



Paris Newsletter

The summer of 1947 was marked by one of the most oppressive heat waves ever recorded in Europe and by the first serious beginnings of a peaceful exchange of persons, ideas and cultures between nations since before the war. For the first time in eight years, large groups of students crossed frontiers in more or less freedom, studying the habits and customs of lands other than their own and exchanging ideas with fellow students abroad; a number of international meetings of scientists were held; educationists from all parts of the world met together in seminars; there were international conferences of men and women of the theatre, the press, radio and films, conferences held with the view of promoting and increasing international understanding and co-operation.

Unesco House in Paris was something of a cross-roads and Unesco itself a nerve centre in these activities. During the sweltering weeks of July and August, a number of conferences, such as that which resulted in the plans for creation of an International Theatre Institute, and meetings of technicians concerned with rehabilitation problems in the war-devastated countries of the world, were promoted by Unesco and held at its Paris headquarters. At other meetings in Europe and the Americas dealing with international cultural problems, Unesco was directly represented. Throughout the summer there was a steady stream of visitors, ranging from world-famous scientists and experts in education and the arts to eager students from abroad, in the halls of Unesco House. The growing interest in the aims and work of Unesco was illustrated by the steadily increasing volume of calls upon it for information and service.

Priority to Reconstruction

In its activities to date, Unesco has given a high priority to its programme of reconstruction and rehabilitation in the areas of the world hardest hit by war. Thus, considerable importance was attached to the meeting of experts called at Unesco House, August 25-30, to consider the technical needs in press, radio and films in a dozen countries which were battlefields in the war. Voluminous and detailed reports compiled by staff members of Unesco in five-month field surveys formed the basis of the study and the recommendations. This meeting is reported on Page 1 of this issue; it will suffice here merely to point out that, for the first time in history, an international approach to the problems of mass communications, with their inevitably important bearing on national cultures and international understanding, has been undertaken, and it presages the type of work that Unesco is likely to be going into more and more deeply in the future.

The meeting of international experts in the theatre and radio also are reported on Page 2. In passing, attention may be called to the pioneering aspects of each of these conferences. From the one, an International Theatre Institute, an unaccomplished dream in the past, appears likely to develop into a practical reality. From the other, one-world radio programmes and possibly a world radio broadcasting system under the United Nations, appears nearer realisation.

The Summer Seminar on Education for International Understanding (see Page 2 for details) brought 80 prominent educators here from all parts of the world. In July and August to consider means by which education can best contribute to international understanding, and the application of psychological and socio-ethnological ideas and methods to the problems of international understanding. This conference, at which Unesco was represented by staff members and for which it provided secretarial and other facilities, was described by the Director-General as "one of the most promising phases of Unesco's programme for the promotion of international understanding." The City of Paris conferred the special distinction of "Friend of Paris" on ten of the leading educationists present. The recommendations of this conference and a report on its proceedings will be published in book form.

Grants-in-Aid

Among the other important educational and scientific meetings in which Unesco participated were the tenth International Conference on Public Information, organised by the International Bureau of Education in collaboration with Unesco, at Geneva, July 14-19; the Seminar at Salzburg, organised by the Student Council of Harvard University and assisted by the International Student Service, July-August; the International Society of Cell Biology, Stockholm, July 10-17, which was assisted by Unesco grants-in-aid; the fourth International Congress of Microbiology, Copenhagen, July; and the General Assembly of the International Union of Biological Sciences, July, Copenhagen.

The report of the Director-General on the activities of Unesco during 1947, which will be submitted to the second session of the General Conference in Mexico City in November, has been completed and sent to the printers. It will be made available to the public in a book in due course and will be reproduced in condensed form in an early issue of the Monitor.

Work on the 1948 Programme of Unesco and the proposed 1948 Budget also have been completed and sent to the printers to be ready for the General Conference.

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CALENDAR

Experts on Humanities and Philosophy: Committee in Relation to Unesco, Paris, September 22-26.
Temporary International Committee for Educational Reconstruction, Paris, September 23-24.
Executive Board, Mexico City, November 3-5.
General Conference, Mexico City, November 6-Dec. 3.
International Council of Museums Conference, Mexico City, November 7-12.

UNESCO REPRESENTED

Jeunesse Etudiante Chrétienne, Pontoise, August 30-September 7.
International Federation of Youth Hostels, Blaricum, Holland, September 1-8.
Regional Study Conference on Fundamental Education, Nanking, September 1-12.
International Conference of Peace Workers, St. Cergue, September 2-9.
Second International Conference on Public Opinion and Research, Williamstown, September 2-5.
International Catholic Union of Social Services, Lucerne, September 4-10.
Friends World Committee, Richmond, Indiana, September 5-15.
First International Council of Women, Philadelphia, September 5-12.
Union Internationale de Protection de l'Enfance, Paris, September 8-10.
Associated Country Women of the World, Amsterdam, September 8-13.
Union O.S.E., Paris, September 25.
International Congress of Women, Paris, September 28-30.
General Assembly of the International Academic Union, Brussels, September 29-30, October 1.
International Congress of the History of Science, Lausanne, end September (10 days).
International Federation of Radio Journalists, Brussels, September.
Scientific Films Association, Paris, September.
Semaine d'Etudes Internationales, Fribourg, Switzerland, October 14-17.
United Jewish Educational and Cultural Association Organisation, Paris, October 23-30.
World Young Women's Christian Association, China, October.
International Council on Folk Art and Folklore, Paris, October.

Conference on Needs

Report of Field Survey Teams to Radio, Press, Film Experts on Deficiencies in War-Devastated Areas

A Unesco Fund for the assistance and development of Press, Radio and Film industries in war-devastated areas was proposed by a commission of technical experts who met at Unesco House, August 25-30.

The commission based its recommendation on reports of Unesco field workers who had carried out a detailed five-month survey of the technical needs of twelve European and Far Eastern countries in these mass communications media.

Lack of foreign exchange for purchases in hard currency areas was the chief difficulty of post-war reconstruction in the field of mass communication. The commission, therefore, proposed that governments of the countries concerned be asked to allocate a percentage of foreign exchange resources available for imports to requirements of mass communications media.

Surveys were carried out in France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Holland, Norway, Denmark, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Greece, China and the Philippines, and the replies to detailed questionnaires were studied at the conference by three sub-commissions of international experts on press, radio and films.

The sub-commission on Press recommended that, to alleviate the present world shortage of newsprint, more coal should be directed to the newsprint manufacturers and a more equitable distribution be made of existing paper stocks.

The condition and short supply of matrices presented the most severe problem in equipment. It was recommended that Unesco contact manufacturers with a view to creating a standard type font, to be named "Unesco."

The sub-commission on Radio recommended that the sum of \$15,400,000 be allocated for the rehabilitation of radio equipment in devastated areas. Of this sum, over \$13,000,000 should be distributed between Greece, Poland, Yugoslavia and China, as the countries in most urgent need of relief.

It also was proposed that Member States of Unesco allow radio receivers in schools to be operated free of taxation.

The survey on film requirements showed the most urgent need to be for projector equipment and colour films. It was recommended that member governments give priority to orders placed by war-devastated countries and that equipment and film required for educational, scientific and cultural purposes be exempt from import tax.

Each sub-commission commented on the lack of trained personnel and it was proposed that Unesco should sponsor, and allocate funds for an International Institute of Press and Information. This Institute would serve as a research centre on technical and professional problems of journalism, sponsor the international exchange of student journalists, script writers for radio and films, and qualified

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Interim Report

Director-General's Account to ECOSOC of Organisation's Activities, Nov., 1946-July, 1947

(An interim report covering the activities of Unesco from the first session of the General Conference in November, 1946, until June 30, 1947, was made by the Director-General to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations in July.)

The Director-General has since drawn up a full report on Unesco's activities during its first year of existence, which will be placed before the second session of the General Conference in Mexico City in November.

It will be published in a booklet and will be reproduced in condensed form in a forthcoming issue of the Monitor.

The interim report as given here has been abridged slightly to meet space requirements and a few changes have been made to bring it up to the present. It must be emphasised here that the first four months of the period covered by this report were devoted to work of a preparatory nature which was necessary before Unesco could begin operations.)

CHAPTER I

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF UNESCO

A. The First Session of the General Conference

Convened on September 13th, 1946, by the late Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Chairman of the Preparatory Commission, the first session of the General Conference of Unesco opened in Paris on November 19th, 1946. It was attended by some 500 delegates, consultants and observers, representing forty-seven states, 31 of which are now Member States. The first session of the General Conference lasted three weeks. Its agenda included the election of the Executive Board of eighteen members provided for by the Constitution (see list of Executive Board members at Annex I), the appointment of the Director-General, and the adoption of various administrative and financial regulations.

But the main task of the Conference was to provide the organisation with a programme adapted to the general purposes defined in its Constitution and with a budget enabling it to develop its activities on the scale required.

A decision was made to provide Unesco during its first year of existence with a budget somewhat smaller than that proposed by the Preparatory Commission. The final figure adopted by the representatives of the thirty Member States amounts to 6,950,000 dollars, including an amount of 950,000 dollars covering the expenses of the Preparatory Commission.

In addition, it was decided to set up a revolving fund of 3,000,000 dollars. By a later decision of the Executive Board, it was agreed that only 1,000,000 dollars of this revolving fund would be collected in 1947.

As to the programme of the Organisation, the General Conference endorsed to a large extent, although modifying in some cases, the proposals submitted to it by the Preparatory Commission, whose preliminary studies had covered the period between November, 1945, and November, 1946.

Due, however, to the limited time at its disposal and to the magnitude of the field to be covered, it was not possible for the General Conference to crystallise in all details the projects to be undertaken in 1947 nor to relate properly the plans proposed as to the financial resources granted to the Organisation.

As a result, it was necessary for the Executive Board to reconsider in great detail the decisions of the General Conference and to accept responsibility for drawing up the final plan of action described in this report.

B. Administrative and Financial Planning

At the same time that the Executive Board adopted a final programme for 1947, it approved a detailed budget for the year. Thereafter it was necessary for the Administrative and Financial Services to translate this budget into a financial control system, by providing quarterly budget allotments to permit the Sections to carry out the approved programme. The initial financing of the programme was in part effected by means of the loan from the United Nations Working Capital Fund, authorised by the General Assembly, which enabled Unesco to begin active operation before contributions from its Member States could be collected.

In addition to translating the programme, the administrative and financial services have been engaged in administrative and organisational development.

All the foregoing has been accomplished, as provided in the United Nations/Unesco Agreement, in the closest collaboration with the United Nations. Insofar as is practical, Unesco procedures and its administrative and financial planning have been geared to the pattern set by the United Nations.

CHAPTER II

THE PROGRAMME OF UNESCO FOR 1947

The programme of Unesco as finally adopted by its Executive Board in April, in its second session, "breaks down into two main groups of activities:

1. Four large-scale projects of a comprehensive nature.
2. Specialised activities within the fields of education, science and culture.

1. UNESCO-WIDE PROJECTS

Four large-scale projects of a comprehensive nature are being undertaken by Unesco in 1947:

A. Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of educational, scientific and cultural life in countries devastated by war.

In co-operation with other agencies and interested organisations, Unesco is promoting a world-wide campaign for aid in educational, scientific and cultural reconstruction.

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Experts from 16 Nations Confer on World Radio

At the International Radio Network Conference held at Unesco House, August 4-9, radio experts from sixteen countries voted against the setting up of a Unesco World Radio Network, declaring such a project to be neither desirable nor practical at this time.

The main arguments against the proposal were the high initial cost of installing equipment, lack of trained personnel and the difficulty in obtaining frequencies.

It was decided that Unesco should accept membership in the Radio Board of the proposed United Nations network and help govern its programme policy in the fields of science, education and culture.

Plans for the United Nations network are now complete. They involve building a chain of radio stations around the world, and the initial cost is estimated at six million dollars, with an annual maintenance expenditure of \$500,000 to \$750,000. Working on not more than a dozen frequencies, the network would supplement broadcasts of member nations, distributing continuous information both by "live" and recorded programmes from twenty United Nations information centres located in various parts of the globe.

The ultimate aim is to broadcast daily, in about twenty-five languages, programmes planned by experts of many nations. The United Nations Assembly will vote on the question of providing funds for this project.

The Conference agreed that if the proposed United Nations network should not be established, the question of the Unesco network should be re-examined. It was urged at the conference that Unesco should collaborate as fully as possible with existing radio organisations of member states. "Flying squads" of radio technicians and programme experts should be formed who, working in liaison with Unesco and the existing networks, would advise on scientific and cultural broadcasts and the exchange of material on an international basis.

It was further proposed that a panel of experts, invited from eighteen member nations, should form a programme-planning committee which would meet annually in Paris and advise Unesco through the General Conference, of its recommendations regarding programme planning and policy in relation to broadcasts over the U.N. network. This committee would also advise on the problems arising from international exchange of such broadcast material.

Proposals of the Paris Conference, the first meeting of its kind since World War II, will be submitted to the second General Conference at Mexico City.

Delegates who attended the conference were: M. Theo Fleischmann, of the Institut National Belge de Radio-Diffusion (chairman); Mr. Ira Dilworth, general supervisor, E.B.S. (vice-chairman); Mr. J. C. R. Proul and Mr. R. Horne (Australia); M. Fernando Tude de Souza (Brazil); Dr. Sung (China); Mr. Helge Wamberg (Denmark); M. Paul Gilson and M. Jacques Manachem (France); M. Salvador Azuela (Mexico); Dr. Z. Kolankowski and Mme. M. Fontaine (Poland); Mr. K. R. Langerfelt (Sweden); M. de Reding and M. R. Dovaz (Switzerland); M. Miroslav Burian, M. Zdenek Novak, M. Jan Opecensky and Mlle. Fucikova (Czechoslovakia); M. Hikmet Geray (Turkey); Mr. J. O. Rennie, Mr. R. A. Rendall and Mr. R. d'A. Marriotti (United Kingdom) and M. Maurice Loze and M. Doger (Monaco).

The United Nations was represented by Brigadier General Frank E. Stone and the European International Broadcasting Organisation by Mr. M. L. Wallenborn. Mr. John Grierson and M. Phillip Desjardins were present for Unesco.

Scientists and Newspapermen to Broadcast for Unesco

The first series of international radio broadcasts made under the auspices of Unesco will be prepared soon in Paris. The participants will be distinguished European scientists, educationists and newspapermen, and their broadcasts will be given the widest possible distribution in Europe and America.

The scientists taking part in the series include Prof. J. D. Bernal,

the eminent British physicist, and M. Pierre Auger, of France; there also will be talks by Prof. Piget, of Switzerland, and Prof. Wallon, of France, both authorities on education. The journalists are Dr. Urs Schwarz (Editor of the Neue Zürcher Zeitung), M. Pierre Beguin (Editor of the Gazette de Lausanne), R. J. Cruikshank (News Chronicle and Star, London) and M. Victor Larock (Diplomatic Editor of Le Peuple, Brussels).

The speakers will talk on the relation of their work to everyday life.

The British Broadcasting Corporation, the Radiodiffusion Française, the Société Suisse de Radiodiffusion, and the Radio Nationale Belge are co-operating in the making of the talks, which will be recorded in French and English.

Conference on Needs

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teachers, and act as a clearing house for information between schools of journalism.

Unesco scholarships for technical and professional training for countries which have been cut off from modern developments during the war years, were among other proposals to Unesco for submission to the second General Conference in Mexico City.

Mr. Eric Wyndham-White (United Kingdom), Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission of the International Trade Organisation, was chairman of the conference, and Mr. Robert M. Fowler, president of the Newsprint Association of Canada, vice-chairman.

Press experts included Dr. Robert W. Desmond, chairman of the Department of Journalism, University of California; Robert M. Fowler; Léon Rollin, president, Centre de Formation Professionnelle des Journalistes and formerly Director of Havas News Agency; Gusta Sandström, member of the Swedish Printers' Association, and Laurence Scott, managing director of the "Manchester Guardian".

Radio experts were N. P. Case, vice-president of the Hallicrafter Corp., U.S.A.; René Dovaz, director, Société des Emissions Radio-Généve; Edmund A. Laport, chief engineer, International Division of the Radio Corp. of America; E. A. Harding, director of staff training, British Broadcasting Corp., and K. Posthumus, deputy director of Phillips Transmission Industries, Eindhoven, Holland.

Film experts were Alan Freedman, president of De Luxe Laboratories, Inc., U.S.A.; Elmar Klos, director of documentary films for the Czechoslovak government; Marcel Pagnol, French film producer and director; Laudy Lawrence, European representative of Selsnick Renting Corp., U.S.A., and Thomas Martin, general secretary, Royal Institution, London.

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Late in August, the Director General commended the Secretariat for its work during the preceding weeks. He issued a staff circular saying:

"The Executive Board recently concluded its Third Session with considerable success. Many items on the agenda were discussed and approved by the Board, the most important of these being the proposals for the Programme of 1948, which was agreed upon by the Board in principle, though it is at present undergoing some revision. The members of the Board were unanimous in expressing their appreciation of the tremendous amount of good work which had gone into this and other documents submitted to them.

"I would like to pass on to members of the Secretariat this recognition of their work, and to add my own thanks to every one, at all levels, for their devotion to the task of preparation, as well as during the actual session of the Board, made even more arduous by the unusual heat. With this kind of spirit Unesco cannot fail to be successful at the Mexico Conference, and indeed, in all our future work. (Signed) Julian Huxley, Director General."

Sèvres Group Addressed by M. Léon Blum

M. Léon Blum, former Prime Minister of France and President of the first General Conference of Unesco, described the conditions necessary for the foundation of a true and stable peace, in an address at the Unesco Summer Seminar at Sèvres on August 12.

He said there was a certain period at the end of total wars when, as though touched with a magic wand, governments and peoples were ready and determined to do as much for peace as they did for victory. But the period in which everything seemed possible was short and once again in our lifetime we had missed the opportunity and must now take the slow, laborious way of co-operating in the uncertain and difficult task of organising peace and founding an international community of peoples.

M. Blum, who was introduced by Dr. Howard E. Wilson, said that the first condition for the welding together of an international society and the foundation of a true and stable peace consisted in the worldwide dissemination and the universal acceptance of political democracy in its ideological, rather than its constitutional, form.

"The second preliminary and necessary condition for effective international organisation is the undertaking in which you are at this very moment directly co-operating," M. Blum said. "I mean a common and universal effort by each nation and between all nations in the fields of education, science and culture. Education both for the child and the adult; culture both for the individual and for the multitude; the increase of research and scientific knowledge throughout the world, in all its forms and aspects. This is the essential aim of Unesco, under whose auspices you are met together."

Other distinguished speakers at the Seminar included Jean Piaget, of the International Bureau of Education in Geneva; Martin Bunster, of the Ministry of Education in Chile; Antonio Goubaud-Carrera, Director of the Indian Institute of Guatemala; André Mayer, Professor of the Collège de France; Margaret Mead, of the American Museum of Natural History; Arvid Broderson, social scientist of the Unesco Secretariat; Salvador de Madariaga, of Oxford University; Stephen Spender, English poet; Herman Finer, Professor of Political Science at the University of Chicago; Walter H. C. Laves, Deputy Director General of Unesco; John Grierson, Director of Public Information and Mass Communications, Unesco Secretariat; Robert Fenaux, of the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs; John C. H. Wu, Chinese Minister to Italy; Hsu Mao, Judge of the International Court at The Hague; E. R. Walker, member of the Australian Legation in Paris; D. W. Brogan, of Cambridge University; Mirkin Guetzovitch, Dean of the Faculty of Law and Political Sciences of the Ecole Libre des Hautes Etudes de New York; Raymond Aron, political writer of "Le Figaro," Paris; and Haakon Bugge-Mahrt, of the Norwegian Embassy in Paris.

Eighty leading teachers, educational writers and authors from thirty-one countries participated in the Seminar, devoting six weeks of group study to means of improving international understanding through education, and the influence of cultural environment on adolescents.

Separate study groups engaged in preparation of bibliographies on teaching for international understanding, drafting statements on basic principles of teaching, viewing and evaluating educational films, devising systems for international exchange of teachers and pupils and the study of social patterns of various nations as they affect adolescents.

This "experiment in living," so named because of the many customs, languages and beliefs represented in the groups, has been described by Dr. Julian Huxley, Director-General of Unesco, as "one of the most promising phases of Unesco's programme for the promotion of international understanding."

International Theatre Institute Is Planned

Plans for the inauguration of an International Theatre Institute were drawn up by a committee of theatre experts from Europe, the Americas and the Far East who met under the auspices of Unesco in Paris from July 28 to August 1.

In their judgment that an International Theatre Institute was both desirable and necessary, the theatre experts were supported by numerous endorsements of colleagues, theatre associations, and press comments throughout the world.

Under the chairmanship of Mr. J. B. Priestley (United Kingdom), the meeting drew up a draft Charter for the Institute, the purpose of which is to promote the international exchange of knowledge and practice in theatre arts. The draft charter states that in order to achieve this, the Institute will provide a centre for the collection and dissemination of all types of theatrical information, handle all types of international theatre exchange, and issue publications to facilitate the aims of the Institute.

It was agreed that an International Theatre Congress should be called in the late spring of 1948. The Congress, composed of delegates from the various national centres, will discuss the Institute's charter and determine ways and means of launching the Institute's programme.

Arrangements are already under way for the creation of such centres in the United Kingdom, the United States, France, Austria, Sweden, Holland, Belgium, Uruguay, China, Brazil, Italy and Chile. Mr. Priestley announced that the British centre would be functioning almost immediately. Promises of co-operation have been received from Poland and Czechoslovakia.

Problems studied at the meeting included the ways and means of increasing the international movement of playscripts, facilities and information deemed necessary be-

fore and during theatre tours, obstacles to the free flow of international artistic exchange and the immediate and long-range relationship between Unesco and the I.T.I.

It was recommended that certain immediate steps be taken to facilitate the international exchange and movement of acting companies, playscripts and specific kinds of theatrical information. For this purpose questionnaires were prepared to be sent to the various national centres.

Points raised by the questionnaires include terms under which theatres may be made available to visiting companies, the conditions of travel within the country of visit and the types of censorship. Lists of existing theatre houses, both state-subsidised and private, national professional organisations such as labour unions, and non-professional and non-governmental theatre organisations, are also requested.

A Provisional Executive Committee was set up to make all arrangements for the first International Theatre Congress, to be held in 1948. Its members include: Mr. J. B. Priestley (United Kingdom), chairman; M. Joracy Camargo (Brazil); M. Juhlin Dannfelt (Sweden); Miss Rosamond Gilder (U.S.A.); M. Armand Salacrou (France); Dr. C. K. Sié (China), and M. Léon Schiller (Poland).

Theatre experts attending the meeting included: Mr. Priestley (chairman); M. Salacrou (vice-chairman); MM. J. L. Barrault, Paul Blanchart, A. Perret and Pierre Renoir (France); M. A. G. Bragaglia (Italy); M. R. Chesselet and R. Dupierreux (Belgium); M. August Defresne (Holland); Messrs. Clarence Derwent, George Freedley, Miss Gilder and Miss Lillian Hellman (U.S.A.); Messrs. Tyrone Guthrie, Llewellyn Rees and Stephen Thomas (United Kingdom); M. Dannfelt; M. A. Machado (Brazil); M. J. Nogueira (Uruguay); M. V. Reisel (Czechoslovakia); Dr. Sié; M. Augustin Siré (Chile); M. R. Steinboeck (Austria), and M. G. Zagorski (Poland).

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and rehabilitation. The purpose of the campaign is the collection of contributions in money, materials and services for distribution in the devastated areas. Unesco is making a world-wide survey of existing needs.

Unesco has requested information of requirements in sixteen devastated countries, and has circularised potential donor countries, asking them for information as to available assistance. It has received large-scale financial contributions for this purpose from co-ordinating bodies, such as the American Commission for International Educational Reconstruction (C.I.E.R.). By July of the present year, contributions had reached the approximate figure of 72 million dollars and it is estimated that by the end of June, 1948, the contributions will have reached Unesco's goal of 100 million dollars.

The Head of the Reconstruction and Rehabilitation project made a tour of the United States and Canada to launch this campaign and the results of that tour have already produced individual gifts of money, fellowships, offers of assistance to artists in devastated areas and offers of assistance and exchange from technical schools to technical schools in the devastated countries.

A Temporary International Council for Educational Reconstruction (T.I.C.E.R.) has been set up by Unesco. It consists of representatives of non-governmental organisations active in the field of educational reconstruction and rehabilitation.

Contact with the Director of the International Children's Emergency Fund has been established, in order to ensure complete co-operation and avoidance of duplication, as well as the most fruitful results in the endeavours of both the I.C.E.F. and Unesco.

In addition to a Reconstruction Newsletter, which is published monthly in English, French and Spanish, one pamphlet, entitled

"The Teacher and the Post-War Child," which was made possible by a gift from the Greek Government, has already been printed. There are several other pamphlets and leaflets now under preparation and it is contemplated that they will be completed by the beginning of the school year in September.

Radio and television are also being used as a means of disseminating information about educational reconstruction.

Field survey work was conducted in 12 countries.

The provision of scientific and technical equipment has been the subject of discussion in a special committee formed to advise Unesco on matters of distribution. The committee consists of two representatives from donor countries, two representatives from recipient countries and an independent chairman. This committee is concerned with the distribution of gifts received and the allocation of fellowships.

By virtue of the authority granted by the General Conference, Unesco has been able to purchase \$70,000 worth of war surplus and new material, especially scientific apparatus, which has been assembled for distribution to technical schools in the devastated countries. Plans are under way for the purchase of an additional \$45,000 worth of technical equipment.

Unesco assisted the development of a programme for international understanding in Youth Service Camps held this summer in France, Belgium, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

B. Fundamental Education

This project, one of the most important in Unesco's programme, is approached from two angles—teaching the illiterates of the world, who number more than one half of the population of the globe, to read and write, and simultaneously, campaigning for provision of a basic minimum of education for all the peoples of the world. In view of the wide interest in this project,

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both among governments and private-groups, one of Unesco's initial tasks is to co-ordinate and stimulate campaigns under way, as well as to act as an international clearing house for the exchange of information on techniques, materials and experts available in this field.

The Fundamental Education Programme for 1947 includes three pilot projects for the experimental application of fundamental education techniques. These projects have been undertaken at the invitation of the governments concerned, and will be conducted with the advice and guidance of a Unesco consultant. Discussions are proceeding rapidly towards commencing operations of these projects in Haiti and China, as well as in the Tanganyika and Nyasaland areas of British East Africa. In addition, the Hylean Amazon project, which is discussed elsewhere, also includes the study of fundamental education problems in the area.

A group of experts in fundamental education was convened by Unesco in April, 1947 and has produced a series of recommendations for the guidance of the programme in this field. A meeting of experts in language problems in fundamental education was held for four days at the end of June.

A regional study conference, consisting of representatives of Far Eastern countries and Non-Self-Governing territories was held in Nanking from September 1st to 12th.

C. Education for International Understanding

This project, which has a continuing character, includes eight distinct, but closely correlated, activities in its 1947 phase:—

(i) An analysis of the methods used for developing international understanding in primary schools, secondary schools, and institutes of higher education.

(ii) A seminar for teachers to discuss education for international understanding. This was held in Paris during July and August. Unesco's Member States and countries which have signed but not yet ratified Unesco's Constitution, as well as those which have applied for membership, designated leading educators to attend the seminar and exchange ideas on technique and teaching for international understanding.

(iii) A study of materials and techniques which are used in adult education for developing international goodwill.

(iv) Assistance to international relations clubs organised for the study of world affairs.

(v) A draft model of textbook analyses with a view to encouraging governments, educational authorities and schools to improve textbooks and teaching materials as aids to increasing understanding among peoples.

(vi) A survey of the conditions under which exchange of persons contributes to mutual respect and understanding among peoples.

(vii) Development of the programme for exchange of personnel on a large scale, so that the formerly occupied countries may benefit from recent developments in other parts of the world. This is integrated in Unesco's fellowship programme.

(viii) Research into the possibility of setting up International Study Centres, perhaps under the auspices of Unesco.

D. Hylean Amazon Project

This is a far-reaching programme of research into the needs and possibilities of the forested Amazon area, which comprises four million square miles in the heart of the South American continent.

In April, 1947, a team of Unesco scientists left for Rio de Janeiro to undertake preliminary investigations prior to the meeting of an international commission in Belim de Para, between the 10th and the 18th of August, to decide whether an International Research Institute should be established at the mouth of the Amazon River. This commission was attended by representatives of Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela, as well as Great Britain, France, the Netherlands and the United States.

The team of scientists making the preliminary investigations included a tropical botanist, an expert on tropical diseases, an anthropologist and a linguist from the United Nations

and an anthropologist specialising in fundamental education.

It is contemplated that, if established, the International Institute of the Hylean Amazon might serve as a clearing house for scientific information emanating from the region and could correlate the activities of scientific expeditions exploring the area. Ultimately, international research groups would attack the innumerable scientific and social problems of the Amazon. Their findings will be made available to the world so that both the Amazon area and the outside world will derive mutual benefit.

2. SPECIALISED ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELDS OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND CULTURE

Education

Besides the Fundamental Education Programme and Education for International Understanding, Unesco is encouraging and promoting adult education programmes, particularly by collecting and disseminating information on new methods and by studying techniques and the sociological background of adult education and its relation to school education. The possibility of setting up an international association for adult education is under consideration and plans are being made for an international conference of adult education experts, to be held in 1948.

Unesco Member States and other intergovernmental organisations may now seek advice from Unesco on general questions relating to the collection, interpretation and dissemination of statistical data on education.

Natural Sciences

Natural Sciences play a major rôle in the reconstruction and rehabilitation project, particularly in relation to scientific and technical schools, colleges, universities and research institutes in the war-devastated areas. The programme for distribution of scientific and technical apparatus has been integrated into this Unesco-wide programme.

However, the major specific activity being undertaken here is the establishment of Field Science Co-operation Offices in locations remote from the world centers of science and technology. These offices are designed to facilitate contact between scientists and technologists in various parts of the world to assist in the solution of problems of scientific literature, translations and reprints and to facilitate the exchange of scientific personnel in the areas concerned. The offices will serve as reception and distribution offices for scientific information, particularly of problems indigenous to the region. In addition to the office already established in the Hylean Amazon, two more are located in the Far East and the Middle East. An office in South Asia will be established in 1948.

Work is also beginning, in co-operation with international scientific organisations brought together in the International Council of Scientific Unions, on the study of scientific documentation, scientific work of international significance, scientific apparatus information, scientific cinema films, a world register of scientists and facilitation of travel of scientists throughout the world.

At the request of the United Nations, Unesco has prepared a detailed report on the possibility of the establishment of International Scientific Laboratories and Observatories.

Social Sciences

One of the main projects which has been begun is a study of tensions affecting international understanding. A basic memorandum outlining the importance of this project and recommending areas for research and action has been prepared and circulated for comment to 450 social scientists in countries throughout the world, as well as to the United Nations, other Specialised Agencies and member governments.

Philosophy and Humanities

A preliminary survey of the international aspects of philosophy and humanistic studies as they are related to Unesco's objectives has been undertaken.

A preliminary enquiry is under way as to the possibility of a large-scale survey of possible "borrowings" between civilisations, and as to how Unesco's activities in the humanistic field can contribute to the maintenance of peace.

In collaboration with the United Nations, Unesco is engaged in work

on the proposed Bill of Human Rights, and is surveying the project of translation of the classics, in accordance with the resolution of the United Nations General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council.

Arts and Letters

The Arts and Letters Programme includes projects in the fields of literature and theatre, as well as music and the visual arts.

In the field of literature, a consultant has been appointed to lead an investigation of world literary journals with a view to creating an exchange centre for all types of literary material, thus promoting greater understanding between peoples through world-wide interchange of works. Material for an anthology of works of writers who suffered under Axis occupation will be collected through international associations and the National Commissions of Unesco.

The 1947 General Conference will also be presented with the outline of a plan designed to place the methods and achievements of those countries where the arts are used to full advantage in general education at the disposal of those nations where the arts are not so advantageously utilised.

Libraries and Museums

During 1947, the major interest has been in library reconstruction, with special emphasis on the needs of public libraries, and the creation of public libraries in countries with undeveloped systems. Great progress has been made in establishing accurate information on needs and resources and in assisting inter-library exchanges and contacts. In co-operation with the Reconstruction project two questionnaires have been sent out since April, and a monthly Unesco Bulletin for Libraries has been issued, 5,000 copies being distributed in 61 countries.

In February, 1947, Unesco took over the Inter-Allied Book Centre and the liquidation of its assets was undertaken.

The Unesco Book Coupon Scheme has been outlined in a document which has been circulated to Member States and which was discussed at a meeting of the International Federation of Library Associations in May. It is possible that the scheme may be operated experimentally in a sample area so that specific evidence of its feasibility will be available for the General Conference.

Mass Communication

This programme is divided into three parts, one dealing with films, one with radio and one with the press. Its major interests break down into the following categories:

1. The free flow of information and the removal of barriers;
2. Commission on Technical Needs;
3. Exchange of persons and information.

In the field which pertains to the free flow of information, Unesco has been represented and has presented its views at a number of international conferences and other meetings, such as the United Nations Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and the Press, the International Telecommunications Union Conference and the Universal Postal Union Conference. Unesco will continue to take an active part in any conferences devoted to this question, particularly the proposed United Nations International Conference, which is scheduled to be held in 1948.

In the field of films, Unesco is engaged in stimulating the production and wider international distribution of films and in the compilation of International Film Catalogues on subjects within Unesco's field of competence. International catalogues are being compiled on the following subjects: Fundamental Education, International Understanding, Painting and Culture, Libraries and Museums, Agriculture, Nutrition, Town and Country Planning and Health, Medicine and Surgery.

Four of these catalogues will be published during 1947, with the collaboration of the United Nations and other Specialised Agencies concerned, through the medium of the United Nations Film Board.

3. PROJECTS UNDERTAKEN AT THE REQUEST OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THOSE CLOSELY RELATED TO UNITED NATIONS PROJECTS

In addition to the general programme outlined in the previous section, Unesco has undertaken direct action in several projects at the

request of the United Nations, and it also has an interest in other United Nations projects, parts of which come within Unesco's field of competence.

In the first group of projects we may list the following: Translation of the Classics, Freedom of Information, Bill of Human Rights, Education for Women, particularly in areas where they do not have equal rights, International Scientific Laboratories and Observatories, Fellowships and Utilisation of the assets of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

In the second group of projects, in which Unesco and the United Nations have common interest, the following may be included: Housing and Town Planning, International Conference on Conservation and Utilisation of Resources, Codification of International Law, World-Wide Social Welfare Programme and International Conference on Passport and Frontier Formalities.

1. Translation of the Classics

The second part of the first session of the General Assembly resolved to turn over to Unesco, for "suitable action," the proposal for the translation of the world's classics into the various languages of the Member States of the United Nations. The Economic and Social Council approved and supported this action by the General Assembly. As a result of this series of resolutions, Unesco is now engaged in preliminary research on this subject. A request for recommendations and participation in this project has been addressed to all Members of the United Nations. During 1948 Unesco will furnish a detailed report on this subject to the United Nations.

2. Freedom of Information

Unesco's General Conference in 1946, resolved that Unesco would collaborate as fully as possible with the United Nations in the organisation and work of the World Conference on Freedom of Information and the Press, which will be held in 1948. A Unesco representative participated in the first session of the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information, which met at Lake Success in May, 1947, to draw up the agenda for the World Conference. Unesco has undertaken to assist the United Nations Secretariat in the preparation of documentation for the Conference and will provide an expert who will work full time at Lake Success with the Secretariat in this matter.

3. Bill of Human Rights

After consultation with the Chairman of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, an enquiry on the philosophic aspects of a declaration on human rights has been made in the form of a questionnaire which has been circulated to a list of people throughout the world whose interests comprise a wide range of activities. A drafting committee met in Paris at the end of July, 1947, to draw up a report on the matter.

A Unesco representative was present at the session of the Commission on Human Rights Committee which was set up to draft the Bill of Rights.

The results of Unesco's enquiry into this question and its conclusions have been made available to the United Nations for the information and use of the Commission on Human Rights.

4. Education for Women

The Commission on the Status of Women has requested Unesco to pay particular attention in its educational programme to those areas where women do not presently have equal rights. Unesco is vitally interested in this question and recommendations in this field will be considered by the 1947 Unesco General Conference.

A detailed report of Unesco's conclusions about this work and projected activities in this field will be presented to the Commission on the Status of Women at its 1948 session.

5. International Scientific Laboratories and Observatories

Based on a resolution of the Economic and Social Council, the United Nations Secretariat has been studying the possibility of the establishment of International Scientific Laboratories and Observatories. At the request of the United Nations Secretariat, Unesco has produced a detailed memorandum setting forth its opinion as to the feasibility of organising such laboratories and the basis on which the work might be undertaken. Unesco will continue

to participate with the United Nations in the study of this question and will hope to play a major rôle in its eventual realisation.

6. Fellowships

As one of the best means of encouraging understanding between peoples, Unesco has a vital interest in the whole field of exchange of personnel, fellowships and grants in-aid.

In conjunction with the other Specialised Agencies, and perhaps as a participant in a possible co-ordinating committee, Unesco will work intensively with the United Nations in this field. In Unesco's case, it is presently believed that the work should be largely a matter of stimulation and co-ordination. Informal enquiries have been instituted as to a possible survey of exchanges of persons conducted throughout the world.

Unesco is already preparing to allocate a considerable number of fellowships, which have been offered by the following:

- 2 Fellowships offered by the Rotary International;
- 5 Fellowships offered by Belgium;
- 20 Fellowships offered by the French Ministry of Education;
- 10 Film and 5 Press Fellowships offered by the British Ministry of Education.

7. Utilisation by Unesco of the Assets of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the General Assembly on the 19th of November, 1946, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation was authorised by the United Nations to utilise the assets of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation after its dissolution, which became effective on the 31st of December, 1946.

Moreover, the General Assembly's resolution laid down that Unesco should make such use of these assets as would ensure the continuity of the work done by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. It will be remembered that Article 2 of the Agreement between the Institute and Unesco stipulates the following:

"Within the framework of the programme to be adopted by the 'General Conference at its First Session, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation shall endeavour to ensure the continuity of work done by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation since 1924, and, in particular, to complete certain tasks undertaken by the Institute, as far as the General Conference considers it advisable."

Among United Nations projects in which Unesco has an interest, action has been as follows:

1. Housing and Town Planning

The Unesco 1946 General Conference directed that Unesco should enter into this field in the closest consultation with the Economic and Social Council and suggested that consideration should be given to the possible setting up of an international housing information centre.

A Unesco consultant met at Lake Success during May with the members of the United Nations Secretariat concerned with setting up a housing and town planning section in the Department of Social Affairs. It was mutually agreed that Unesco's primary function in this field should be to educate the peoples of the world to understand and believe in the need for housing and town planning and that Unesco might well become the centre for dissemination of information. The International Federation for Housing and Town Planning, which met at Unesco House in June, emphasised particularly the possibility of Unesco taking part in the training and education of town planners throughout the world, with particular regard to the importance of providing space and facilities for educational, scientific and cultural activities.

2. International Conference on Conservation and Utilisation of Resources.

The Unesco representative at the United Nations has taken part in preliminary discussions with representatives of the United Nations Secretariat and other Specialised Agencies as to the formulating of the programme for this Conference, which is to be held in 1948.

Unesco's interest in this Conference is, of course, largely as it may deal with scientific resources and

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the conservation of certain natural preserves.

At such time as the Secretary-General of the United Nations may set up an advisory committee to draw up the agenda for the Conference, Unesco will hope to participate actively in its work, as well as eventually in the Conference itself.

3. Codification of International Law.

Through correspondence and personal contacts with organisations and institutions in the legal field, Unesco is investigating the possibilities of action in the field of comparative law, so far as this action may be compatible with the work of the United Nations Committee on Codification of International Law.

In accordance with whatever recommendations in that regard may be made by the United Nations Committee on Codification of International Law, Unesco will hope to co-operate in the necessary research and other activities in this field.

4. Social Welfare.

Unesco has an interest in many parts of the United Nations Social Welfare Programme, which is peculiarly the province of the Social Commission of the Economic and Social Council.

Unesco's particular interest lies in the field of fellowships and exchange of personnel. However, Unesco is also actively interested in the question of youth guidance, child welfare, prevention of crime and treatment of delinquents, training of handicapped children, and vocational training. Actually, in view of its Constitution of objectives, Unesco has an over-all interest in this field, insofar as it pertains to bettering standards of living throughout the world by assistance to special groups, and insofar as it contributes to mutual betterment and understanding among peoples.

5. Passport and Frontier Formalities.

The easing of passport and frontier formalities will obviously facilitate exchange of persons travelling on fellowships as well as exchange of scientists, artists, educators and others who can spread Unesco's aims and ideals throughout the world. Unesco is particularly interested in facilitating the free flow of educational, scientific and cultural materials by lowering tariffs, postal rates, facilitating means of transportation, etc.

From these aspects Unesco will hope to participate actively in the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Passport and Frontier Formalities and in any work of the proposed International Trade Organisation which will deal with tariffs, customs barriers, etc., as they pertain to educational, scientific and cultural materials.

CHAPTER III

UNESCO AND THE UNITED NATIONS

The agreement between Unesco and the United Nations entered into force in December, 1946, after it had been approved by the Unesco General Conference and by the United Nations General Assembly.

Since that date every effort has been made towards the fullest implementation of the provisions of the agreement. Unesco has set up a permanent representation at the headquarters of the United Nations and care has been taken to maintain close liaison with the United Nations in all phases of Unesco's development. This liaison has developed at two distinct levels:

1. Participation in Meetings of the United Nations Councils, Commissions and Committees.

Unesco has been represented during the past year at all sessions of the Economic and Social Council, at the sessions of its nine commissions, at the first session of the Trusteeship Council, at the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and at the Drafting Committee for the Bill of Human Rights, and at both the working groups and sessions of the Economic Commissions for Europe and for Asia and the Far East.

In addition to the New York Office staff, representatives have been designated to attend specific sessions of meetings, such as M. Jean Thomas, Assistant Director-General, to attend the Fourth Session of the Economic and Social

Council; Mr. William Farr, Head of the Unesco Film Section, to attend the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information; M. Jacques Havet, from the Philosophies and Humanities Section, to attend the Drafting Committee for the Bill of Human Rights.

The New York Office is a permanent installation at the headquarters of the United Nations, and its representatives perform day-to-day liaison between Unesco and the United Nations, as well as representing Unesco at the meetings listed, or assisting special representatives. The office also includes a permanent official whose sole function is liaison with the United Nations Department of Public Information.

2. Inter-Secretariat Co-operation, Co-ordination Committee

Unesco participates actively in the work of the Co-ordination Committee which has been set up by the Secretary-General and which is composed of the Directing Authorities of each of the Specialised Agencies. The work of this committee consists of co-ordinating the activities of the United Nations and the various Specialised Agencies, particularly in the administrative and technical fields. Dr. Julian Huxley, Director-General of Unesco, participated in the meeting of the Co-ordination Committee which was held, and the Head of Unesco's New York Office participated in the meetings of the committee's working group. Unesco also participates in the following consultative committees, all of which are part of the general framework of co-ordination at the Secretariat level:

Department of Public Information

Unesco participates actively in the United Nations Film Board as well as the Consultative Committee in Public Information. Since both of these aspects of the work of the Department of Public Information are peculiarly within the competence of Unesco, it is hoped that Unesco may share equally with the United Nations in the work of these two bodies. Liaison with the D.P.I. is maintained through a representative of the Unesco Secretariat who is permanently stationed at an office in the D.P.I. at Lake Success.

Administrative and Technical Services

Unesco representatives, including officials of the New York Office and special persons designated to attend specific meetings, have been participating in inter-secretariat meetings with the United Nations and representatives of other Specialised Agencies in matters concerned with the co-ordination of technical services and administrative procedure, such as personnel wages and salary co-ordination, administrative and budgetary matters, as well as statistical co-ordination.

CHAPTER IV

UNESCO AND THE OTHER SPECIALISED AGENCIES

Since the initial stage of Unesco's Preparatory Commission, close contact has been maintained with other international organisations then in process of becoming associated with the United Nations as Specialised Agencies.

Through mutual representation at conferences, regular exchange of documents, and frequent contact at the Secretariat level, care was taken to avoid duplication of effort and to ensure an adequate delimitation of the fields to be covered by each organisation in accordance with the general purposes defined by its Constitution.

1. Relations with the Preparatory Commission of the World Health Organisation.

The problem of Unesco's relations with the W.H.O. was fully discussed by the Executive Board in its second session. With a view to exploring the fields in which both organisations had common interests and to define areas where joint action might usefully be undertaken, the Executive Board, following the initiative taken by the preparatory commission of the World Health Organisation, decided to set up a negotiating committee, composed of four of its members, to meet with a similar negotiating committee appointed by the World Health Organisation.

The joint negotiating committee met in Paris for two days, on April 15 and 16, and pending the conclusion of a formal agreement, established the machinery required for harmonising the programmes of

the two organisations and avoiding any friction and overlapping of efforts.

2. Relations with the International Labour Organisation

Informal conversations have already permitted clarification of relations between the I.L.O. and Unesco. Areas of common interest lie, in the first instance, in the field of vocational guidance, adult education and fundamental education. In addition, Unesco is most interested in the experience which the I.L.O. has gained in work with and on behalf of non-self-governing territories. It is proposed to maintain close contact between responsible members of the two Secretariats working along these various lines.

A draft agreement has been drawn up by the two Secretariats, which, it is hoped, will be ready for submission to the directing bodies of the I.L.O. and Unesco towards the end of the year. With a view to harmonising as far as possible the bilateral relations of Specialised Agencies, it has been decided to follow, in drawing up this draft, the pattern of the agreement already concluded between the I.L.O. and the F.A.O.

The draft tentatively agreed upon by the Secretariat provides for general co-operation and consultation in regard to matters of common interest, reciprocal representation at meetings, exchange of information and documents, as well as for co-ordination in administrative matters. Provision is made for the setting up of joint committees to handle any question of common interest which may require co-operative action. This draft also will be submitted to the Economic and Social Council.

3. Relations with the Food and Agriculture Organization

Negotiations with the F.A.O. are not quite as advanced yet but full care has been taken in shaping Unesco's programme to avoid any interference in the field of work assigned to F.A.O. by its constitution. This Organisation has been informed of all aspects of Unesco's programme, especially in the scientific field, which involves problems in which it is likely to be of concern. There again a draft agreement is under consideration and it is hoped that it will be concluded before the end of the year.

4. Relations with other Specialised Agencies

Without concluding formal agreements when it is not required by close community of interests, Unesco will remain in regular contact with the other Specialised Agencies of the United Nations, such as the Universal Postal Union, the International Refugee Organisation, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the International Monetary Fund.

CHAPTER V

UNESCO AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

The Constitution of Unesco gives recognition to the important part which non-Governmental International Organisations have played in the past, and are still called on to play for the development of international co-operation in the educational, scientific and cultural fields.

The General Conference of Unesco adopted, in its first session, a provisional directive on the relations between Unesco and non-Governmental Organisations.

This directive determined the criteria to be fulfilled by an organisation to be eligible for co-operation. Such an organisation should: Be thoroughly international in its structure and of recognised standing; Be concerned primarily with matters falling within the competence of Unesco; Have aims and purposes in conformity with the general principles embodied in the Constitution of Unesco; and have a permanent directing body and authorised representatives.

According to the character of the organisation and the scope of its interest in Unesco, co-operation can, based on the above directive, be considered along the following main lines: reciprocal representation by means of observers at meetings of the directing bodies of the two organisations; mutual consultation and advice; participation on advisory committees or commissions set up by Unesco; invitation to undertake a specific task on behalf of Unesco; financial support by Unesco for specific projects to

be carried out by the organisations, which contribute to the purposes and programme of Unesco; grant of facilities in the nature of office space, secretarial services, arrangements for meetings, documentation, etc., and exchange of information and material.

It is finally provided that, in accordance with Article XI of the Unesco Constitution, the relations between Unesco and non-Governmental Organisations may be established on the basis of formal agreements or working arrangements. Formal agreements will be required whenever questions of financial support or the grant of facilities such as the provision of office space, and secretarial assistance are involved. Such agreements will be submitted for the approval of the Executive Board, and before they are concluded, the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations will have to be informed of their nature and scope. Working arrangements will be made by the Director-General.

During recent months, Unesco has developed its relations with non-Governmental Organisations on the lines set out in the above directive and has succeeded in associating very closely with its activities a number of bodies whose contributions towards the fulfilment of the general aims and purposes defined by the Unesco Constitution can be a major one.

An important development to record here is the setting up of a Temporary International Council for Educational Reconstruction. This Council's main functions are to advise Unesco in the execution of its programme of educational reconstruction, and to provide a framework within which the efforts of Unesco and of international non-Governmental Organisations active in the fields of educational, scientific and cultural reconstruction can be developed to the fullest possible extent by means of common planning, adequate allocation of responsibilities and close co-ordination.

The terms of reference of the statute of this Advisory Council have been discussed at two preliminary meetings which have taken place at Unesco House in Paris on February 13th-15th and May 21st-22nd, 1947. These meetings were attended by the representatives of all the leading non-Governmental Organisations which, since the war, have developed activities in this field.

In addition, an interim expert committee has been formed within the Council.

Unesco, at present has working relations with some 120 non-Governmental Organisations. Formal agreements will be concluded with a certain number of them.

Two such agreements are already in force. The first, which was approved by the General Conference in its first session, relates Unesco to the International Council of Scientific Unions, which, for many years, has associated, across frontiers, the leading scientists of the world. This agreement has enabled Unesco to give efficient support to the Council. Grants-in-aid, which, for the year 1947 will amount to \$245,000, have been made towards the organisation of scientific conferences and congresses, the printing of publications, fellowships, and the rehabilitation of certain laboratories doing work of an international character. Part of these grants-in-aid have already been allocated. It must be stressed that part of Unesco's programme in the field of science is actually operated through the International Council of Scientific Unions, and its component organs.

The second agreement, already in force, is that with the International Studies Conference. Here, Unesco is taking over, although in a modified form, the functions previously exercised by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. It has agreed to ensure the technical secretariat of the International Studies Conference, whose headquarters has been established at Unesco House.

While full guarantee has been given to the International Studies Conference that Unesco will in no way interfere with its autonomy, nor limit the full freedom of its work, provision has been made for close co-ordination between the scientific study of international relations, to be conducted by the Conference, and the programme of Unesco in this field.

In addition to formal agreements, which will only be concluded in a limited number of cases, Unesco will conduct its relations with most

non-Governmental Organisations on the basis of flexible working arrangements. Besides ensuring mutual co-operation and consultation on matters of common interest, these working arrangements will provide for the adequate participation of non-Governmental International Organisations in certain activities of Unesco, as well as for their representation at the sessions of the General Conference. However, the final decision as to participation of an observer from a non-Governmental International Organisation in the General Conference rests with the Conference itself, voting by a two-thirds majority on the recommendations of the Executive Board.

Plans are already being considered for ensuring an adequate participation of the main organisations with which Unesco is related at the second session of the General Conference, which will review recent developments that have taken place in this field in 1947 and decide upon the policy to be followed in the future.

CONCLUSION

At the time of preparing this report, Unesco is already well engaged in the preparation of the second session of its General Conference and in the drawing up of its programme of work for 1948.

The first outline of the latter was discussed by the Executive Board of Unesco at the end of July. As soon as the proposals to be submitted for discussion to the next General Conference are available, they will be communicated to the United Nations for their information. It can be said, however, at this stage, that to a large extent the programme of 1948 will aim at continuing and expanding activities initiated in 1947. In addition, the programme will include a number of new projects. A special effort will be made to build up Unesco's programme as an organic whole directed toward the promotion of peace, the fundamental purpose assigned to the Organisation by its Constitution.

It is anticipated that the second session of the General Conference, which will open in Mexico City on November 6th, will mark an important stage in the strengthening of the Organisation, the development of its activities and particularly the extension of its programme into new areas of the world.

During the tour which the Director-General made in June through Latin-America, news was received that most Latin-American Republics plan to participate fully in the Conference itself and in the exhibits which are to be organised on this occasion.

In addition to the 31 states which are members of the Organisation at the present date, it is anticipated that a number of additional countries, which have not yet accepted the Constitution, will have joined the Organisation by November, and will thus take part in the Conference with full voting rights for the first time. Invitations will further be sent to states such as Austria, Italy and Switzerland, which requested to join the Organisation and whose applications have been approved by the Economic and Social Council and will be voted upon in Mexico.

Thus the Mexico Conference will mark a milestone in the history of Unesco.

MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE BOARD

Members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation are the following: Professor P. Auger, France, 3 years; Professor P. Carneiro, Brazil, 3 years; Professor Chen Yuan, China, 1 year; H. E. M. Victor Dore, Canada, 2 years; Professor M. Falski, Poland, 1 year; M. R. N. Guntekin, Turkey, 3 years; Professor H. R. Kruyt, Netherlands, 1 year; Mr. Milton S. Eisenhower, United States, (substituting until the Second General Conference for the Hon. A. MacLeish, elected for 3 years, who resigned from the Board on 1st May, 1947); H. E. Dr. M. Martinez Baez, Mexico, 1 year; Sir John P. R. Maud, United Kingdom, 1 year; H. E. Dr. J. Opocensky, Czechoslovakia, 2 years; H. E. Dr. C. Parra Perez, Venezuela, 3 years; Professor A. Photiadou, Greece, 2 years; Sir Sarvopalli Radhakrishnan, India, 2 years; H. E. Shafik Ghorbal Bey, Egypt, 2 years; Professor S. Sommerfeld, Norway, 3 years; Professor L. Verriers, Belgium, 2 years; and Dr. Ronald Walker, Australia, 1 year.

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