultural regions of the world in order to make more effective its programme of action.

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Study Teaching For a World Society

FOUR world-wide educational seminars are in progress this month, three of them sponsored by Unesco and the fourth by the Pan-American Union with Unesco's cooperation. In the broadest international effort to date in bringing leading educators from all parts of the globe together for study and exchange of views, the seminars are keyed to the theme of "Education for a World Society".

At Adelphi College, Garden City, New York, thirty-two key educators from twenty-three nations are studying methods of "Teaching about the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies".

In Pödebrady, thirty miles east of Prague, Czechoslovakia, twenty-eight participants from thirteen countries are examining problems of "Childhood Education between the ages of 3 and 13".

A third group of international seminarists, forty in number and representative of eighteen different countries, are studying methods of "The Education and Training of Teachers". This study centre is located at Ashridge, Berkhamstead, Herts, in England.

Far distant, in Caracas, Venezuela, a fourth seminar is being sponsored by the Pan-American Union with the close cooperation of Unesco to work out regional problems of education in Latin America.

Each of the seminars plays an important role in the educational programme of Unesco, for through them the Organization seeks not only to raise general educational levels in its Member States, but to strengthen the concept of a World Society through schools among the youth of all countries. They are a follow-up to the first Unesco seminar held in 1947 at Sèvres, France, which was attended by nearly one hundred leading educators from all parts of the world.

The seminar in New York is under the direction of Dr. Y.R. Chao, prominent Chinese educator. It was begun on July 7 and is continuing through August 18. Close liaison is being maintained with the United Nations which has supplied several eminent lecturers.

Hear Eisenhower Address

Received by the President of Columbia University in New York, the student-educators heard Dwight D. Eisenhower, former Commander-in-Chief of Allied Forces in Western Europe, declare that were the efforts of Unesco successful in establishing amity among nations "there would be no more need for people to carry on activities in which I have been busily engaged for the past forty years."

"I am certain that in the long run", he said, "no matter how discouraging it may sometimes be, this is the only sound approach to the whole question—the only permanent approach. If we can gain a sufficient understanding of each other and an appreciation of decency among peoples as between ourselves at home, I think we will have made real progress".

During six weeks, the educators will exchange teaching experience and techniques and will develop effective methods of bringing the work and the purposes of the United Nations to the attention of youth throughout the world. By the close of the seminar, each will have begun a special development project in his own field.

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Educators from many nations at Adelphi College, New York, study teaching techniques for developing a One-World consciousness among youth everywhere as a basis for peace and understanding.

New International Agency To Help War Orphans

Important steps forward towards the care of children handicapped by the war were taken last month with the creation of an International Federation of Children's Communities at Trogen, Switzerland. The new agency was formed during a conference of Directors of Children's Villages which had been called by Unesco, July 4 to 11, at Trogen.

Some forty experts from twelve nations attended the week-long conference which decided to organize children's communities into an international group. The resulting Federation will co-ordinate community activities

throughout the world, sponsor psychological research, train personnel, raise funds for the maintenance of such villages and will work closely with United Nations agencies interested in the problems of war-handicapped youth.

Studying the problems which face organizers and sponsors of children's communities, the conference found the most urgent to be that of equipment and other material aid. Many communities are struggling to function without government aid of any kind and are entirely dependent on gifts and subscriptions for their maintenance.

A second major problem—one of high importance to Unesco—was how educational and psychological methods may best be adapted and developed so as to assist this type of child to become a useful and happy citizen.

It was evident, therefore, that only by linking up children's villages throughout the world could the most effective work be carried out for the war's most tragic victims. Unesco was asked by a conference resolution to assist the new Federation in this way by organizing two meetings a year for village directors, by making available a technical service for information and psycho-pedagogical consultation and by extending its reconstruction programme to include the children's communities.

Two important resolutions were also adopted regarding international action for the protection of children. The first of these declared:

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University Leaders Meet At Utrecht Conference

World leaders in higher education met early this month at a Preparatory Conference of Representatives of Universities in Utrecht, the Netherlands. The Unesco-sponsored conference—first of its kind since 1937—provided an opportunity for top-level educators to discuss common problems and to provide mutual assistance in their solution.

Some three hundred university representatives from thirty-two countries are attending the twelve-day meetings, August 2-13, which were presided over by Dr. H.I. Kruyt, Chairman of the Netherlands National Commission for Unesco.

In his opening address to the conference, held in the old auditorium of the University of Utrecht, Dr. Kruyt expressed the hope that the meetings "with the firm will to promote higher education all over the world will give results which will be beneficial to us all and which will promote that mutual understanding that always leads to mutual respect".

Mr. Walter H.C. Laves, Deputy Director-General of Unesco, created a considerable stir on the open-

ing day by asserting that in his opinion the world's institutions of higher learning had not yet learned how to form the citizens of a world community. He called on universities to grasp the leadership which can give the world an understanding of interdependence of nations and a One-World way of living.

Stressing the importance of the conference, he pointed out its purpose as that of promoting international understanding through providing an opportunity of representatives of universities throughout the world to discuss their common problems and to arrive at common solutions.

Mr. Laves emphasized that such discussions would be useless unless they were practical enough to encompass the realities of the present-day world. "Research alone", he said, "is not enough. Positive steps are required... to ensure that understanding is made widespread and that the necessary trained leadership is available to conduct the affairs of this one world".

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New International Agency University Leaders

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"That whereas this meeting of Directors of Children's Communities regards the methods of occupation employed in the last war, the kidnapping and extermination of children, as crimes against humanity, be it resolved.

"That Unesco be requested to appeal, through the Economic and Social Council... to the Security Council of the United Nations, for insertion and endorsement within international legislation of provisions which would outlaw crimes of aggression against the welfare and happiness of the child and against the vital biological strength of any nation."

The second proposal, which followed closely the theme of several resolutions adopted during the second session of the Unesco General Conference at Mexico last November, declared:

"That all children should be given adequate care, regardless of religion, race, or the political opinions of their parents."

In setting up the Federation of Children's Communities, the Trogen conference made clear its purpose would be primarily to permit an exchange of views and experiences between communities, an exchange of personnel and children, the coordination of research, and the raising of funds and other assistance.

The Pestalozzi Village Association, which supports one of the most successful such communities and site of the conference, made a gift of ten thousand Swiss francs towards the cost of maintaining a Secretariat for the Federation. Headquarters for the Federation will be at Trogen, and Dr. Robert Préaut, Director

(Padre Antonio Rivolta, founder of the first "Children's Village" in Italy, was one of five Italian delegates to the Conference of Directors of Children's Villages at Trogen, Switzerland, from July 4-11. His village, situated at Santa Marinella-Civitavecchia, outside Rome, has been in operation for the past three years and is regarded as one of the most successful such experiments. In the following article, Don Rivolta tells something of how the experiment was made to work.)

Despite the passage of time, children in many countries are still suffering from physical poverty and spiritual distress. The picture of many children buried under the wreckage of houses destroyed by bombardment is but a symbol of the other, more serious and pathetic damage to the delicate fibre of the spirit, in the hidden, vital realm of developing psychology.

From the wreckage of war, ragamuffins have emerged, adolescents quite alone in the world, orphans, cripples, homeless children, physically and morally abandoned.

Sceptics and pessimists have raised the objection: "These boys who have been used to unrestricted freedom, an adventurous life and easy money can never be persuaded to leave the streets."

The pessimists have been proved wrong.

We have been persuading the boys to leave the streets for three years at the children's village near Santa Marinella-Civitavecchia, the first such village to be established in Italy.

As soon as the Allied armies reached Rome in August, 1944, efforts were made—as a first step—to give such children a bowl of soup and a piece of bread (difficult as it was then to obtain) and some opportunity for play. That was the beginning of the

By
Padre Antonio RIVOLTA
Founder Children's Village,
Rome.

tions which are not freely recognized as necessary and accepted. There are no enclosures in the Village, no bars, no fences, but only the psychological boundaries established by the community as a whole.

Each boy's personal freedom is limited only by the freedom of the others. The principle of freedom is also applied with regard to religion.

The head and director of the administration is the "Mayor" who is the highest authority in the community. The mayor is elected every month, by secret ballot and an absolute majority by all the citizens. The newly elected mayor submits a list of his colleagues to a general assembly for approval—i.e. his advisers on health, school affairs, public works and finance. Each of them in turn is made responsible for one of those specific branches of the community's every day life.

One of the most striking features of the Village is that a special currency called 'Merits' has been established for it. It is the most influential factor in the pedagogic system on which the boys' re-education is based. Self-interest was the only incentive known to the street-boys in their disorderly, dangerous and not always clearly directed activities.

All the reformed boys in the Village are given elementary education in the State Primary School. This is a part of our work which, although it is so important and so delicate, has not yet been fitted completely into our educational system because we are obliged to follow the official instructions, principles and standards of judgment.

We are therefore taking steps to establish an experimental school which we hope will be approved by the central authorities.

At the present time, our greatest difficulty is in the training of educators free from the traditional passive attitude. The educator must be an artist but at the same time he must understand fully the individual he is to teach; to teach successfully he must be thoroughly familiar with the methods of instruction.

We should like to see Children's Villages set up in every country in an atmosphere of close co-operation, which will ensure for the new post-war generations a healthier and better-balanced life, both physically and spiritually, for the greater happiness of the individual and society.

Lin Yutang Joins Unesco

Dr. Lin Yutang, world-renowned Chinese author, has joined the Unesco Secretariat as Head of the Arts and Letters Division.

Dr. Lin is the author of a dozen books, some of which have been translated into fourteen languages. He was also the founder and editor of three Chinese literary magazines.

He is credited with having invented the Chinese typewriter.

A student at Harvard and the Universities of Jena and Leipzig, Dr. Lin received his Masters Degree at Harvard and his Doctorate at Leipzig. Following his studies, he became a Professor of English at Peking National University.

Later, he was the English editor-in-chief of the *Academia Sinica*, the highest Chinese academy for research. In 1931, Dr. Lin was a member of the Committee on Intellectual Co-

operation (League of Nations) at Geneva.

Since 1934, he has published no fewer than ten novels and non-fiction works in the United States, including "My country and my People", "Importance of Living", "Moment in Peking", "A Leaf in the Storm", "With Love and Irony", "Wisdom of China and India", "Wisdom of

Confucius", "Between Tears and Laughter", "Vigil of a Nation", "History of the Press and Public Opinion in China".

Two further books are scheduled for publication this autumn: "Chinatown Family", a novel, and "Wisdom of Laotse", for the Modern Library.

Dr. Lin is married and has three daughters.

His appointment to the Unesco Secretariat was announced by the Unesco Executive Board during its eighth session last July. Dr. Lin took up his duties on August 1 as Head of an increasingly important division of the organization.



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Dr. Clarence E. Beeby, Assistant Director-General of Unesco, then spoke on the "Purpose and Scope of the Conference" in which he called on the delegates to assume the leading role rather than have Unesco as the most active participant.

University problems throughout



Dr. H.R. Kruyt, Chairman of the Utrecht Conference, addresses delegates to the meeting of university leaders.

the world, Dr. Beeby declared, were very similar. The universities of today are overcrowded, lack trained personnel and equipment and, more important, sufficient funds are not made available by governments.

Regarding the scope of the conference, Dr. Beeby pointed out five main fields of study which would be covered: the changing role of the university, better academic standards, the financing of higher education, university teaching of international understand-

Post-War Student Film

A documentary film, sponsored by Unesco and the World Student Service Fund, portraying student life and reconstruction in the war-devastated universities of Europe and Asia, is being prepared for screening this autumn before American student groups.

Entitled "Letter from a Student", the film is being made by "The World Today", New York documentary film producers. Information about its availability can be obtained from the World Student Service Fund, 20 West 40th Street, New York, 18, or from Unesco (New York Office) at 405 E. 42nd Street, New York, 17.

The film opens with scenes of an American college campus, where students are meeting to raise funds for education reconstruction. The camera then moves to war-torn centres of learning overseas, while voices of students in war-devastated countries describe their way of life, their need for aid, and their own efforts at reconstruction. Scenes of reconstruction work being carried out by Unesco and the World Student Relief are also included. Running time of the film is 20 minutes.

ing, and methods of continuing international cooperation among universities.

M. André Allix, French delegate and Rector of the University of Lyons, and Sir Chandreshwar Prasad Narayan Singh, Indian Union delegate and Vice-Chancellor of Patna University were elected Vice-Presidents of the conference.

Four general sessions of the conference are being held. Dr. Georges Scelles, of the Faculty of Law of Paris, addressed the delegates on relations between higher education and the state and Dr. George Stoddard, President of the University of Illinois, spoke on "New Horizons in University Development". Dr. Julian Huxley spoke on the role of Unesco in the field of higher education.

In addition to the general sessions, regular meetings of participants and observers are held, as well as sectional meetings to study current problems vital to universities throughout the world.

Unesco had invited all governments to send delegates to the conference, and paid the expenses of a limited number of participants from its forty-one member states.

The Netherlands government, through its National Commission for Unesco and a local committee of the University of Utrecht, handled the details of accommodation and entertainment for the university leaders who attended.



The Executive Board studies Unesco's report on progress.

Executive Board

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A study is now under way, it was reported, of possibilities of establishing such a cultural centre for the Middle East.

After considering an appeal from the Royal Greek Government concerning the deportation of children from Greece, the Board unanimously voted that Unesco should study the report of the special United Nations Commission now investigating the Balkan situation and should "offer its services within the field of its competence to these children consistently with the recommendations of the Commission".

The question of the admission to membership of 'diminutive

states' was discussed following a request from Monaco to join Unesco. Final decision was deferred to the next session of the General Conference which will also hear a report of various solutions including an alternative to full membership.

Proposals for the world programme and the budget for Unesco's work during 1949 will be forwarded to Member States for their consideration prior to the next session of the General Conference. A draft programme, as prepared by the Board's Programme Committee, was adopted for recommendation to the General Conference, subject to various changes to be made by the Secretariat.



A workshop for children at the Pestalozzi Village.

of the Hameau Ecole, Ile-de-France, was elected Chairman of the Federation's Coordinating Committee.

At a press conference following the conference, Dr. Préaut appealed for world-wide support for the villages so that the many thousands of war orphans may be restored to physical and mental health. The new agency, he said, is setting up centres in Europe and America to receive funds and much-needed equipment.

(Information about the receiving centres may be obtained from Unesco's Reconstruction Department, 19 Avenue Kléber, Paris, 16; or from the Commission for International Educational Reconstruction, 744 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D.C., 6.)

Other members of the Federation's Coordinating Committee, Dr. Préaut announced, include: Professor Ernesto Codignola, Director of the Scuola-Citta Pestalozzi, Florence, Italy; Mr. Arthur Bill, Educational Director of the Pestalozzi Village, Trogen, Switzerland; M. René de Cooman, President of the Marcienne Children's Village, Charleroi, Belgium; and M. Henri Julien, Director of the République d'Enfants, Moulin-Vieux, France. Two places have been left open for village directors from Eastern European countries.

Delegates and observers to the Trogen conference agreed that the meetings were marked above all by an atmosphere of goodwill, sincerity and mutual respect. Deeply-felt interest in the problems on hand was everywhere visible. And at the conclusion of the meetings it was clear that a significant step forward—and a much needed one—had been taken towards practical help for the youthful victims of total war.

Unesco's Role in Science A Catalysis for Progress

SCIENTISTS have always formed a world brotherhood. Their problems, and the solutions they sometimes find, are truly human and therefore international. What wonderful scope for the development of collaboration and brotherhood between the different countries of the world! The only spade-work needed for mutual understanding between scientists is the mere understanding of the same language: if they have this, two botanists or two physicists from the most distant continents are immediately drawn together by strong common interests.

The task of the Unesco Science Department is to cultivate this favourable soil, to extend it beyond purely learned or scientific circles, to throw it open to all types of technicians, those who apply science at all levels, those who are interested in following its progress and those who receive its benefits—to everyone, in fact.

How can Unesco accomplish this immense task which holds out such hope for the future of peace? It has a very small staff and funds in comparison with certain national or even international bodies also devoted to science. But Unesco has one unique advantage, due to its situation at the very hub of world interest and to its prestige as the only cultural organization with an authority which is recognized and upheld by the great majority of nations. This privileged position should enable the Science Division, even with limited means, to achieve important results, thanks to "catalysis" if I may use that technical word.

Catalysis is a physico-chemical phenomenon, enabling certain bodies, called catalysts, to bring about important chemical transformations in their surroundings without themselves undergoing any noticeable change. Actually, catalysts do no concrete work; but they "guide" the chemical evolution of their surroundings. If they are placed in a medium, which possesses the necessary "potential" for transformation, but is prevented by various frictions, barriers and deviations from following the desired path, the catalyst, by its presence and by action so subtle that it is not used up in the process, causes the barriers to be overcome, the deviations avoided, and successfully completes the evolution. The final result is often better than could ever have been achieved if the system had been left to itself, even for a long time. For example, in its unguided evolution, the system would have strayed into some by-path, which would have led it in quite another direction.

I think that the work of Unesco can be described largely on the analogy of this catalysis. For example, one of the tasks in which the Science Department has already had considerable success, is in bringing about by "catalysis" the formation of new international organizations. These organizations may be in the form of scientific unions, which group the world's specialists in a certain field, through their common interests.

There is also the creation of international research institutes, where scientists, working in specialized laboratories, can meet and make a strong, concerted effort in certain fixed directions: detailed studies of the resources of certain territories or parts of the world with a specific character (Hylear Amazon, and later, perhaps, some arid or desert zone), studies of certain vital problems for humanity, such as contagious diseases, telegraph and telephone transmissions by electric waves, etc.

In all these cases, it is necessary to guide and co-ordinate



Professor Pierre Auger, Director of the Natural Sciences Department of Unesco, was from April, 1945, until his appointment to Unesco Director of Higher Education of the French Ministry of National Education. An eminent French physicist, Dr. Auger is the author of many scientific works, regarding x-rays, neutrons and cosmic rays.

Born in Paris in 1899, Dr. Auger attended the Ecole Normale Supérieure and became a Professor of Physics at the Sorbonne where he obtained his Doctorate of Science. During the war years, he worked in the United States and Canada on atomic research. Following the war, he was a member of the French Atomic Commission. Dr. Auger was a member of the French Delegation to the Unesco General Conference in Mexico and, until his appointment to the Secretariat, was a member of the Executive Board of Unesco and its Vice-President.

the forces of co-operation, and understanding throughout the world, which cannot by themselves find the logical or the administrative means of action.

For example, in the medical world, it had been realized for a long time that numerous medical congresses were being held haphazardly in different parts of the world without any co-ordinating authority. By the formation of a permanent office for these congresses, order can immediately be brought into all this activity, and the work both of organizers and participants be made far more effective.

I take this opportunity of showing the necessity of collaboration between the different specialized agencies of the United Nations, Unesco, WHO, FAO and the Social and Economic Council: the activity I have just outlined is one common to Unesco and the World Health Organizations.

But the Unesco Science Department has not only to supply an immediate remedy for problems which, as everyone knows, can and must be solved. It must look further, and make plans for the future which it may take years to carry out. These plans must be studied with the experts, reviewed and examined by authorities throughout the world, so that an atmosphere and a favourable opinion may be created, in order that they may finally be realized without too much effort.

I could perhaps give as an instance of this long-range work the organization of the immense labour of editing, publishing and classifying abstracts of original articles. People are coming to realize the need for such an organization on a world scale and it must be extended later to the publication of original, scientific literature itself.

It will readily be seen that the type of activity described here as catalysis can be carried out by a fairly small number of people, provided they are sufficiently qualified, and need not cost a great deal. It must be added, however, that Unesco cannot abandon the

By
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Department.

bodies and institutions which already existed or which have been formed through its organizing activity. It must continue to give them material and financial assistance, at least until they have attained full maturity. In certain cases permanent aid must be given, owing to the universal character of the institutions in question.

Generosity sometimes consists in accepting aid. The Secretariat of Unesco must consider its relations with the national and international institutions it supports, as being reciprocal. For instance, certain existing institutions and organizations may help to solve many special problems met with by the Science Division, and this applies especially to the offices of scientific co-operation. Arrangements and contracts concerning these problems enable Unesco to take swift action and at the same time encourage these institutions in their useful work.

In this article, I have tried only to point out some of the general features which seem to me to characterize the work of Unesco Science Division. The Department must inform, aid and guide international scientific activity. It must disseminate the results of this activity. For that purpose it must both help and be helped by existing national and international institutions. It must create new ones when the need arises. Through its own outside services, its offices of scientific co-operation, Unesco must bring the same benefits to the most remote areas.

It will then have contributed largely towards creating in the world an atmosphere of confidence and peaceful collaboration.

PACIFIC SCIENCE CONGRESS GIVEN UNESCO GRANT

Unesco has granted twenty thousand dollars to the Seventh Pacific Science Congress to enable seven scientists from war-devastated countries in Asia and two from Holland and Scandinavia to participate in its meetings at Auckland and Christchurch, New Zealand, February 2-23, 1949.

Thus far, this constitutes the largest single financial assistance Unesco has given to a scientific congress. The funds will be taken from the reserve fund of the 1948 budget, in order that the financial aid be available in time. This is tangible evidence of Unesco's interest in the important scientific congress.

Though regional in name, the Pacific Science Congress is international in fact. The first congress was held at Honolulu in 1920. The forthcoming congress is the seventh and is being organized by the Royal Society of New Zealand with the assistance of the Government of that country.

Invitations have been sent to three countries in North America, six in Central America, ten in South America, four in Asia, one in Australasia and seven in Europe. Denmark, Norway and Sweden are included in the seven European countries because of the important work in oceanography, both physical and biological, which Scandinavian scientists have carried out in the Pacific.

In addition to the thirty-two countries (thirty-one invited and the host), seventeen dependent territories in Asia and Oceania have also been asked to be represented.

The congress has ten divisions: Geophysics and Geology, Meteorology, Oceanography and Marine Biology, Zoology, Botany, Soil Resources and Agriculture, Anthropology, Public Health and Nutrition, Social Sciences, and Organization of Research.

The programme for the con-

gress is a comprehensive one. Of especial interest to Unesco on the agenda is a symposium on the protection of nature and another on the social implications of science.

The Secretary-General of the congress is Dr. Gilbert Archey, Director of the Auckland Institute and Museum. Dr. Archey asked Unesco in February for financial assistance for the transportation expenses of a number of invited participants to the congress from war-devastated countries.

Approval for such assistance was given by the Eighth Session of the Unesco Executive Board.

"Emergency Credits" Plan Studied

Last year Unesco spent nearly a quarter of a million dollars on the purchase and shipping of scientific equipment for the rehabilitation of scientific education and research in the war-damaged countries of Europe and Asia. From the experience gained, a new system of allocations—known as the "Emergency Science Credits Scheme"—is today under preparation by Unesco to improve and at the same time to simplify its operation in this field.

The scheme is one of allocating financial credits to scientific institutions in the war-devastated countries for the purchase of equipment. The institutions would be invited to select and order through Unesco the materials they feel are most urgently needed up to the limit of the funds allocated them.

The institutions requiring assistance would then receive the needed equipment directly from the science instrument manufacturers who would be reimbursed from Unesco funds.

Details of the scheme, and of the broader picture of scientific reconstruction needs throughout the world, were studied in June at Unesco House by a panel of science instrument experts from eight countries. Also considered was the present supply of exportable scientific equipment, problems of finance and currency exchange, and the shipping and safe delivery of the goods.

The representatives passed a unanimous resolution calling attention to the importance of rehabilitating scientific and technological education and research in the war-wrecked countries. Urgent consideration, they agreed, should be given to the needs of science in any scheme for the lasting restoration of the economic life of those countries.

It was noted that there exists today a world scarcity of scientific equipment for education and research. Before World War II, the principal scientific supplies came from Germany, the U.S.A. and the United Kingdom. During the war, British and American production facilities were directed to highly-specialized war-instruments. After the war, German industrial potential was greatly decreased and the industries of the United States and United Kingdom were faced with tremendous arrears of production in civilian equipment.

At the present time, the demand for scientific apparatus is so much greater than the supply that delivery delays from twelve to eighteen months are quite common. The basic needs are everywhere the same: laboratory glassware and porcelain, microscopes, analytical balances, consumable chemicals, electrical instruments, etc.

The scheme now under preparation by Unesco, it is hoped, will assist in systematizing and co-ordinating at least a measure of the orders for equipment from the war-torn regions.



A high altitude research station overlooked by the towering Jungfrauoch in Switzerland.

45-Nation Scientists Invited to Study High Altitude Problems

Representatives of forty-five nations, seven international scientific bodies and the United Nations with four of its specialized agencies have been invited to a Unesco conference of High Altitude Research Stations at Interlaken, Switzerland, August 31-September 3, 1948.

Delegates will review scientific problems of high altitude research and will survey existing high altitude stations. Studies will also be made of how best to coordinate research programmes of existing stations and of the possible need for new stations.

The physical, astronomical and biological aspects of high altitude research may appear purely academic to some. Yet, as Professor Carlos Monge pointed out at the Unesco General Conference, there are today more than a hundred million people

of the world's population living at 'high altitude'.

Unesco has organized the conference with the cooperation and assistance of the Swiss authorities and the International High Altitude Research Station at Jungfrauoch. Attendance expenses of the expert delegates will be met, however, outside Unesco funds.

Invitations have been sent to all Unesco Member States, to three non-members (Argentina, Chile and the U.S.S.R.), and to the following international organizations: International Council of Scientific Unions, International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, International Union of Biological Sciences, International High Altitude Station at Jungfrauoch and the International Meteorological Organization. The United Nations, ILO, FAO, WHO and ICAO have also been invited to be represented.

"IDEAS GROUP" FORMED TO SPUR PRODUCTION

AFTER two months of active life the Projects Division is getting into its stride. Its basic structure was completed last month by the addition of a Press Unit composed, for the present, of a nucleus of three members only, but capable of expansion as its programme develops and its productive needs become clearly defined. The Radio Unit, whose work was given initial priority, and the Film Unit, after a period of preliminary organisation, are entering the productive stage.

These three units, together with the "ideas group" of four members, each of whom is eminent in his own sphere, make up the "production unit based on an international ideas bureau" which the Director-General was instructed to establish by resolution of the Mexico General Conference personnel. The teams are a living example of the spirit of international co-operation for which the UN and Unesco stand.

The ideas group, composed of W. E. Williams, Roger Caillois, Edmond Taylor and George Voskovec, is drawn from Great Britain, France, the United States and Czechoslovakia.

Wide Range of Interests

The wide range of interests and qualifications covered by the membership of the ideas group provides the three other teams with the basis of their activities. As Director of the (British) Bureau of Current Affairs and a member of the editorial board of the well-known Penguin Editions, Mr. Williams brings to the leadership of this group the specialised knowledge of a publisher as well as a wide and varied experience of world affairs and the problems involved in making the fruit of such experience available to a world-wide audience.

M. Caillois, the French member, is a teacher and writer who has made a special study of the cultural influences of the world's great religious bodies and whose experience ranges from publication of a literary review (*Lettres Françaises*) in Argentina to cultural missions undertaken at the request of the French Government in the United States and Mexico. Mr. Taylor, a writer of note on problems of international psychology, spent 3 years in India during the war and is the author of "Richer by Asia," a remarkable study of Indian life and culture.

M. Voskovec, the Czech member of the group, has behind him a career which for variety and enterprise accords well with the recent history of his native land. A writer and poet by choice, he was for twelve years before the Munich disaster the director of a satirical theatre in Prague for which he wrote his own plays in collaboration with his friend Jan Werth. Their combined initials gave the "V. & W. Theatre," its name. The theatre was closed after the Munich surrender, and Mr. Voskovec went to the United States, where he worked for the B.B.C. and later for the American O.W.I. during the war.

In addition to these outstanding members of the ideas group, the three working teams are staffed by men and women exceptionally qualified to propagate the ideals and purposes of Unesco through the several channels of mass communication of which they have special knowledge and experience.

With such a variety of talent at its disposal, the Projects Division should be well fitted to carry out the tasks assigned to it by its working plan. Its basic motive is to initiate activities which foster those values of international peace and of common welfare of mankind which Unesco is pledged to advance, and make Unesco's mission more apparent and attractive to the public.

Study Current Events

To do this, the Projects Division makes a constant study of current events and items of international news, ideas emanating from general conferences, national commissions and panels of experts, and ideas produced by the Unesco Secretariat.

In framing its first practical programme, which is necessarily

experimental and subject to change in the light of the experience gained during the first few months, the Projects Division was guided by four main themes.

(1) Peace and human progress depend upon the free flow of ideas and information;

(2) Peace and human progress are produced and maintained by international co-operation;

(3) Peace and human progress require that each generation exert its best efforts in educating the next generation;

(4) Peace and human progress—and human survival itself—are challenges to the goodwill, courage and energy of every human being. Keeping these guiding principles in view, the ideas group has framed a programme for the working groups which they are now engaged in bringing to the stage of practical realisation.

The aim of this programme is to translate the principles formulated by the ideas group into material for direct communication to the masses—always the most difficult step in a process of cultural indoctrination. Between the realm of thought and that of action there is an invisible barrier, something like the "sonic barrier" that confronts the high-speed flyer as his jet-plane approaches the speed of sound.

To make his ideas effective, the world-teacher must break through this barrier, even at the risk of wrecking the delicate structure his imagination has created.

If that structure passes the test, then his ideas are sound, and all is well. If not, he must think again.

Some or all of the themes laid down by the ideas group are interchangeable for purposes of mass communication: that is, they can be presented equally well through the medium of the Press, radio or films.

It is up to the expert members of the working teams to advise the Projects Division what are the best media for use in each case, and thereafter to translate the themes allotted to them into material for direct contact with the masses and to see to it that available channels of distribution and propagation are used to the best advantage.

At the Second Session of the Unesco General Conference (Mexico City, November-December, 1947), the following resolutions were passed in plenary meeting:

"Positive Action... The Director-General is instructed to create at once within the framework of the organization a production unit based on an International Ideas Bureau, capable of initiating and influencing production on Unesco subjects in press, film and radio..."

"The persons forming the production unit should be thoroughly experienced in their fields and should have access to radio programme controllers, and radio feature producers, to panels of writers likely to attract attention to Unesco subjects in the press and to directors and script-writers not only in documentary but also in feature film production."

"It may be necessary to employ highly paid people for short periods and it is essential that the administrative arrangements should be sufficiently flexible to make this possible. While the headquarters of the production unit will be in Paris, it may be necessary for purposes of technical convenience to arrange for sections of the production unit to be based elsewhere."

"The work of the production unit should include the collection and dissemination of information designed to stimulate production..."

TO focus world interest and attention on the necessity for cooperation, the Unesco Mass Communications Projects Division has evolved several specific activities which are today in the process of implementation. Each is designed to show concretely and dramatically how people may work together across national frontiers, how true advancement has been achieved only through such collaboration and how full a future lies ahead if we approach it on a One-World basis.

The projects will be brought to fulfilment not by the Unesco Secretariat alone, working in isolation within its headquarters in Paris, but by the cooperation of the National Commissions and governments, through the mass media of the film, press and radio industries, and by the close participation of the most essential members of Unesco: the people everywhere.

Unesco itself will carry out little of the 'production'. It will act rather—as Professor Auger has



Three members of the "Ideas Group". L. to R.: George Voskovec (Czechoslovakia), Edmond Taylor (United States) and Roger Caillois (France).

NEED FOR TEAMWORK TO BE STRESSED

THE long-range programme of the Mass Communications Projects Division, intended as a framework within which specific radio, film and press projects will be developed, is based upon the four major themes mentioned in column two.

It consists of the elaboration of these major themes and their application to specific topics in the fields of science, education, culture and world co-operation.

Among the subsidiary themes selected for special emphasis in the field of science are the following:

The tangible results of modern science are the fruit of certain intellectual qualities that are as essential in civic and private life as they are in science: common sense, clear reasoning, accurate observation, painstaking verification of conclusions.

Certain ethical ideals—honesty, humanitarian motivation, respect for freedom of thought, co-operation, lack of prejudice in social relations—have played an equally great role in the development of science, and the cultivation of these virtues is essential to its continued progress.

Important discoveries in any branch of science often spring from advances in other branches, and sometimes the most important, concrete results are made possible by abstract and seemingly impractical research.

Every important scientific advance, while it solves some human problems, raises new ones, and thus requires on the part of every one a constant effort of self-education and mental adjustment to changed conditions.

In education considerable emphasis is naturally placed on supporting Unesco activities in the field of Fundamental Education, making clear that this does not only mean the fight against illiteracy, but the task of training both children and adults to face the problems of the modern world.

Among the cultural themes selected for particular emphasis are those which help to bring home the idea that man has reached a point in his evolution where he no longer belongs to a

Mass Media Projects Division to Dramatize World Cooperation

described on another page—as a "catalyst". The established instruments of communication, the powerful media of reaching the public through word and sound and image, will be called upon to carry the message that cooperation is both practical and necessary.

World Affairs Calendar

Among the initial projects now in preparation there is the "Calendar of World Affairs". This publication would include an almanac of centenaries, jubilees or other anniversaries of events, discoveries or occurrences throughout the world which have made some contribution to the advance of civilisation and to understanding

between the peoples. The document would also highlight future events of interest to Unesco's aims with a calendar of day-to-day coming events.

It is well-known that cultural news presented to the public has for its pretexts occasions such as the re-issue of a book, the opening of a gallery or exhibition. Such occasions are a means of breathing new life into masterpieces or of refreshing memories of events of importance for the human mind.

Unesco proposes, therefore, to present newspaper editors, radio and film directors with a documentation on little-known historical achievements and personalities in the fields of education, science and culture, which have advanced human welfare and understanding between peoples. The first issue of the Calendar is planned for 1949, and National Commissions in each Unesco Member State will be asked to contribute data from their own countries.

A second project under preparation is a radio series entitled "The Masters Meet". Its object is that eminent personalities in each country should take advantage of their reputations to introduce the work of writers, artists or scientists whose position in their own countries is analogous to theirs.

Such an exchange of appreciations between the great names of literature, arts, sciences and education will be of itself a clear instance of international solidarity in these fields. Unesco, through its National Commissions, will request prominent personalities in each country to write a few pages on the work of one of their foreign colleagues for whom they have a particular admiration or with whom they feel a special sympathy.

The writings thus commissioned and translated through Unesco will be made available to the various national broadcasting organisations to ensure they secure the widest possible dissemination as part of a regular series of broadcasts sponsored by Unesco. Additionally, Unesco will encourage the publication of the texts in each country.

Dividing the Stars

Astronomy, as the science which has inspired perhaps the closest cooperation among the nations, figures in the third project entitled, "Dividing the Stars". The aim of this film will be to reveal modern astronomy as perhaps the outstanding example of intelligently planned scientific cooperation on an international basis. The film would show the historic factor which have impelled astronomer to apportion specialized tasks and to pool results among themselves and above all it would emphasize the spectacular results achieved by such cooperation.

Another project in the making is an international radio feature series, "The Lost Echoes" aimed to counteract cultural isolation. People who are well-informed about the literature of their own country are often vague and uncertain about that of even their closest neighbours.

Such a series, by bringing to the attention and interest of the people of each country the most representative literature of their neighbours, is designed to foster international appreciation of art

single isolated culture. The modern cultural world has no territorial boundaries and every culture in it is subject to the influence of other cultures.

It is the duty of modern man to become fully conscious of the treasures which history has handed down to him and to co-operate with his fellows in all parts of the world to enrich the heritage of the next generation.

In developing specific cultural programmes based on the foregoing themes a particular effort will be made to include, along with the major arts and philosophy, material dealing with the arts of daily life as they have been developed in various cultures.

In the field of international co-operation the programme lays down a number of significant themes. On the one hand it seeks whenever possible to develop or intensify the realisation that international co-operation is the only answer to many of the social, economic and other problems which beset the modern world.

On the other hand it aims to protect the morale of believers in international co-operation from disappointments arising out of over-optimism and impatience by calling attention to the psychological, social, cultural and other problems which international organisations encounter in their work.

Finally, the programme aims at presenting a balanced picture of man for or against himself, by showing on the one hand the disastrous consequences of conflict, and on the other hand the almost limitless possibilities of human progress in a peaceful and co-operative world.



Top row at a meeting.

Press, Film, Radio To Be Mobilized for Peace



A Czech film studio is destroyed by fire. More than three-quarters of mass media facilities were disrupted in many war-torn countries.

Unesco's field surveys disclosed startling disparities in the availability of technical equipment. It was learned, for example, that while Uruguay has one radio receiving set for each seven members of its population, Burma has only one for each 3,400, and India one for each 1,490 of its people. Denmark has one receiving set

for virtually each of its families, while Haiti has but one set for each two hundred families. Canada has nearly thirty times more newsprint per capita than Yugoslavia, and Sweden has at least twenty times as much as China. Switzerland has five times more seating capacity in its cinemas than Venezuela.

and letters and so to promote an understanding between peoples. It is predicated on the fact that understanding and respect can spring only from mutual knowledge, and that conversely there are today vast blanks of ignorance of the ways and achievements of our fellow men.

Hopes of Tomorrow

"Hopes of Tomorrow" is another of the projects in preparation. This is a radio and press series on selected current activities in science and other fields which seem to promise hope of future solutions to basic human problems of the present.

In the field of science, for example, the programmes would offer a soberly presented discussion of the possibilities of further scientific advances in such domains as the harnessing of atomic energy to industrial use, the prolongation of human life, treatment of mental diseases, development of alternative sources of energy to replace exhaustible resources, synthetic foods and new food processes, etc.

For users interested in a more general programme, the same treatment might be applied to basic social and economic problems of the present day and the possible future applications of the fine arts to the problem of enriching home and community life.

In all fields, whether educational, scientific or cultural, the programmes would emphasize the need for cooperation, particularly international cooperation, in order to solve the problems or achieve the advances in question.

To mention but one further of the several projects being developed: that of the "World Books", a radio series—to be broadcast weekly or monthly—designed to stimulate cultural exchanges and the free flow of ideas by informing listeners about new, non-specialist books in all languages likely to further Unesco's aims in education, science and the arts. Such a series, as its sister-projects will serve both in an educative capacity and will develop understanding by dramatizing the achievements of our neighbours.



Experts from five countries meet in Technical Needs committee hearing.

MORE and more people realise to-day that peace and progress depend to a considerable extent upon the amount and kind of information fed to the minds of men throughout the world. There was a time when press and information were considered merely from the commercial and industrial angle. Today, the complex problems relating to the social role of the information apparatus are being systematically studied especially from the decisive point of view of the public's right to be objectively and reliably informed.

With the end of World War II the war-devastated countries found themselves faced with the problem of rehabilitating their press. The ranks of competent journalists had been thinned through enemy suppression or subsequent purges. Normal professional contacts with the rest of the world had been interrupted for years.

As a result, the problem of how to train more and better journalists and to safeguard certain professional standards was forced upon the urgent attention not only of professionals but also of responsible sections of the public.

Unesco, in its aim to encourage and facilitate the "free flow of information by word and image" in the post-war world, associated itself from the outset with these endeavours.

Thanks to its world-wide links and authority Unesco was clearly called upon to encourage and guide efforts likely to improve in-

formation, as well as the technical conditions for its dissemination.

To achieve such necessary improvements Unesco concentrated its efforts on the international professional sphere. From contacts and discussions with experts and professionals everywhere it became clear that to improve training facilities, to raise professional standards among journalists would be one of the best ways to improve the actual information which daily reaches the world public and so greatly influences the chances of mutual understanding and peace.

Press Institute Planned

At an early stage, the plan for the creation of an International Institute of Press and Information was conceived. It was hoped to co-ordinate, on an international and non-political basis, the numerous activities and efforts likely to bring about gradual improvements

in the technique and practice of journalism everywhere.

This idea is perhaps not very new. But it has now given rise to one of the most important and interesting projects in the field of international information.

Various expert commissions convened by Unesco confirmed the need for such an International Institute of Press and Information. A resolution passed by the Unesco Commission on Technical Needs in Press, Radio, Film, in August 1947, emphatically called for its establishment and was endorsed by the second session of the General Conference of Unesco in Mexico City.

In April of this year, before the world forum of the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information in Geneva, the plan for creating such an International Institute was again strongly urged.

The project for the International Institute of the Press and Information was included in the Programme of Unesco for 1948, and a provisional budget of \$25,000 was set aside to facilitate its creation.

Unesco has thus been active in guiding and aiding efforts likely to give life to this idea. A detailed plan is now being drawn up, setting out proposals for guiding principles, activities and statutes of the Institute. This plan is to be submitted for discussion to the various professional organizations whose active and willing support alone can bring about its realisation. Once established, the proposed Institute would be an entirely non-governmental, autonomous body with its own administrative organization. Unesco would provide a comparatively small initial subsidy, but it is intended to establish the Institute on a basis of complete financial independence.

The functions and activities of the proposed International Institute of the Press and Information would be manifold but within Unesco's general interests.

Above all the Institute's functions may be defined as a systematic endeavour to clarify and intensify, amongst the public as well as professional circles, the knowledge of the power and responsibilities of the press in modern society.

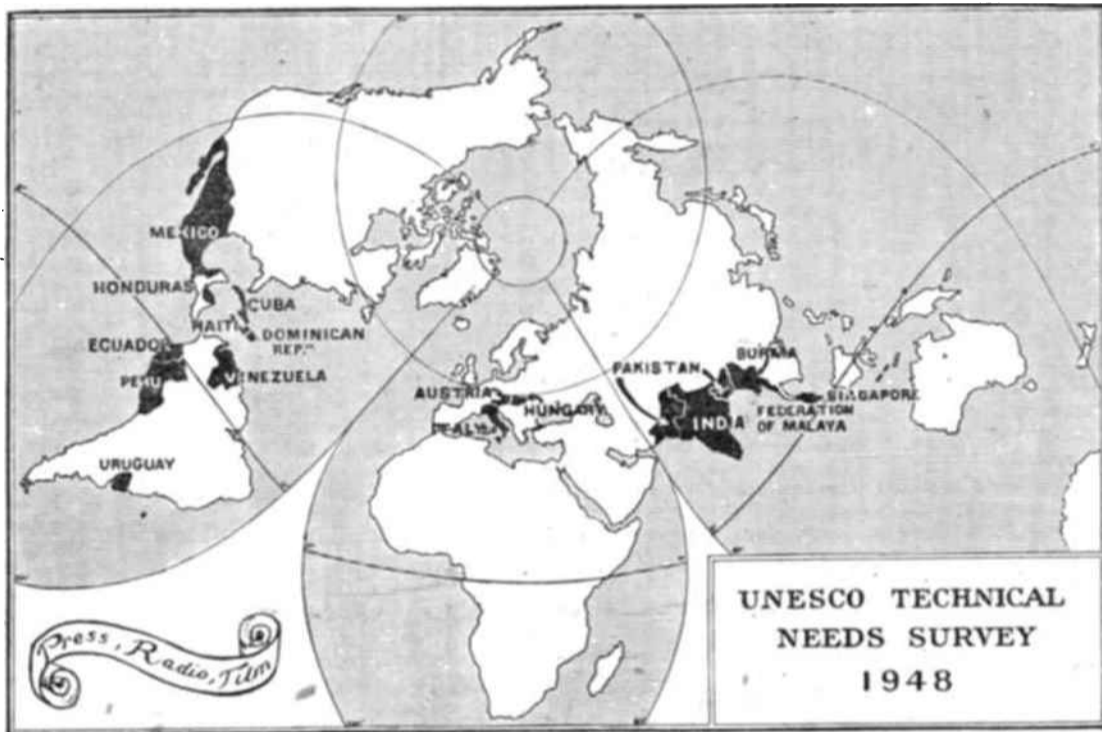
To Pool Press Experience

It would be wrong to think of the proposed Institute as a tribunal or somewhat remote professional academy. It would act as an international centre of active research and study on technical and professional problems covering all aspects of the vast field of press and information. Experienced and aspiring journalists, editors, publishers and technicians could meet there for discussion and common study. The proposed Institute would be an ideal place for the exchange of ideas, comparison of methods and special courses of study. It would be one great pool of international thought and experience in the field of press and information.

With a permanent, highly-qualified staff at its disposal, the Institute would be a valuable instrument to assist existing and rising schools of journalism everywhere in co-ordinating reciprocal exchanges of information, and in guiding all endeavours to raise and maintain high standards amongst the journalistic profession.

It would be one of the principal tasks of the proposed Institute to assemble such documentation and to make it available wherever it is needed. In addition, the Institute would be ideally suited to undertake the publication of specialist literature and periodicals. It would organize seminar sessions, meetings of experts, men of science and distinguished specialists, and various courses for exchange scholars.

Unesco has taken the initiative in working out a plan for the creation of an International Institute of Press and Information. It is now up to responsible and competent quarters in all countries to help create this Institute which is so clearly needed.



TECHNICAL NEEDS COMMISSION STUDIES FIELD REPORTS

LEADING world personalities in press, film and radio met at Unesco House early this month to study the results of a comprehensive survey of the needs and deficiencies of mass communication in seventeen countries and to recommend practical measures towards their alleviation. The delegates, members of the Technical Needs Commission, were continuing a vital Unesco project begun last year to mobilize the resources of information apparatus in the cause of peace.

Reports laid before the delegates had been prepared from detailed, on-the-spot research by ten Unesco field workers who have spent the past three months investigating the technical and professional status of press, film and radio across more than a quarter of the earth's surface. A total of more than one hundred thousand miles' travel was covered by the reporters who sought some two thousand answers to their questionnaires.

These ranged from the availability of raw materials, professional training, copyright legislation, political censorship and the financing of news-agencies to the supply of typesetting, broadcasting and filming equipment and the distribution and circulation facilities for information. The questionnaire is the most comprehensive ever undertaken on an international basis.

The surveys, begun in 1947 when Unesco field workers covered twelve war-devastated countries, have proved of great value to students of mass communication and professionals throughout the world. Their double purpose has

been to disclose—for the first time on an accurate, detailed basis—the actual position of the instruments for informing the people, and at the same time to serve as a guide to governments, international agencies and organizations engaged in meeting the needs and deficiencies.

At the first meeting of the Technical Needs Commission in August 1947 the experts found there existed two over-riding world shortages: that of newsprint; and that of "hard currency" for the purchase of equipment. Having presented to the United Nations a detailed study of the newsprint shortage, Unesco has recently brought forward a test plan of urgent voluntary aid designed to supply some fifty thousand tons of newsprint to France, China and the Netherlands.

The United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information convened this spring in Geneva commended Unesco for its detailed report on the newsprint situation and recommended that Member States—particularly the United States and Canada—co-operate

with Unesco in order to make its test plan a success.

Concerning the currency problem, a project is now under preparation by Unesco to arrange a barter system between "hard" and "soft-currency" nations, whereby the former might supply necessary funds in exchange for cultural and professional service from the latter.

The seventeen nations surveyed this year by Unesco field workers included: Austria, Hungary, and Italy in Europe; Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela in Latin America; and Burma, the Federation of Malaya, India, Pakistan and Singapore in the Far East.

The Technical Needs Commission, which met from August 2 through 11, was under the Chairmanship of Jean Letourneau, former Minister of France, who had been head of the French delegation to the UN Freedom of Information Conference.

Following the Commission's meetings, Unesco will publish a book containing the results of the field surveys and the recommendations of the experts. A first volume covering the first twelve countries surveyed during 1947 proved highly successful both for its informational value and as a guide to reconstruction activities.

Unesco considers its surveys of technical needs of high priority for they play a fundamental role in the major task of mobilizing the media of mass communication as effective instruments for getting "people to talk to people". And only by this means, it is felt, can peace be based on solid foundations: those of understanding and respect among all nations.

Exchange of Persons Programme Vital to Mutual Understanding

By William D. CARTER

Head, Unesco Exchange of Persons Bureau

The international exchange of persons in the fields of education, science and culture has been recognized, since Unesco's inception, as an important means of advancing the "objectives of international peace and of the common welfare of mankind".

Unesco's principal concerns in the field of international exchange of persons have been the development of a clearing house of information on exchange activities throughout the world and the promotion of international study opportunities for mature persons, with particular reference to Unesco's fields of interest.

Fellowships, study grants and scholarships which allow travel for their participants to foreign countries can serve as a tangible means for getting "peoples talking to peoples", for the international sharing of skills and techniques

and for raising professional and cultural standards everywhere.

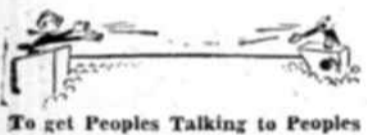
A serious obstacle to such a free interchange of persons across national frontiers is the lack of precise and detailed information regarding study possibilities. There is also the problem of overlapping—and, more important, there are often gaps in some areas—in the various fields of study.

To reduce these barriers, Unesco can be especially useful. For Unesco can serve as a practical liaison unit among fellowship sponsors, as a world-wide clearing house for information, and—as an integral element of the United Nations framework—can take effective steps to reduce the barriers to the international exchange of persons.

The following review describes some of the work Unesco has undertaken thus far in this field of activity.

A world handbook of international fellowships, scholarships and study-grants will be published by Unesco early in 1949 for the use of government departments, voluntary organizations and individuals concerned with the international exchange of persons. Detailed information will be included on all types of awards available for persons seeking opportunities for study, research, observation or similar higher educational pursuits in foreign countries.

Data on such duty opportunities as have been made available since the end of the war will also be included in the handbook, and supplements to this initial volume will be published as additional information is received at Unesco.



It is hoped that the handbook will be of value to those charged with broad-scale planning and the administration of international exchange programmes. Interested agencies will find a detailed picture of the present scope of international study and observation programmes throughout the world and thus a basis for planning additional programmes will be provided.

Collection and publication of this information in one volume will underline where programmes are adequate and where a real need of additional opportunities for international fellowships exists. In this way, interchange of persons programmes throughout the world will be stimulated and it is hoped new programmes promoted.

In addition to its work as a centre of information on exchange of persons activities, Unesco also administers directly a small fellowship programme, in which particular emphasis is laid on meeting study needs of mature persons in the three main fields of Unesco's interest—education, science and culture.

There are three main types of fellowships within Unesco's fellowship operations:

Unesco Fellowships directly financed by Unesco, which assumes basic administrative and operational responsibility, enlisting the collaboration of official and unofficial organizations in preliminary screening of candidates and in implementing plans of study.

Unesco-sponsored Fellowships donated by accredited governmental or non-governmental agencies. Unesco gives assistance in planning, and is responsible for the basic administration including screening of candidates recommended by governments for final selection by the donor agencies.

Fellowships within the Unesco Scheme. Except for general planning and advice by Unesco, the general administration of these fellowships is the basic responsibility of the recipient and donor countries for the selection of can-

didates and detailed administration.

During the past year Unesco has been concerned with 58 "Unesco Fellowships" and 130 "Unesco-sponsored Fellowships." Forty-eight of the 58 "Unesco Fellowships" which are currently being operated, are in the following fields of study:—

Science and Social Development;

Cinema and Radio Education; Educational Problems of War-Affected Children;

Librarianship; Educational Administration; Art and Music Education.

Six fellowships—one in each subject—were allocated in December, 1947, to each of the following war-devastated Member States of Unesco: China, Czechoslovakia, Greece, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Denmark and the Philippines. A further six in these fields have been offered to three new Member States: Austria, Hungary and Italy.

Funds have also been provided to enable two specialists from China and two from India to visit principal computing-machine



laboratories in America and Europe and candidates for these awards are now being selected.

The following "Unesco-sponsored Fellowships" are being handled at present:

12 offered by the British Film Producers' Association and the Shell Petroleum Company to candidates in the following countries wishing to study British methods of film production: Belgium, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Venezuela, Austria. Seven of these have been awarded.

9 offered by the American Chemical Society to chemists and chemical engineers from various war-devastated Member States, for 6 months each. Two have been awarded to Czechoslovakia, 1 to China and 1 to the Netherlands.

4 offered by the Belgian Ministry of Education to fellows from China, Czechoslovakia, Norway and Poland for 6 months each. All recipients have now completed their studies.

16 have been awarded by the French Government to China, Czechoslovakia, Greece, the Netherlands, Norway and Poland.

64 offered by the Canadian Council for Reconstruction through Unesco to candidates from 13 Unesco Member States, for six months each (see bottom col. 3).

Rotary International has donated 1 fellowship to the Netherlands and 1 to Poland.

6 offered by various British newspapers to Czechoslovakia, Netherlands, France, Greece, Poland and Belgium. One of these has been awarded to the Netherlands.

3 offered by the Norwegian

Government, in open competition, to scientists of Hungary, the Philippines, China, Denmark, Poland, Greece, France, Italy, Netherlands and Austria.

5 offered by the Netherlands



Government, in open competition, to Czechoslovakia, India, Poland, China, Greece and the Philippines.

Applications for Unesco or Unesco-sponsored fellowships are presented from candidates' own governments through the appropriate ministries dealing with education, science and culture, with the assistance of Unesco National Commissions and Co-operating bodies.

Sponsors must be competent to assure the candidate's returning to an occupation in his own country, which will give him an opportunity to utilise, to the maximum, the benefits of the training received.

While Unesco has stressed the promotion of exchange through study grants for mature persons, the Secretariat has been concerned, particularly in the collection of information and the answering of enquiries, with a variety of related problems.

These include such questions as exchange programmes for professors and teachers and the problems arising from such exchanges, student and young people's exchange, with special reference to vacation study schemes, and educational and training opportunities for technicians and administrators. The barriers which prevent a free movement of persons for educational purposes are also under continuous study.

Canada Offers 64 Fellowships

Educators, technicians and scientists from some thirteen war-devastated countries will be the recipients of sixty-four fellowships offered by the Canadian Council for Reconstruction through Unesco. The programme, to cost \$182,000, will permit advanced study in seven fields of activity in Canada for six months.

Designed to help raise standards in the fields of science, education and the arts in countries deprived by the war of their facilities, the programme is the result of a voluntary fund-raising campaign conducted throughout Canada. Some seventy private organizations participated in the nation-wide appeal.

Countries to which the fellowships are being offered include: Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, China, France, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Poland and British colonial possessions devastated by the war.

Behind the World Programme; Another View of Unesco

(Behind the execution of Unesco's world programme, and out of the spotlight of public attention, there is a mass of detailed, headquarters labour without which none of the many projects could be carried out. Members of any large organisation, governmental or private, are familiar with this vital and unpublicized activity. At Unesco House, it is carried out by an international team—the Central Administrative Services, under the direction of Gordon Menzies. The following article describes something of how that team backs up the programme departments of Unesco.)

Unesco's Central Administrative Services Section was established last February to co-ordinate the provision of common services to the Programme Sections of the Organisation. It is composed of six main units—Central Registry, Building Management, Languages Service, Purchase and Stores, Documents Service and the Restaurant and Commissary and provides a variety of services, supplies and equipment to all Sections of Unesco.

The Building Management division maintains Unesco House and provides local transportation services. It is largely staffed by local technicians, ranging from carpenters and locksmiths to highly qualified telephone mechanics.

Many of these French workers knew the luxurious Hotel Majestic in its pride and saw it become first the home of a French Ministry and then, in 1940, the headquarters of the German occupation forces.

The once famous ballrooms and reception rooms are used today to house Unesco's International Conferences and meetings. To service these meetings—attended by representatives from many nations—Unesco maintains its own team of interpreters and summary reporters.

The twenty-one members of the Reproduction Unit last year printed and assembled over twelve and a half million pages of documents, which were distributed to the furthest corners of the earth through the Unesco Distribution Unit and Central Registry.

All documents are produced in French and English and, this year, to further the Organisation's programme in the Latin-American countries, a small Spanish translation service has been established. It is anticipated that, during 1949, in line with Unesco's growing interest in the countries of the Middle East, an Arabic translation service will be added.

The Central Registry, which receives, circulates and files all incoming correspondence and cables, and despatches the Organisation's outgoing mail, is still in its infancy. In a recent month, however, the unit despatched over 7,000 communications.

With world-wide shortages of essential supplies, currency restrictions, import and export regulations, the task of maintaining the Organisation's stocks of consumable items presents a day-to-day problem.

Amongst the large variety of requests which regularly pour into the unit, some inevitably cause a lifting of the eyebrows. One day, a telephone caller laconically requested the unit to obtain clearance through Customs for "the Atomic train". This task Purchase and Stores accomplished—as soon as it recovered its breath—but only after ascertaining that the train was a model, being sent by the Society of Nuclear Scientists for a Unesco-sponsored exhibition.

The staff Restaurant and Commissary are also a responsibility of the administrative services. An erroneous impression often exists that scientists, writers, artists and other intellectuals are singularly uninterested in the nature of the food provided for their sustenance. In Unesco, however, the subject is a matter of great concern, and the Restaurant experiences considerable difficulty, especially in these days of world food shortages, in catering for the individual tastes and national habits of such a varied clientele.

The diversity of functions carried out by the Administrative Services is exceeded only by the variety of nationalities employed therein. Individuals from twenty different countries are daily illustrating in a practical manner that it is indeed possible for the nations of the world to work together in friendly harmony.



A view of the Unesco Central Registry through which Member States are linked up with the Paris Headquarters.

FOUR SEMINARS

(Continued from page 1.)

The seminar on Childhood Education in Czechoslovakia, which began its work on July 21 and will close on August 25, is under the direction of Dr. Aase G. Skard (Norway), with Dr. M.V. Ambros of the Czechoslovak Ministry of Education as Executive Assistant. Group chairmen are from the United Kingdom, United States, China and Switzerland.

The scope of this seminar is the education of children between the ages of 3 to 13.

It is primarily concerned with the psychological development of the child in relation to education for a World Society. The staff is supplemented by the presence of special consultants, including Ruth Benedict (USA), Dr. Frances Ilg (USA), Professor André Rey (Switzerland) and Dr. Thérèse Brosse of Unesco. Madame Murette, head of the International School in Geneva, also has participated in the meetings, lecturing on the "Development of World Mindedness among Children".

The third seminar, in England, opened on July 15 and will continue through August 25, under the direction of Dr. Karl W. Bigelow of Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York. The Programme Assistant is Virgil de Maesschalck (Belgium) and the Administrative Assistant is J.G.M. Allcock, H.M.I. of the United Kingdom.

Study group chairmen include representatives of Ecuador, Australia, the United States and France.

At the seminar's first meeting, Dr. Julian Huxley addressed the members and Dr. Clarence E. Beeby, Assistant Director-General of Unesco, spoke of Unesco's educational programme.

The seminar being held in Caracas opened on August 5 and will continue until September 8. Under the direction of Dr. Guillermino Nannetti, former Minister of Education of Colombia and recently Director of the *Escuela Normal Superior* of Bogota, this group will carry out its studies in four sections: rural and vocational education, teacher-training, methods of eliminating illiteracy and education for peace.

Unesco contributed four travel fellowships to permit specialists to attend the Caracas meetings.

These various seminars are neither conferences nor congresses. Participants represent neither a government or ministry, nor an educational system. They work as members of a team, as "resource people", sharing knowledge and experience, studying means of bringing together and applying the latest research on specific aspects of education for a World Society.

Unesco National Commissions make programme effective

NATIONAL Commissions are the official liaison agencies created by governments through which Unesco wins support for its programme and secures the co-operation of organizations and individuals throughout the world interested in "advancing, through the educational, scientific and cultural relations of the peoples of the world, the objectives of international peace and of the common welfare of mankind."

They bring together the leaders of education, science and culture and the representatives of the important voluntary organizations working in Unesco's field, to advise the governments and to act as a link between the national community and the international community. Through their special committees, subsidiary co-operating organizations or regional bodies they provide the individual with a task to perform and an opportunity to influence national policies in education, science and culture in the direction of increasing understanding between the peoples of the world.

On the international plane they give the individual member of the community through national delegations to Unesco General Conferences a part to play in the formulation of new programmes and in the suggestion of new emphases in established programmes.

From the Final Act of Unesco, Article VII

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

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

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

National Commissions have been set up in the twenty-six following Member States: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Colombia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, France, Haiti, Hungary, Iran, Italy, the Lebanon, Mexico, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Venezuela.

In Afghanistan, Czechoslovakia, India, Syria and Turkey, plans are well advanced for the creation of National Commissions and in the Union of South Africa, where the National Advisory Council for Adult Education performs the functions of a National Commission pending the establishment of more specialised co-operative machinery, a meeting of Government representatives, delegates to Unesco Conferences and the Advisory Council will shortly be held to consider the creation of a new national Unesco body.

In Canada an inter-departmental committee acts in an advisory capacity to the Government on matters relating to Unesco policy and programme, and in Switzerland study and consultative committees have been set up this year to prepare for the creation of a national commission.

The diversity of cultures and educational systems, and differences in physical and economic conditions in Unesco's Member States are reflected in the mem-

bership, organization and method of appointment of their national commissions.

The National Commissions of China and the United States have one hundred and twenty, and one hundred members respectively. The French National Commission has eighty members. The Italian and Mexican Commissions have sixty members; the Danish and New Zealand National Commissions twelve and fifteen members respectively.

In both Australia and the United Kingdom a series of National Co-operating Bodies have been set up to take responsibility for the various important branches of Unesco's activities. The work of these co-operating bodies is co-ordinated by central committees on which the various programme interests are represented.

Many National Commissions including the Chinese, French and Brazilian Commissions have established programme committees corresponding to the major programme divisions of Unesco.

In Brazil and the United States the activities of the national commissions have been expanded to provide for regional activity. The Brazilian Institute of Education, Science and Culture is setting up regional bodies in each of the twenty-one States of Brazil. Representatives of these regional institutes and of the central Institute will be brought together this year at a National Conference.

As the world programme of Unesco develops, the rôle of national commissions becomes of ever-increasing importance. There is encouraging evidence that national commissions are not only attempting to carry out projects in the Unesco programme assigned to them, but that they are also developing their own programmes of activity to promote international understanding and cultural interchange.

The Danish National Commission, for example, discussed at its April meeting a scheme for the establishment of international seminars for teachers and youth leaders at Elsinore.

The French National Commission has planned a series of broadcasts designed to promote international understanding and to develop appreciation of the cultural and artistic achievements of other countries.

Many National Commissions have active publication policies. The United States "National Commission News," the monthly journal of the Commission, published its twelfth number on July 1, 1948. "Unesco," the monthly journal of the Austrian United Nations Association published its seventh number in July, 1948. The United States "National Commission News" has a very wide national circulation and an increasing circulation abroad. The Austrian publication "Unesco" has a circulation of 5,000 and it is distributed free to schools, universities and learned institutions in Austria.

The pamphlet "Unesco—in the minds of men" was published in Australia in response to a nationwide demand for information about Unesco.

Wherever Unesco's message is known, people are asking: "What can I do to serve Unesco?" National Commissions are endeavouring to develop programmes of activity which will give the individual citizen and the national organizations a part to play in building "the defences of peace."

The sustained and active support of the peoples of the world, and their full participation in the programme of the Organization, are essential for the achievement of Unesco's purpose.

Four Further Commissions Formed

The Minister of Education of Afghanistan presided over the first meeting of the Interim Unesco Committee held on July 1 at Kaeul, Dr. Kuo Yu-Shou, Unesco's special adviser on Asia and the Far East, was present at this meeting and explained the rôle of National Commissions in relation to Governments and the Unesco Secretariat to those present.

"Le Moniteur Belge" published on July 14 a decree dated July 1 creating the Belgian National Commission for Unesco. The decree was signed by the Regent, Prince Charles of Belgium, and by the Minister of Education, M. Camille Huysman.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Education of Bombay, Mr. B.H. Kher, presided over a meeting of the Committee appointed by the Ministry of Education of the Government of India to consider the formation of a permanent National Commission for Co-operation with Unesco held at New Delhi on July 10, 1948. Dr. Kuo Yu-Shou, Unesco's Special Adviser on Asia and the Far East, was present at this meeting.

The Lebanese National Commission was created by Presidential decree on June 7, 1948. On June 28, 1948, the Minister of National Education and Fine Arts signed a further decree nominating the members of the Commission.

Philippine Group Links people with Unesco

(Dr. Encarnacion Alzona, Executive Secretary of the Philippine National Commission, left Paris at the end of July to return to Manila after a several weeks visit to Unesco House. While here, she was able to study the work of the Unesco Secretariat, the development of the world programme and to bring about closer liaison between her country and the activities of the organization.)

(During her stay in Paris, Dr. Alzona also represented the Philippines at the Seminar on Programmes of Cultural Information, held at the European Centre of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and organized by Dr. Howard E. Wilson.)

Dr. Encarnacion ALZONA

Executive Secretary Philippine National Commission

THE Philippine National Commission on Educational, Scientific and Cultural Matters was formally organized in January of this year at Malacanan Palace by the late Mr. Manuel Roxas, President of the Philippines. Its functions were outlined as follows: to act in an advisory capacity to the Government on Unesco affairs, to function as a liaison agency between the Government and Unesco, and to study and report on such educational, scientific and cultural matters as may from time to time be submitted to its consideration by the President of the Republic.

The Commission has fifteen members and is divided into four committees, Executive, Educational, Scientific and Cultural. There is a full-time Chairman and an Executive Secretary. Administratively, it is under the Office of the President.

The Government-owned house at 3336 Taft Avenue, Rizal City—a new city south of the capital, Manila—serves as its headquarters. Here, there is a newly-equipped office for the use of visiting Unesco representatives, and a small library open to the public.

In the Philippines there has been a considerable interest in the work of Unesco. Returning delegates from the first two Unesco annual sessions received many invitations to speak on Unesco from civic organizations and schools. The press, libraries and professional groups have shown a continuing interest in the organization's activities.

Some of the activities which the National Commission has carried out to make the work of Unesco effective within the Philippines during the first five months of the Commission's existence might be described as follows:

The preparation of a national bibliography by the Bureau of Public Libraries.

Very successful co-operation with the United Nations Appeal for Children in the Children's Emergency Fund Campaign.

Collection of data for Unesco's BOOK OF NEEDS, Volume II.

Selection of candidates for the six Unesco Fellowships allocated to the Philippines.

Distribution of books donated through Unesco by the Encyclopaedia Britannica, Allied Books Centre of London and the Liverpool City Libraries.

Assistance rendered the Unesco field worker who surveyed Philippine Educational Needs in April

with the full cooperation of the Office of the President, Department of Foreign Affairs and the Department of Education.

Approval of the teaching about the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies in the schools. An appeal was sent to all school heads.

Approval of Philippine participation in the United Nations and Unesco essay contests for young people. This was entrusted to the United Nations Association in the Philippines and the Department of Education.

Recommendation to the Government for the sending of Philippine delegates to the Unesco Education Seminars being held this summer.

Acceptance of Unesco's gift of two microfilm readers for the Philippines.

The present members of the National Commission will serve until the end of the present year. The Commission receives yearly from the Government a modest sum for the payment of the salaries of the chairman, executive secretary and a small secretarial staff, and the per diem allowances of members who are private citizens



U.S.A. - 5 Regional Meetings

THE active sponsorship of regional activities by the United States National Commission and the delegation of programme activities to existing national organizations and special panels of experts, created to undertake Unesco projects, has given responsible citizens in the United States a practical rôle in the task of "building the defences of peace."

Since the end of July, 1946, the U.S. National Commission has held four meetings and its Executive Committee has met seven times. Commission meetings have been held in Washington (September, 1946), Philadelphia (February, 1947), Chicago (September, 1947) and in Washington (February, 1948). A fifth meeting will be held in Boston from September 27 to 29, 1948.

Three of the five meetings of the Commission will thus have been held away from headquarters in Washington. The resulting stimulation of interest in Unesco's programme and purpose and the creation of public support for the organization can hardly be overestimated.

Similarly, National and Regional Conferences have been successful in bringing a knowledge of the objectives and work of Unesco to citizens in all walks of life in the United States.

The first National Conference was held in Philadelphia in March, 1947; the next is planned for 3, 4, 5 March, 1949, in Cleveland.

In Philadelphia, the National Conference was attended by delegates from more than 500 national groups, and fourteen sub-commissions studied the different branches of Unesco's programme.

In Denver, three months later, there was held the Mountain Plains Regional Conference. Nearly two thousand representatives of organizations in eight surrounding states sent delegates to develop concrete plans whereby the people could best serve the objectives of Unesco.

Delegates proposed the formation of state councils of organizations and individuals interested in the aims and activities of Unesco. The major purpose of such councils is to provide a means of stimulating interest and coordinating activities within a state.

Over three thousand people from seven states and the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii attended the second Regional

Unesco Conference in San Francisco, May 13-15, 1948.

Section meetings on the various aspects of Unesco's world programme provided opportunity for vigorous group discussions. No prepared speeches were made at the meetings—attended by fifty to one hundred persons—and the debates proceeded at an unusually rapid pace. The outstanding success of this regional conference was due in very large measure to careful pre-conference planning, strong community support and the intelligent leadership and enthusiasm of the Convening Committee and those associated with it.

A State Coordinating Council for Unesco has been set up in Washington, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Pearl A. Wannamaker, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Olympia, Washington.

This is the first such regional



American students enroute to Europe under the programme of Exchange of Persons

council, and it is felt that the development of similar groups would fill a useful function as clearing houses of information on Unesco and that they might service state and local councils in a given area.

The United States National Commission is carefully reviewing the rôle of regional, state and local councils. For their successful operation it is essential that there should be practical tasks in relation to the Unesco programme for such community groups to perform.

Duplication of effort must also be avoided and decentralized activities coordinated with the work of the National Commission, its associated organizations and the Secretariat of Unesco in Paris, if results of permanent value are to be obtained.

Distinguished World Thinkers Study Bases of Human Rights

One of the most important and least-publicized Unesco projects during the past months has been the compilation of a world-wide symposium of the philosophic bases of Human Rights. Such an undertaking—in a world distraught with such fearsome problems as the hunger of millions and the clash of ideologies—may appear an academic one. Yet it is being carried out at a particularly timely moment. It is being undertaken following history's most terrible conflict—a conflict by the

peoples of the world against the denial of Human Rights. It is being attempted at a moment when, after such a struggle, men and women everywhere are examining the question of 'what are the rights of humanity'.

In the following article, Jacques Havet, member of the Philosophy and Humanities Division of Unesco—who was instrumental in preparing and implementing the symposium—describes something of the project which is now nearing fruition.

By

Jacques HAVET
Unesco Philosophy and Humanities Division

Some Extracts From the Replies

From Jacques Maritain, distinguished philosopher and French Ambassador to the Holy See:

"...No declaration of the rights of man can ever be exhaustive and final. It must always be expressed in terms of the state of the moral conscience and of civilization at any given moment of history. And it is just for this reason that, since the considerable success achieved at the end of the eighteenth century by the first written declarations, it has always been a matter of major interest for men to renew these declarations from age to age..."

From the late Mahatma K. Gandhi, Father of India's Independence:

"...I learned from my illiterate but wise mother that all rights to be deserved and preserved came from duty well done. Thus the very right to live accrues to us only when we do the duty of citizenship of the world. From this one fundamental statement, perhaps it is easy enough to define the duties of Man and Woman and to correlate every right to some corresponding duty to be first performed. Every other right can be shown to be a usurpation hardly worth fighting for."

From Aldous Huxley, distinguished British writer and philosopher:

"...The increasing pressure of population upon resources and the wavings, threat of, and unremitting preparation for total war—these are, at the present time, the most formidable enemies to liberty... Heavy pressure of population upon resources threatens liberty in several ways. Individuals have to work harder and longer to earn a poorer living. At the same time, the economic situation of the community as a whole is so precarious that small mishaps—such as untoward weather conditions—may result in serious breakdowns. There can be little or no personal liberty in the midst of social chaos; and where social chaos is reduced to order by the intervention of a powerful centralized executive, there is a grave risk of totalitarianism..."

From Professor Harold J. Laski, prominent political scientist, of the University of London:

"...To provide the appropriate inspiration, such a Declaration (of the Rights of Man) would have to be both bold in its general character and concrete in its detailed account. It would have to take account rather of the possibilities which are struggling to be born than of the traditions that are dying before our eyes. It would be better to have no Declaration than one that was half-hearted and lacking in precision, or one which sought an uneasy compromise between irreconcilable principles of social action..."

From Quincy Wright, noted American scholar of international law and Professor at the University of Chicago:

"Human rights suggest rights which are alike for all human beings. Yet it is recognized that much of human nature is a product of the particular culture in which the individual has developed. Consequently, if all men have something in common which might provide the basis for a universal bill of human rights, it must reside either in common biological, psychological or spiritual characteristics which persist in spite of cultural differences, or in those common elements of the many cultures which may be regarded as a world culture..."

philosophers, scientists and political figures throughout the world. This was carried both through National Commissions and directly to the individuals approached.

Nearly seventy replies were received, ranging from very brief replies to lengthy studies of the question but averaging between two and four thousand words each. These represented nearly all the world's national groups and nearly all ideological approaches.

A Unesco committee of experts met in July, 1947 to study the replies. The committee was made up of persons representing a wide range of opinions and faiths. It drafted statements on the philosophic bases of Human Rights, emphasizing the consideration of historical changes, and trying—in a dynamic perspective—to show to what extent seemingly widely-opposed conceptions aimed at common future ideals.

These statements were sent to the Human Rights Commission which considered them at its meeting in Geneva in December of last year.

At the same time, Unesco re-convened its experts' panel in December and again in July, 1948 to prepare the publication of a symposium of the replies. These were carefully studied, and from the hundreds of thousands of words in the compiled statements, a manuscript of about one hundred thousand words was prepared for publication. Among the authors, let us mention:

Harold Laski, Jacques Maritain, Benedetto Croce, E. H. Carr, Salvador de Madariaga, Aldous Huxley, Richard McKeon, Quincy Wright, F.S.C. Northrop, and Humayun Kabir.

Jacques Maritain is at present writing an introduction for the whole symposium.

The book will be published this year in English, French and Spanish, and—it is hoped—it will later be published in other languages. One may expect that such a compilation of different views of Human Rights will arouse a great interest among the public and help the creation of a better understanding between men of different cultures.

World Music Catalogue to List Best Reproductions

IN the belief that music, as a basic and universal form of human expression, can make a substantial contribution to international understanding, Unesco's Division of Arts & Letters is developing a project for a world catalogue of recorded music. Such a catalogue, which is intended to be produced in sections, should be of great service to educational institutions, professional musicians as well as to the general public.

The project had its beginnings at the first session of the General Conference, when the Director-General was instructed to "survey the techniques and methods of reproduction in music..."

The subsequent report submitted by the Secretariat showed that the techniques of music reproduction had been highly developed and that the assistance of Unesco was needed not so much in stimulating improved techniques but rather in making recordings of good music more readily available to the peoples of the world.

The second session of the General Conference therefore instructed the Director-General:

"To prepare a catalogue of world music, listing music which is already available in recorded form and music which should be recorded to supplement existing material..."

Nearly twenty years ago, the Institute of Intellectual Cooperation of the League of Nations recognized the recording of music as a great contribution of inven-

And now Unesco has taken up the idea where the Institute left off. A committee of experts met at Unesco House (July 26-29, 1948) to work out methods to be adopted for collecting informa-

By

Luis Heitor Correa de Azevedo
Music Specialist,
Arts & Letters Division

tion for the proposed world catalogue. The committee was composed of prominent authorities in the music world from the Netherlands, France, the United Kingdom, Switzerland and the United States.

A world catalogue of recorded music cannot be confined to the works available at any given period, however. Nor can it be compiled over-night. It must, in fact, be a continuing activity, since records are constantly being produced. It will be necessary to revise and to supplement the catalogue at regular intervals.

The committee recommended that a central index of all existing records be prepared. To this index will be added information about every new recording. From it will be taken necessary information for specialized catalogues of particular types of music.

The experts recommended that Unesco pay particular attention to folk-music and the music of the East as well as to serious Western music. In the preparation of the proposed catalogue, the cooperation of Unesco National Commissions and international musical organizations, musicologists and other experts will be sought.

The committee also pointed out to Unesco that the free flow of recorded music was being seriously hampered by existing cartel arrangements between certain commercial producers.



tive genius to culture. For the preservation of the original interpretation of composers or great virtuosos, for ethnographic documentation or the fullest development of musical knowledge, records are regarded as of incontestable value.

PRESS REVIEWS

Haugesunds Avis (Haugesunds, Norway, July 9, 1948) on the conference of Directors of Children's Villages at Trogen, Switzerland:

"The Children's Village Conference is no doubt one of the most successful projects yet undertaken by Unesco. The children's community at Trogen, where the conference was held, has young people from many countries who are learning to be international citizens at the same time without losing their national identity."

L'Osservatore Romano (Vatican City, July 19, 1948), on the Institute of the Hylean Amazon:

"The value and the importance of this scientific initiative must not be measured only for the practical developments which it may permit, in the first instance for the countries directly interested in the area of research and, in the final analysis, for the whole community of nations... It can in fact be considered under another aspect and evaluated accordingly in a wider significance, as for example that of future international co-operation..."

"The initiative taken by Unesco in the Amazon region can constitute, therefore, example of a way which is perhaps not direct but easier towards the basic target of modern society. The example is important. It has the significance of the first stone of an impressive edifice. It has the force of an encouragement of which the nations of Latin America can perhaps tomorrow claim with pride to be the father."

La Dernière Heure (Brussels, July 17, 1949), on the Unesco Seminars on Education for a World Society:

The seminars "can render eminent services, perhaps not immediately but surely in the long run... Independently of all the economic and political factors which provoke conflict and on which the School has doubtlessly little influence, it remains certain that the orientation of the mind towards peace or towards war is primarily the result of the education which guided in one direction or in another..."

"The School must be used in the cause of raising in all men a sincere desire for understanding and for peace."

The Newark News (Newark, N. J., June 27, 1948), on the project of translating the world's written classics:

"The aim of Unesco would be to put the great zones of world culture into direct contact. It would seek to reveal the human aspects of national cultures and to make clear the unity and brotherhood of man. It would attempt thus to promote mutual understanding and bring into closer harmony the conflicting views which obtain in world councils today..."

"The plan for a mutual exchange of the classics among the nations will not soon dissipate the disputings and differences in the councils of the nations, but it is destined to gain support as a step in the right direction."

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I was at the first session of the General Conference that an enquiry into the origins and philosophic bases of Human Rights was incorporated into the programme of Unesco. Then, little over a year after the end of the war, such a project was particularly timely for a world consciousness had developed towards this question. Our whole social structure had been shaken by the repercussions of total war. People everywhere sought a common denominator to the problem of fundamental Human Rights.

Sporadically throughout history there have been affirmations of these rights. The American Declaration of Independence in 1776, the Declaration of the Rights of Man by the French National Assembly in 1789 and the Declaration of Rights of the Toiling and Exploited Peoples, adopted by the All-Russian Congress of Soviets in 1918 are but three striking examples of such pronouncements.

A world-wide declaration, however, had never been undertaken. Such a formulation would have to reconcile the various divergent or opposing points of view. It would have also to be sufficiently definite to have real significance both as an inspiration and as a guide to practice but also sufficiently general and flexible to apply to all men, and to be capable of modification to suit peoples at different stages of social and political development while yet retaining significance for them and their aspirations.

At the first session of Unesco's General Conference in November, 1947, it was decided to ask philosophers and thinkers throughout the world what they thought about Human Rights, their development during the last century and what they thought were the forces threatening those rights. Delegates to the conference realized that such a project would have to be in relation to the work of the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations, and that coordination would be necessary.

The Human Rights Commission was at that time preparing one of the most significant projects of social history: the drafting of a universal bill of Human Rights. At the meeting of the UN Economic and Social Council in January, 1947, Unesco representatives made it clear that the Specialized Agency wanted to assist in the project. Such assistance, it was agreed, could best be made by conducting an international enquiry among thinkers, social scientists and philosophers to find areas of agreement on the question, and to present the resulting symposium to the Human Rights Commission for study in preparing the Bill of Human Rights.

Thus Unesco determined two purposes for its enquiry: that of presenting a statement to the Human Rights Commission, and that of preparing the materials for publication to the general public.

A memorandum which included a questionnaire was therefore prepared by a special committee and despatched to phi-