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REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

In accordance with article VI of the Agreement between the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Secretary-General has received, for submission to the Council at its twenty-sixth session, the attached annual report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for 1957-1958.^{1/}

^{1/} In view of the limited number of copies of the report, members are requested to bring their copies with them to the meetings.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

REPORT TO THE UNITED NATIONS

for 1957-1958

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PART I: MAIN EVENTS IN THE INTERNAL DEVELOPMENT OF UNESCO

1. General policy

Member States: Governments and National Commissions

At 31 December 1957, the number of the Organization's Member States totalled 79. The withdrawal of the Union of South Africa, previously notified to the Organization, took effect at the beginning of the same year. Two Associate Members, Ghana and the Federation of Malaya (which formerly belonged to the Malaya/British Borneo Group) became independent States in 1957. Both these States have informed the Organization of their intention to become members of UNESCO.

During the year covered by this report, five new National Commissions were established in the following States: Canada, Finland, Rumania, Sudan and Tunisia. At 31 December 1957, the number of National Commissions totalled 76. The Secretariat has continued to give them its assistance in the various forms approved by the General Conference in order to facilitate their operation and develop their activities. The Secretariat, for instance, has given financial and technical aid for the organization of the Second Conference of European National Commissions, which was held in Dubrovnik (Yugoslavia) from 1 to 6 October 1957; for the preparation of the Regional Conference of National Commissions of the Arab States, held at Fez (Morocco) from 27 January to 2 February 1958; and for that of the Second Regional Conference of National Commissions of Latin America, which is to take place in Panama in May 1958. A reorganization of the Regional Office for the Western Hemisphere (Havana) has been undertaken, which will make it possible for UNESCO to wield a greater influence with National Commissions in that part of the world.

Lastly, in accordance with the practice followed during previous years, the Secretariat-General of fourteen National Commissions visited the Organization's headquarters during 1957.

Reform of the working methods of the Executive Board

At the beginning of the 1957-1958 two-year period, the Executive Board, on the proposal of the Ad Hoc Committee it had set up for the purpose, adopted various measures concerning the organization of its work:

- (1) The number of permanent Commissions was reduced in order to make each of them more representative. Whereas there was previously a Programme

Commission, an External Relations Commission and a Finance Commission, the members of the Board are now divided between two Commissions - the Administrative Commission (eleven members) and the External Relations Commission (ten members) - which discuss the questions within their purview prior to the Board's sessions.

(2) The Board decided on the intervals at which sessions should be held during 1957-1958; it is expected that it will be possible to keep to the time-table of sessions thus established in future two-year periods, provided that the sessions of the General Conference take place in November, in years with even numbers, as in 1956 and 1958.

(3) Lastly, the Board defined the procedure it proposes to follow in the discussion of the Organization's proposed programme and budget and in the exercise of its advisory functions with regard to appointments to senior posts in the Secretariat.

Discussion by the Executive Board of problems of general policy

During the present two-year period, the Executive Board has paid the greatest attention to the implementation of resolution 16 (III) adopted by the General Conference at its ninth session and instructing it to

"study, in close co-operation with the Director-General, major problems facing the Organization with regard to the execution of its programme and the future development of its work within the framework of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, devoting particular attention to:

- (a) The extent to which Member States discharge their responsibilities for action as regards those aspects of the programme appropriate for action by Member States;
- (b) Policy as regards the execution of the programme in locations away from headquarters, such as regional fundamental education centres, specialized institutes, etc;
- (c) Policy as regards consultations with National Commissions;
- (d) Policy as regards the composition and functions of advisory committees, consultations with such committees and with non-governmental organizations;
- (e) Policy as regards co-ordination of the work of the Organization with other organs of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies".

The study of these questions, some of which are discussed in greater detail in other sections of this report, was begun by the Board in 1957 and will be completed in time for the results to be communicated to the General Conference at its tenth session (November-December 1958).

Formal agreements

UNESCO followed with great interest the work of the first Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency (Vienna, October 1957). After examining a report submitted by the Director-General, the Executive Board at its forty-ninth session invited him to negotiate with the Agency for a relationship agreement between the two Organizations. It also decided to establish a Committee of six members of the Executive Board to be available to assist the Director-General in his negotiations (49 EX/Decisions, 7.1.4.). The Economic and Social Council will be informed of the results of this action.

At its forty-eighth session the Executive Board approved a draft agreement with the Ibero-American Bureau of Education (48 EX/Decisions, 9.4) and a draft agreement with the League of Arab States (48 EX/Decisions, 9.5) and authorized the Director-General to sign these agreements on behalf of UNESCO. The draft agreements had previously been sent to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for circulation to the Economic and Social Council. The Agreement with the Ibero-American Bureau of Education (E/2986) was signed on 5 July 1957 and the Agreement with the League of Arab States on 26 November 1957 (E/3019).

Relations with non-governmental organizations

In Chapter IV of the report sent to the Economic and Social Council in 1957, UNESCO drew attention to the particularly valuable help it receives, in the pursuit of its aims, from international non-governmental organizations. During 1957, the Secretariat continued to co-operate actively with a large number of these organizations in carrying out UNESCO's current programme and in preparing the new proposed programme for 1959-1960.

UNESCO continued to make appropriate non-governmental organizations, or competent members of the same, responsible for the execution of certain specific tasks included in the Organization's programme as approved by the General Conference. During 1957, contracts were concluded for this purpose with thirty-nine international non-governmental organizations, the total sum involved being

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\$292,400. Many youth organizations, workers' organizations and women's organizations played a vital part in carrying out the Organization's programmes for developing education for young people and adults and promoting international understanding. The success of the International Conference on Radio-Isotopes in Scientific Research (September 1957) was partly due to the co-operation received from the world network of scientific organizations. It was also the advice and active collaboration of the competent non-governmental organizations which enabled UNESCO in 1957 to set up the International Centre of Films for Children (Brussels) and the International Association for Mass Communication Research (Paris).

In consultation with a Committee representing the international non-governmental organizations approved for consultative arrangements, the Secretariat in 1957 improved the procedure for the consultation of those organizations in the earliest stage of the preparation of the programme and budget. Such consultations will take place, in future, as soon as possible after the Executive Board's preliminary consideration of the outline of the new programme and before the Secretariat prepares the first detailed draft.

The results of these consultations will be communicated to the Director-General who, in due course, will send the non-governmental organizations a report showing which of the suggestions have been acted on in drawing up the programme.

Apart from the consultative meeting on the proposed programme for 1959-1960, which was held in July 1957, the non-governmental organizations approved for consultative arrangements received copies of the Proposed Programme and Budget individually, at the same time as Member States, and were asked to send the Secretariat any comments they might wish to submit. These comments were communicated to the Executive Board.

At its ninth session, the General Conference instructed the Director-General, in co-operation with the Executive Board, to conduct a review of the list of international non-governmental organizations admitted to consultative arrangements and to make an evaluation of their relations with UNESCO. Particulars of the membership, activities and co-operation with UNESCO of the 125 international non-governmental organizations concerned have been collected by the Secretariat for the information of the Executive Board and the General Conference. The last

review of this type was conducted by the General Conference at its seventh session (1952). At its tenth session, the General Conference will also have to take decisions on the applications of over forty international non-governmental organizations which have asked to be admitted to consultative arrangements.

The Conference, at its tenth session, will also consider a report by the Executive Board on the use made of subventions granted by UNESCO to international non-governmental organizations over the four years 1954-1957. The total sum granted by UNESCO during this period was over \$2 million. The forty-eight recipient organizations were chosen from among those which, by their own international activities in various branches of intellectual and artistic work, make a real contribution to the achievement of UNESCO's aims.

Review of the organization and work of the General Conference

At its ninth session, the General Conference instructed the Director-General and the Executive Board to draw up proposals for the improvement of its organization and work. The problems involved were studied by a special Working Party of the Executive Board and by the Board itself at its forty-ninth and fiftieth sessions. The recommendations to go forward to the General Conference bear mainly on the general debate in plenary session, which it is hoped to shorten, on the conduct of the work of the Programme Commission, and on the procedure for establishing the budget ceiling at an early stage in the session.

Also, at the ninth session, the General Conference adopted two resolutions which would make it easier in the future to obtain an overall view of the execution of the programme and an assessment of the Organization's work. An outline of the contents of the periodic reports submitted by Member States is given in some detail, and the Director-General is invited not only to publish these reports but to analyse them. With this analysis of activities in Member States undertaken to further UNESCO's aims, and with his own annual reports which are chiefly concerned with the work of the Secretariat, he is further required to prepare an overall assessment of the work accomplished by the Organization viewed as a whole, i.e. including the relevant work of its individual Members. To enable the General Conference to study this material and to obtain a clear view of the efficacy of the methods used by Member States, National Commissions and the Secretariat to implement the programme, an enlarged Reports Committee of nineteen members is to meet one week in advance of the opening of the tenth session.

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2. Programme

Programme adjustment in March 1957

The year 1957 was the first year of implementation of the biennial programme approved by the General Conference at its ninth session (New Delhi, November-December 1956). An account of the main decisions of the Conference was given in the previous report to the United Nations (E/2974).

The General Conference approved a programme for 1957/1958 amounting to \$23,344,470, which exceeded by \$664,832 the approved spending budget for the same financial period. There was, therefore, a balancing operation to be carried out, and the General Conference had requested the Director-General, with the approval of the Executive Board, to make reductions in various projects of the programme as well as in administrative and common service costs. The Director-General submitted to the Executive Board at its forty-seventh session (March 1957) a plan of proposed reductions which included \$31,275 from the credits provided for the General Conference, \$530,379 from programme operations and services, and \$103,178 from general administration and common services. The reductions in programme expenditure were made possible by planning certain projects over a longer period than the financial period of two years, and by concentration and regrouping of certain programme activities.

Integration of Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance with Regular Programme

Further progress was made with the co-ordination between the regular programme of UNESCO, including the Programme of Participation in the activities of Member States, and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. The methods drawn up in 1956 were fully applied in 1957: the management of both the Participation Programme and the Expanded Programme was centralized in the new Bureau of Relations with Member States. At the same time, the responsibility for field personnel matters and for the purchase of equipment for field projects, which had previously been controlled by a separate Technical Assistance Department, was transferred to the appropriate regular programme services. Supervision of the Expanded Programme and the Participation Programme field projects was put in the hands of a single UNESCO chief of mission in each country receiving aid from UNESCO. The authorization granted in 1956 by the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance

Board, allowing the Resident Representatives to provide the experts of the UNESCO Participation Programme with the same services as are given to Technical Assistance experts, has contributed considerably to the co-ordination of these programmes.

Major Projects

During the year under review, the three major projects approved by the General Conference entered the first phase of their realization. Plans for their implementation were worked out at the beginning of the year with the assistance of advisory committees. It will be remembered that the aim of the first is to help in the extension of primary education in Latin America, the second is related to scientific research on arid lands, while the third project is designed to develop the mutual appreciation of Eastern and Western cultural values. The main objectives and features of these major projects were described in the previous report.

Extension of primary education in Latin America

The first meeting of the Inter-governmental Advisory Committee was held in Havana in February 1957 and was attended by delegates of its twelve member countries (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, United States of America and Venezuela) and by representatives from Cuba, France, Italy, Spain, the Organization of American States, the Caribbean Commission and the Ibero-American Bureau of Education. The Advisory Committee approved a general outline of programme and methods. At its forty-ninth session, the Executive Board of UNESCO decided to extend the mandate of the Committee for the whole ten-year period of the project, and to associate all Latin American member states in its work by rotation.

A chief Co-ordinator of the Major Project was appointed, with headquarters in the Regional Office in the Western Hemisphere (Havana). He will be responsible for the execution of the Project in the field.

A specialist in educational statistics has travelled in the region in order to study the organization of government agencies running services in this field; the organization of a course in educational statistics has been decided for 1958, with the co-operation of the Inter-American Statistical Centre. Assistance has

been given to OAS in the preparation of (a) an inquiry about school buildings in Latin America, and (b) an Inter-American Seminar on Educational Planning.

Under the joint auspices of UNESCO and the OAS, a meeting of Latin American experts was held in Rubio in order to discuss the re-organization of the Inter-American Rural Education Centre. It was decided to extend the project for another four years, starting January 1958. An agreement has been reached with the OAS concerning the ways in which UNESCO is to co-operate in the organization, curriculum and other technical aspects of the Centre.

The Secretariat prepared outlines for two books on "Society and Education" and on "Principles of Education", destined for the use of Associated Universities and Normal Schools, as well as for Latin American teachers and students of education in general.

Consultations were held with the National Manpower Council (New York) concerning surveys of specialized personnel needs and their possible application in a long-term fellowship programme for education in Latin America. Negotiations were completed concerning the award of ten Brazil-UNESCO, twenty Chile-UNESCO and twenty France-UNESCO fellowships, while the award of about 100 other fellowships is being discussed with the governments of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, France, Mexico, Spain, and with the Ibero-American Bureau of Education.

Scientific research on arid lands

The Major Project grew out of the Arid Zone Programme which had been carried out since 1951, with the assistance of an Advisory Committee of specialists composed of ten members from Australia, Brazil, Egypt, France, India, Iran, Pakistan, United Kingdom, United States of America, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

In order to launch the project, this Committee held two meetings in 1957. At its twelfth session held in Paris in April 1957, its main task was to work out a detailed work plan which was submitted to and approved by the Executive Board of UNESCO at its forty-eighth session. On the basis of reports by special consultants who had visited the Desert Research Institute, Cairo, and the Desert Research Institute at Beersheba, Israel, the Committee recommended substantial assistance to be given to these, in order to strengthen their work.

At its thirteenth session held in Karachi in November 1957, the Committee recommended further assistance to desert research institutes or organizations as well as subventions for several important research projects. It reconsidered its own methods of work and drew up plans for necessary publications and scientific meetings to be organized by UNESCO. It devoted considerable time to an analysis of the proposed programme and budget for 1959-1960 and in the light of the first year's experience redefined the objectives of the Major Project as the following:

- to initiate a systematic study of fundamental scientific problems of the arid and semi-arid zones;
- to collect and disseminate the scientific information arising from studies on arid zone problems;
- to maintain adequate liaison between the scientists engaged in arid zone research all over the world with a view to facilitating the co-ordination of their results;
- to strengthen institutes devoted to research and training in arid zone subjects in the North Africa-South Asia belt;
- to promote in the same area the training of scientists and technicians in arid zone subjects, and
- to create greater awareness of the problems of arid zone research and development in the area through education and public information.

At its twelfth session, the Advisory Committee had set up a sub-committee on salinity problems. A meeting of this sub-committee was held in June 1957 to discuss the possibility of establishing an information centre on saline water conversion. The Committee suggested activities to be undertaken by the Secretariat in this connexion.

Assistance was given to the Food and Agriculture Council of Pakistan for the organization of a symposium on soil erosion and its control in arid and semi-arid areas. Financial and administrative support was given towards the organization of a course on soil science held by the Middle East Science Co-operation Office of UNESCO at the Agricultural Research Station, Rayak, Lebanon. Financial assistance was given to research projects dealing with soil microbiology, botany and climatic maps, and for the purpose of essential equipment to the Desert Research Institute, Cairo, and to the Desert Research Institute, Beersheba.

The following two publications were issued: Reviews of research on problems of utilization of saline water; Guide Book to research data for arid zone development.

The Major Project which has an inter-disciplinary character also involved activities in the fields of education and social sciences. It has been planned and is being executed in collaboration with the United Nations and other Specialized Agencies as described in Part II, Section 2, of the Report, devoted to co-ordination.

Mutual appreciation of Eastern and Western cultural values

The Advisory Committee set up to advise the Director-General in the execution of this project, which is to extend over a period of ten years, met from 1 to 10 April 1957; eighteen members appointed on nominations from eighteen States took part in its work. On the basis of this Committee's report, the Executive Board, at its forty-eighth session (June 1957) adopted the work plan for the Major Project for 1957-1958.

This work plan included activities which were already in the Organization's programme for previous years but are now entirely concentrated on the improvement of understanding between the Orient and the Occident, and certain new activities.

So far as specialized studies are concerned, its main features are assistance in the organization of international discussions, research relating to the major works of reference whose preparation should be undertaken, social science studies on the cultural values of the modern Orient and Occident and on their mutual understanding, and the award of university grants for regional cultural studies. With regard to schools, the main emphasis is on the improvement of school curricula, textbooks and teaching materials, the pooling of teachers' experience, and the development of effective teaching methods. The methods used are conferences, seminars, the distribution of appropriate documentation, the award of grants, etc.

Special efforts are also being made to exert an influence on the general public, especially by recourse to the media of mass communication - press, radio, films and television - by collaboration with youth and adult education organizations, by the continuation of a programme for the translation of works representative of Asian literatures and the spreading of a knowledge of great works of art, and by the organization of lecture tours by eminent speakers who will interpret their own cultures to foreign audiences.

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Throughout the execution of the Major Project, "cultural values" are to be interpreted in a broad sense, covering not only the highest forms of intellectual activity but also the standards reflected in the daily life of the peoples; not only the living traditions handed down from the past of the different civilizations but also the contemporary growth of new values. "Reciprocity" is a constant feature of the Project but, in the early years, the emphasis is to be on the development of better understanding of the Orient by the Occident. Finally, an extremely important part is being played by Member States and by international non-governmental organizations; they have been asked to contribute to the Project by all sorts of concerted undertakings and have already embarked on a large number of activities: conferences, seminars, publications, educational reforms, the collection of documentation, exchange of persons, and the organization of "East-West Understanding Weeks" or "Months". The Secretariat advises them and provides liaison between them; information about their activities was published regularly in 1957, particularly in the UNESCO Chronicle. A special bulletin is now being published (since early 1958).

The interest that this Major Project has aroused in a large number of countries and in widely varying circles opens up very encouraging prospects for the coming years.

(See also Part III: Development of international co-operation in the fields of science, culture and education.)

Certain achievements in 1957

The report of the Director-General on the activities of the Organization in 1957, in which the work of UNESCO is described in detail, is available to the members of the Council. It may, however, be of interest to the Council to have a short account of a number of important activities carried out in 1957 in addition to the launching of the Major Projects.

Vocational and Technical Education

Countries are being more and more aware of the necessity of readapting their vocational and technical education system in order to meet the changing conditions of life and the constant evolution of modern techniques. The increasing number of requests for assistance received by UNESCO which is carrying out a programme in this field in close consultation and co-operation with ILO and FAO is an

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indication of this growing interest. During 1957, over fifty posts of vocational and technical education have been established under the Technical Assistance and Regular programmes - which represents an increase of 25 per cent over last year - and still a great number of requests have not yet been met. Furthermore, UNESCO has assisted Member States by providing them with the services of specialists under the Fund-in-Trust system by which the specialist appointed remains under the responsibility of UNESCO but the cost of his services is borne by the host country.

The assistance requested from UNESCO is mainly concerned with appraisal of existing vocational and technical education systems and planning of this adaptation to new needs, revision and development of curriculum, teacher-training and textbook production. Member States have also shown in their requests a particular concern for developing their vocational guidance services as they realize the importance of guiding individuals according to their aptitudes and inclinations and not only upon their academic background.

The Conference on Vocational and Technical Education for Arab States of the Middle-East (Cairo, 23 November-5 December 1957) convened by Egypt, in co-operation with UNESCO, ILO, FAO and the League of Arab States, emphasized the importance attached to technical education in that part of the world. It was the first large meeting held by Arab States in this field and it brought together some 150 administrators and teachers of technical education. All aspects of vocational and technical education in industry, commerce, agriculture and home economics, were covered. In its recommendations, the Conference invited each Arab State to study and plan the expansion of its technical education facilities according to the economic requirements of the country.

Bibliographies on vocational and technical education, based on information supplied by Member States, are now under preparation. The first one, to be published in the course of 1958, will deal with the structure, legislation and administration of technical education for men and women in a number of countries. These bibliographies are intended for the use of governmental officers in charge of the organization and administration of vocational and technical education.

International Conference on Radio-Isotopes

In present-day science almost all the exciting developments are connected with the study of molecules and atoms. Not only has physics revealed the secrets of the structure of matter to such a point that, in the course of analysis, the very nuclei of atoms can be broken up, but chemistry, biology and astronomy itself can no longer make real progress unless the laws governing the microscopic world of elementary particles become better known.

A striking demonstration of this aspect of scientific development has just been given at the International Conference on Radio-Isotopes in Scientific Research, convened by UNESCO in Paris in September 1957. The two hundred and more papers presented and discussed at this Conference dealt with the results secured by methods based on the properties of natural or synthetic radio-elements, applied to all branches of natural science from the physics of solids to photosynthesis in plants.

There has probably not been such a rapid spread of the use of a method of experiment since the extraordinary development of spectroscopy. But while, over the past century, spectroscopy has made it possible to study alike the movement of the stars and certain chemical reactions taking place during cell division, all its achievements were concerned with the electronic field - the external zones of molecules and atoms - whereas methods based on radio-activity make it possible to identify atomic nuclei themselves.

The term "radio-isotope", which has so recently come into popular use, in fact denotes no more than a more precise definition of certain chemical elements, involving not only their chemical properties but the radioactive properties of their nuclei. This radioactivity makes it possible to follow the atoms concerned throughout their physico-chemical history and, in particular, by introducing them into certain molecules, to "label" the latter. It is easy to see that the possibility of identifying and following certain atoms or certain molecules as they move and are transformed is likely to render extraordinary services whenever any important event takes place at the molecular or atomic level. And, as was mentioned at the outset, this is one of the commonest features of all modern science.

The Conference was organized after consultation with the United Nations and the other Specialized Agencies; States which are not Members of UNESCO but are Members of the United Nations were also invited to attend. It was stated in the letter of invitation that the Conference was strictly scientific and that both papers and discussions should be confined to questions of scientific research involving the use of radio-isotopes. The United Nations, the other Specialized Agencies and international scientific organizations were also invited to send representatives. Certain Specialized Agencies, in particular the Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Health Organization, co-operated actively with UNESCO in the preparation for the Conference.

The Conference was attended by 970 delegates from sixty-four countries, and by representatives of the United Nations, the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Health Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the World Meteorological Organization, the Council of Europe, the International Bureau of Weights and Measures, the European Organization for Nuclear Research and the Organization for European Economic Co-operation. In addition, twenty international non-governmental organizations sent representatives.

The Conference comprised two separate sections, one concerned with the use of radio-isotopes in biology and the other with their use in physics. Each section held seventeen meetings. The proceedings of the Conference are now being published; they include the full text of all the scientific papers discussed at the Conference, with summaries in four languages (English, French, Russian and Spanish).

The scientists who met in Paris not only communicated to one another the latest results of their research but also sought to convey those results to scientific workers in other fields and, indeed, to the general public.

Social implications of technological change and industrialization

During the year this programme has been carried further, both in terms of research results and in organizing an extension of the effort to a larger geographical area.

The Research Office of the International Social Science Council published the study it has made under contract with UNESCO of the different approaches of

economic and social theory to the process of technological change, based on the contributions of teams of social scientists working in Belgium, France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. In addition, the same Office undertook for UNESCO studies on the social effects in rural areas of industrialization in Africa South of the Sahara and on the problem of the family in urban surroundings. These studies were submitted to the UN Committee on Non-Self-Governing Territories.

The UNESCO Research Centre for Southern Asia, Calcutta, on the Social Implications of Industrialization, came into full operation during the period with a complete team of research staff. It reached the final stages of its study on the socio-cultural factors affecting productivity based on field inquiries in Bombay and Calcutta. A preliminary report was issued and an account of the project was given in the United Nations new Bulletin on Industrialization. The full report will be ready towards the end of the year.

The Centre's Advisory Committee recommended a programme, now being started, dealing with research problems of special interest to the region such as the establishment of small-scale industries in rural areas, and problems arising from rapid industrial growth in certain towns.

The geographical extension of efforts effected during the year was the establishment at Rio de Janeiro of an International Research Centre for Latin America. As distinct from the Calcutta Centre which is an integral part of UNESCO, it is an independent organization to which UNESCO gives assistance. Its programme which will come into operation this year will include: a study of the social implications of the development of the oil industry in Bahia; the effects of social stratification in Latin America; the new tasks for anthropology in terms of modern economic development needs; and a study to be undertaken in collaboration with the FAO of the social effects of changes in land tenure systems in Central America. Like the Calcutta Centre, the programme of this organization is intended to serve both as a contribution to the social programmes of governments by providing them with needed data and for the training of research workers in the social sciences.

A number of studies of world-wide importance continued to be initiated from Headquarters, making use of the Regional Centres. Problems of urbanization,

which is one of the main consequences of industrialization, have continued to be studied and field studies have been undertaken in a number of Latin American countries which will be discussed at a seminar at the end of the year in Santiago, Chile, in which both social scientists and administrators will participate. UNESCO will also contribute to the UN Seminar on Regional Planning in Relation to Problems of Urbanization and Industrialization to be held in August in Tokyo. Documentation and studies by the International Sociological Association, the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population and the World Federation for Mental Health will be provided. This documentation, together with expert participation, will, it is hoped, help Governments in their regional planning programmes to ensure that a proper balance is maintained between material and human factors in planning.

A further activity initiated from Headquarters concerns the social and moral implications of the peaceful uses of atomic energy. Studies are being made for UNESCO by the International Union of Scientific Psychology, by the International Association of Legal Science, and by other specialists which will form the basis of an inter-disciplinary meeting to be held in September 1958 in Paris to map out a future programme in this field.

Preliminary results became available during the year of the research project initiated by UNESCO through the International Social Science Council in France (Corsica), Japan, Mexico and Switzerland as well as that being undertaken by the Calcutta Centre, on the socio-cultural factors affecting productivity. The synthesis of the results will be prepared by the International Social Science Council when the full reports have been obtained.

In brief, UNESCO is already producing research results bearing upon the human and social aspects of industrialization, and these are being extended over a wider geographical area. In these studies regard is paid not only to the question of preserving and developing human values in an industrial setting, but also to the direct positive relation between research in the field of human development and action to raise material standards of living. Without departing from its fundamental role of encouraging objective scientific study in these

fields, UNESCO has thus taken constructive steps to bring about a closer interrelation between applied research and policy.

Improved Facilities for Education in Journalism

Inadequate facilities for professional training for journalism have impeded the development of the information media in most countries. This was one of the conclusions reached by a meeting of experts convened by UNESCO in April 1956. A programme of remedial action regarding this problem was consequently approved by UNESCO's ninth General Conference, as a key activity to improve the quality of information.

The programme was launched early in 1957, aiming at a general improvement on an international or a regional scale of education and training facilities for all the mass media. The most notable result achieved during the year was the establishment, in July 1957, as part of the University of Strasbourg, with UNESCO's assistance and with the active participation of the French Government and professional organizations, of an International Centre for Higher Studies in Journalism.

This Centre, the first of its kind, is intended to cover all the mass media. Directed by an Administrative Council, international in composition, in which both university professors and leading professionals are represented, its principal aim is to train teachers for existing and projected schools of journalism. It is intended to serve Europe and the adjoining regions of Africa and Asia, notably the Middle East.

The composition and organization of the Centre's basic programme of study were established at meetings sponsored by UNESCO. These meetings, which took the form of working groups, comprised forty-three journalism teachers and mass media professionals from eighteen countries. In developing the basic curriculum, stress was laid on combining academic and professional experience so as to enable prospective journalism teachers to impart practical as well as theoretical knowledge to their students.

At the first study session to be offered by the Centre, which was held on 15 October to 1 December 1957, the programme comprised three main parts:

(a) general problems common to all information media, (b) the press and (c) radio

and television. A number of subjects were covered under these headings, such as the rights and duties of journalists, analysis of news sources and comparison of teaching methods. These subjects were taught by thirty professors and leading professionals from twelve countries, thus enabling the preparation by them, at UNESCO's request, of several reports on international aspects of problems related to education in journalism; for example, a comparison of teaching methods and curricula.

The thirty students attending the session comprised journalism professors, journalists concerned with on-the-job training schemes, and university graduates preparing for a journalism teaching career. Ten holders of UNESCO fellowships from seven countries figured among them, along with holders of fellowships offered by Governments and professional organizations. Attendance of the theoretical courses was followed by a period of intensive practical work with newspapers and radio and television services organized by participants in consultation with the Centre and UNESCO.

An indication of the success of the Centre's activities is perhaps the wide support it has gained on the part of the profession for UNESCO's efforts to promote the improved training of journalists. The International Federation of Newspaper Publishers (FIEJ), the International Federation of Journalists (IFJ) and the International Organization of Journalists (IOJ) have, for example, adopted resolutions urging the organization to pursue its efforts in this field.

The Centre's impact was moreover reinforced by the creation, in December 1957, as a result of initial work by UNESCO and the University of Strasbourg, of an International Association for Mass Communication Research, with headquarters in Paris. This Association had at the end of the year a membership of seven non-governmental international organizations and some sixty-five institutions and 150 individual researchers in thirty countries. One of its aims is to work in close collaboration with the International Centre at Strasbourg and to provide it with effective backing in the field of scientific mass media research. It was decided to organize in 1958 a meeting on professional secrecy in the field of journalism.

In view of the positive results achieved through the creation of the Strasbourg Centre, the possibility was also investigated by UNESCO during 1957 of promoting the establishment of similar centres (or alternative facilities for

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furthering higher studies in journalism) in other areas. As a result, the Government of Ecuador offered, towards the end of the year, to act as host to a Latin American meeting in September 1958, of experts on education for journalism. This meeting will consider needs in Latin America in the journalism education field, and propose ways of meeting these needs.

During 1957, UNESCO also prepared a book, The Training of Journalists, dealing with the general principles of training of journalists. It will offer a survey of the facilities and methods available for such training in thirty countries in five continents and be printed early in 1958 in English, French and Spanish.

Another study prepared in 1957 for publication in 1958 is a teaching guide for use in schools of journalism on the United Nations and the specialized agencies. It may also be used as a handbook by the journalistic profession.

For this purpose, UNESCO organized twelve evening lectures so that some of the most distinguished people taking part could explain the implications of scientific progress in various spheres of very general interest. Several films were shown in connexion with this Conference (three programmes daily), and those attending also had the opportunity of visiting an exhibition of scientific instruments (from Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Venezuela).

Publications Policy

In the previous report a full account was given of UNESCO's publications policy and procedures (para. 57 and annex I). During the last year the basic policy has remained unchanged: that is to say, as defined by the General Conference in 1950:

"UNESCO issues publications, periodicals or otherwise, designed to:

- (a) disseminate information as to its aims and activities;
- (b) facilitate the exchange of information between specialists;
- (c) make known the results of studies or investigations undertaken by the organization."

As regards the procedures followed there has been one important innovation: any change in the publications plan involving a major divergence from the

proposals communicated to the General Conference is now submitted to the Executive Board for approval, along with other changes in the work-plans. Thus the abandonment of a publication, the inclusion of a new title, a change in the languages of publication is henceforth made subject to the Executive Board's agreement. Lesser changes are communicated to the Board for its information. Member States are thus given, through the Executive Board, a further opportunity to exercise guidance over the shaping of the organization's publications programme.

Further efforts have been made to ensure the dissemination of UNESCO publications to parts of the world hitherto little reached. Russian editions of the "Courier" and the "UNESCO Bulletin for Libraries" have been successfully launched with the efficient co-operation of the USSR Commission for UNESCO. A programme of translation into Arabic both of works previously published in English or French and of pamphlets specially compiled for the Arabic-reading public has been set under way in the Bureau of Relations with Member States. At the same time the programme under which selected publications are translated and published in their national languages by National Commissions for UNESCO has been continued and expanded; by means of this programme, UNESCO publications have now appeared (or are about to appear) in a total of thirty-three languages (Amharic, Arabic, Cambodian, Chinese, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Finnish, French, German, Hebrew, Hindi, Indonesian, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Norwegian, Persian, Polish, Portuguese, Pushtu, Russian, Serbo-Croat, Sinhalese, Spanish, Swedish, Tagalog, Tamil, Thai, Turkish, Urdu and Vietnamese). In addition, numerous translations are issued at no cost to the organization as the result of contracts with commercial publishers.

With the same object, continuous attention is paid to the problem of increasing the distribution of publications issued by the organization itself. In the past eight years, sales distribution has increased fifteen-fold and the annual value of sales at published prices is now of the order of half a million dollars. The UNESCO Courier (excluding the Russian edition) now numbers over 125,000 regular readers. Recent progress was made in Latin America, where results had previously been less satisfactory.

A list of the principal publications issued during the year and statistical information are given in annex I.

3. Administration

The new system of salaries and allowances

The year 1957 has been a period of transition in matters of salaries, allowances and related benefits. The Salary Review Committee completed its work late in 1956, and the General Assembly of the United Nations was the first to take action on the proposed new system, in February 1957. Early in March, representatives of the Secretariats of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies and of the TAB Secretariat met in Geneva to review action taken by the General Assembly and to ensure maximum co-ordination in measures the Specialized Agencies would be placing before their governing bodies.

Following these consultations the Director-General recommended, and the Executive Board approved, at its forty-eighth session in July 1957, measures similar to those approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations with respect to the salary of level D-2, the post adjustment system, a class 4 post adjustment for Paris, family allowances for professional staff, education grant, installation grant, termination indemnity and sick leave. The Board also approved a number of measures, recommended by the Salary Review Committee and approved by the General Assembly, the purpose of which was to reconcile the conditions of service of staff serving under different programmes.

Between the forty-eighth and forty-ninth sessions of the Executive Board, in August 1957, the decision of the French Government to modify the franc/dollar exchange rate had important repercussions on salaries and allowances. At its forty-ninth session (November-December 1957) the Board approved a class 2 post adjustment for Paris, effective as from the September payroll, as an interim measure pending the results of a survey of comparative living costs in Paris and Geneva to be conducted by the ILO. The Board authorized the Director-General, as a further interim measure, to place Paris in class 3 with effect from the payroll following the month in which the UNESCO Special Index reached 110. This figure was reached in November and as a consequence Paris was placed in class 3 effective 1 December 1957.

Also at its forty-ninth session, the Executive Board approved certain increases to General Service staff salaries and allowances; and at the same time it requested the Director-General to review, in consultation with the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, the existing system for the establishment

and revision of local salaries and allowances and to report to a later session of the Board, before the tenth session of the General Conference (November 1958).

Management Survey

At its ninth session, the General Conference had invited the Director-General, in consultation with the Executive Board, to arrange for a survey or surveys of administrative management to be made by an outside group of experts "with a view to achieving maximum efficiency and economy and transferring funds to programme activities" (9 C/Resolution 27). After consulting the Executive Board, the Director-General appointed a Management Survey Committee of three experts (Messrs. F. Bender, Netherlands; A. Emmerich, United States, and P. Frochaux, Switzerland: Chairman and Rapporteur) which carried out an inquiry at UNESCO Headquarters from 1 November to 14 December 1957. The Report of the Committee will be brought to the attention of the Executive Board at its fiftieth session together with comments of the Director-General and certain proposals for action.

4. Construction of the Permanent Headquarters

The execution of the plans which the General Conference adopted in 1953 for the construction of UNESCO's Permanent Headquarters is nearing completion. The Secretariat Building will be finished about June 1958 and the staff will move into it during the summer; the Conference Building will be ready for the tenth session of the General Conference in November. In order to provide for the possible further needs of the Secretariat and to accommodate permanent delegations, the Paris services of the United Nations, and the secretariats of certain international non-governmental organizations, the General Conference, at its ninth session, gave authority for the construction of an additional building, which is expected to be completed for the opening of the tenth session. The proposal that the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) be associated with the construction of the building was not approved by the Conference.

PART II: UNESCO'S ACTION IN RELATION TO THE DIRECTIVES
OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

1. Concentration of Activities

Under the terms of its Constitution, UNESCO's field of activities is much wider and more varied than those of the other Specialized Agencies. This special circumstance indicates the need for "concentration", but also its limits. The governing bodies of UNESCO, which have been endeavouring since 1950 to achieve an ever greater concentration of the Organization's activities, have had to take account of the fact that the diversity of UNESCO's functions must inevitably be reflected in the Organization's working programme.

General directives set forth by the Economic and Social Council in the Annex to its resolution 664 (XXIV) show that this concentration should be effected in two ways: the regrouping of various activities, and the elimination or deferment of low-priority projects.

Both these aspects of the problem have received UNESCO's attention during recent years. The General Conference, at its eighth (1954) and ninth (1956) sessions, took important decisions in the matter, each marking a certain progress towards concentration.

In 1954, the General Conference formulated criteria and directives for the preparation of the Organization's future programmes. In particular, it recognized that UNESCO's programme comprised activities of two main kinds. Firstly, there were "general activities", providing services of interest to all Member States (collection and exchange of information, assistance to international collaboration between specialists, preparation of international instruments, etc.); they, therefore, were of a permanent nature. Secondly, there were "special activities", which were limited in time and space and upon which the effort at "concentration" should primarily be brought to bear. For that purpose, the General Conference drew up a list of the six priority areas on which the Organization's resources were to be concentrated during the subsequent financial periods.

It was in accordance with those directives that the Organization's Proposed Programme and Budget for 1957-1958 was prepared. At its ninth session, when it was about to examine this Proposed Programme and Budget, the attention of the General Conference was drawn to the Economic and Social Council's resolution 630 (XXII), concerning the co-ordination and concentration of the activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. The General Conference's adoption of three Major Projects selected from the priority areas represented fresh progress towards concentration; for, under the criteria established by the General Conference, the object of these Projects is to ensure, within a given time, substantial results in the solution of important problems, thanks to the active participation of Member States and the concentration of a large part of the Organization's resources. The funds allocated to the three Major Projects for the financial period 1957-1958 total \$1,927,736, i.e. 20 per cent of the sums assigned to the special activities as a whole.

In order to make this concentration possible and release the necessary funds, special activities had to be reduced. Three kinds of activity were affected in this way:

(a) Activities concluded in 1956 were not replaced by other activities of a similar type.

Thus, the series of regional conferences on free and compulsory education was terminated in 1956 with the Latin-American Conference held in Lima. The publication of a series of works on the teaching of natural science was completed, especially a handbook designed for primary schools, as well as inventories of teaching materials, the last parts of which were published in 1955 and 1956. After the Havana conference of 1956 on problems connected with the cultural integration of immigrants, the funds earmarked for the consideration of those problems were considerably reduced. Aid to the Delhi Public Library, the publication of studies on cultural relations between the Old and New World, and the pilot project for the production of fundamental education films - all of which came to completion in 1956 - were not followed by any further activities of the same kind.

(b) In 1956, certain activities which it did not seem an urgent matter to extend were concluded.

This was especially the case in the social sciences programme, with, in particular, the projects relating to information regarding foreign countries, popular ideas about foreign peoples, and the studies on the social aspects of land reform and on local self-government. In the field of cultural activities, it was decided, for example, not to continue the preparation of works on the teaching of the arts and crafts, the dissemination of recordings of folk and contemporary music, and the study of manuscript source materials relating to the history of Latin America.

(c) Lastly, certain activities were eliminated from those undertaken by the Organization itself, but it was provided that the latter could give financial aid to Member States requesting it and wishing to assume responsibility for the development of some of those activities (Participation programme). This method enables UNESCO to effect savings, particularly in the matter of staff.

Examples of such activities are: in education, the Asian Information and Research Centre on the Teaching of Languages of Wide Communication, and the evaluation of national pilot projects; in the natural sciences, the teaching of science; in cultural activities, the development of art education for adults, as well as aid to library development and the professional training of librarians; and finally, in mass communication, the establishment of a regional film library, and pilot projects for educational broadcasts.

In preparing the Proposed Programme and Budget for 1959-1960 - which he submitted to the attention of Member States, the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the other international governmental and non-governmental organizations having consultative arrangements with UNESCO, and which is to be studied in a few weeks' time by the Executive Board - the Director-General bore in mind the need both for the integration and for the concentration of the Organization's activities.

The concern for integration is revealed by the fact that for the first time, and in each separate field, the activities planned under the Organization's regular programme and those projected under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance are both shown, at least in so far as it has been possible to estimate them. This integration of programmes provides a synthetic view of UNESCO's activities, both those which it undertakes on its own initiative and those which are designed to support the initiatives of Member States.

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Moreover the Director-General, alike in the document entitled Proposed Programme and Budget (10 C/5) and in the modifications which, in the light of the experience of recent months, he is submitting to the Executive Board (50 EX/5), has proposed the rearrangement of certain features in the programme as well as of the corresponding units in the Secretariat. Thus, in the Education Department, the Divisions of Primary School Education and Secondary School Education are re-grouped into a single Division, that of School Education; and the three units hitherto responsible for fundamental education, adult education and work with youth are reorganized as a single Division, that of Education Out-of-School.

The Proposed Programme and Budget also provides for the elimination or suspension of a certain number of activities. Several of the Advisory Committees which have already supplied the Secretariat with very detailed suggestions and directives are not to be convened again during the 1959-1960 period. It is suggested that two of these committees - the Committee on Bibliography, and the Committee for Documentation and Terminology in Pure and Applied Science - should be replaced by a single body. It is also proposed that publication of three periodicals - Impact, Link and the UNESCO Fellowship Bulletin - be discontinued, and that the matter dealt with in them be incorporated in other publications already existing.

Lastly, certain projects disappear from the Proposed Programme or are in process of disappearing, either because they have been implemented or very nearly so, or else because they are to be implemented by other institutions. Thus the International Computation Centre, established in Rome, will as from 1959 be able to function without financial help from UNESCO; the preparation of technical dictionaries in several languages will be completed: while the great project for a History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind is nearing fulfilment, and the appropriations proposed, for 1959-1960, for final work on it are much smaller. A second meeting of directors of national cultural relations services having been planned for the end of 1958, it has not been thought necessary to make provision for a new one.

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The sums thus made available, and the additional sum of about \$600,000 which the Director-General is asking of Member States, are designed to enable a small number of current projects to be better carried out - namely, the three Major Projects, the activities relating to the social implications of industrialization, and the work which UNESCO has undertaken for the implementation of Human Rights (equality of access to education).

2. Co-ordination with the United Nations and the other Specialized Agencies in selected fields

The very nature of UNESCO activities necessitates their co-ordination with the activities of other members of the United Nations family. Education, science and culture are not self-contained entities, they are closely interrelated factors each of which can be regarded as conditioning and as being conditioned by other factors. The governing organs of UNESCO have always recognized this interrelationship and as early as 1948 the General Conference at its Third Session paid particular attention to all aspects of co-operation with the United Nations and other Specialized Agencies. It will also be remembered that the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies have been, in the last few years, consulted at all stages in the preparation of the programme of the Organization. The same procedure is being applied with respect to the proposed programme for 1959/1960.

As a result of this policy, a considerable part of UNESCO's activities is to a lesser or greater extent linked and co-ordinated with the work of the other international organizations. For the purpose of this report, a selection of subjects was made with a view to describing UNESCO's role in the fields of particular interest to the Economic and Social Council.

Industrialization

Although UNESCO has not, like the United Nations, ILO and FAO primary responsibility for international action in the field of industrialization, it carries out in the framework of its education, social sciences and natural sciences programmes a number of activities which contribute appreciably to the efforts of these organizations.

Activities relating to the promotion of scientific research in the social aspects of industrialization, launched in 1953, have in recent years increased in importance. The creation in 1957 of a Regional Social Science Research Centre in Rio de Janeiro was designed, in co-operation with other international organizations and, in particular, with the Economic Commission for Latin America, to promote research into the problems of particular interest in Latin America. Another institution, the Research Centre on the Social Implications of Industrialization in Southern Asia (see also Part One, Section 2) created in 1956 for the same purpose, continued to work in co-operation with the United Nations and Specialized Agencies which participate in the meetings of its Advisory and Steering Committees. Particularly close liaison was maintained with the ILO in respect of the Centre's study of the socio-cultural factors affecting productivity. The scientific consultant for the study visited the ILO headquarters before going to the field. Close contact was maintained with both ECAFE and the ILO Regional Office on the plans for the enquiries. The International Research Office on the Social Implications of Technological Change, set up in Paris in 1955, prepared for UNESCO a report on social aspects of industrialization in rural regions of Africa, which was presented to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories established by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

On the basis of an agreement concluded in 1954, UNESCO and ILO continued to co-operate in the field of technical and vocational education, UNESCO being primarily concerned with technical education in schools and ILO with technical training in industry. In a number of cases the two organizations carried out jointly their activities in this field (i.e. joint mission to assist the Government of Turkey in developing industrial technical education and in training adequate personnel). Such co-operation has recently to an increasing extent tended to become tri-partite through the participation of FAO. An interesting joint enterprise was the Regional Conference on Technical and Vocational Education in Arab States of the Middle East, organized in Cairo, from 23 November to 5 December 1957, by the Government of Egypt, with the assistance of ILO, FAO and UNESCO. Other joint activities of this kind are planned for 1958. The Secretariats of ILO and UNESCO also held discussions with a view to working out a programme of co-operation in the field of vocational guidance.

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The expansion of ILO's action in the field of workers' education made it necessary for the two organizations to devote special attention to the co-ordination of their relevant activities. Representatives of UNESCO took an active part in the meeting of experts held by ILO in November 1957 to study the problems involved and to advise on the future programme of the Organization; an inter-secretariat meeting will be held in 1958 to review co-ordination procedures and to agree on a jointly planned programme of activities.

The responsibilities of the two Organizations in this field complement and complete one another, the emphasis by ILO being on all projects within its competence and directly related to the professional interests and social responsibilities of the workers, that by UNESCO on programmes and methods aiming at broadening the general knowledge of the worker as an individual and as a member of the community as a whole. Co-operation between the two Organizations cover such activities as organization of meetings, conferences and seminars, missions of experts, travel of workers and publications.

UNESCO has also organized numerous missions to assist in the creation or development of scientific and technological institutes or faculties in the under-developed countries, and has given aid for the creation and maintenance of scientific and technical documentation centres. The organization of a scientific conference on automation in 1959-1960, if approved by the General Conference, will no doubt contribute to an assessment of the progress made in connexion with this essential factor of modern industrialization.

Urbanization

As has been indicated above (see Part One, Section 2 (iii)), UNESCO's work in the field of urbanization in Latin America has been undertaken as a joint enterprise with the United Nations, leading to a joint United Nations/UNESCO seminar to be held in Santiago, Chile, during 1958 (ILO is being consulted and is also co-operating in the project). The division of responsibilities between UNESCO and the United Nations follows the pattern successfully applied in the joint seminar on the same subject organized in Bangkok in 1956. UNESCO is undertaking field enquiries and studies by specialists in the different social science disciplines to be carried out during a period of a year or eighteen months prior to the seminar and the specialists associated with the studies will be brought to the seminar under UNESCO's sponsorship.

The United Nations, on the other hand, is preparing studies and is securing the attendance at the seminar of participants concerned with policy making and administration. The seminar will be attended by experts only and will not commit governments. However, certain conclusions based on scientific fact-finding may be reached following discussions on different items of the agenda of the seminar in particular concerning practical measures to improve conditions in urban areas. In the preparation of the seminar, UNESCO has organized studies including field research in Argentina, Chile, Mexico and Peru. UNESCO will also provide the scientific director and a general rapporteur of the seminar.

Arid zones

UNESCO's work in the field of arid zones, and more particularly its Major Project in this field (see Part One, Section 2), has been planned and carried out in close co-operation with the United Nations and other Specialized Agencies, such as FAO, WHO and WMO, as was recommended in 1950 by the Economic and Social Council (Res. 324/D (XI)). Certain aspects of this programme are discussed in the Inter-Secretariat Working Group on Water Resources, and representatives of these Organizations take an active part in the meetings of UNESCO Advisory Committee on Arid Zone Research. Collaboration with FAO is of great importance: while UNESCO deals with the scientific aspects of the problem, FAO is concerned with the application of scientific research to agriculture. Examples of this co-operation can be found in a joint FAO/UNESCO geological survey of the breeding areas of the desert locust, in the preparation of an ecological map of the Mediterranean region, in the preparation of a history of land use in arid zones, in the planning of reviews of research on water requirements of plants and in the preparation of a symposium on salinity problems in the arid zone.

FAO's project of reforestation and development of agricultural resources in the Mediterranean Basin, which covers to a certain extent the same geographical areas as the UNESCO Major Project on Arid Lands research, may offer further opportunity for important joint activities.

Community Development

During 1956 the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination clarified the concept of community development and the scope of fundamental education as its component. A further important contribution in this respect was made by a Working Group on Fundamental Education of the General Conference of UNESCO at

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its 9th Session, which drew up a new definition of fundamental education (See Annual Report to the United Nations for 1956-1957, E/2974, paragraphs 73-89).

Following this clarification of the concept of fundamental education and its relationship to community development, UNESCO has endeavoured during 1957 to apply the new policy to the international fundamental education centres, to the administration of its programme of Participation in Member States activities and to the briefing of the experts in Fundamental Education working in the field.

In UNESCO's largest fundamental education enterprise, the regional international centres for Latin America (CREFAL) in Mexico and for Arab States in Egypt (ASFEC), inter-agency collaboration has produced marked benefits to the general programme of UNESCO in fundamental education and to the work of the centres. In the Inter-Agency Committee for CREFAL for instance, representatives of the United Nations, ILO, FAO, WHO, the Organization of American States and UNESCO work together in all policy matters concerning the Centre. The Committee held its second meeting at the Centre from 1 to 5 July 1957. Draft statutes, previously prepared by the Secretariat of UNESCO, were amended and approved at this session. They state that "the Committee is advisory", its competence extending "to the making of recommendations to UNESCO and to each of the participating Organizations".

They also list the functions of the Committee which are, inter alia:

- to consider plans for the future programmes of the Centre, especially from the point of view of inter-agency co-operation;
- to assist the Director of CREFAL in maintaining liaison with the participating Organizations;
- to advise the Director on the relation of the programme with other internationally-assisted programmes in the participating countries.

The Committee also made a number of useful recommendations in regard to the training programme of the Centre. Over the past year the earlier policy of endeavouring to train students in national teams in which each member was expected to specialize in a different field has been abandoned. The Committee suggested this change of policy and agreed that all students should receive over-all training in the theory and practice of fundamental education. The Committee also decided that the "students being trained at CREFAL for supervisory

positions should receive sufficient specialized training in the various fields to be able to co-operate fully and competently with workers of other services in community development. The training should therefore aim to maintain a proper balance between specialization and generalization.

In the framework of its social science programme UNESCO also contributes to social research related to community development: for example a specialist participated in October 1957 in a meeting called to plan a United Nations seminar on social research and community development in European problem areas to be held in 1958.

Human Rights

Acting under the instructions and the control of the General Conference and the Executive Board, the Director-General of UNESCO assisted the Commission on Human Rights in the preparation of the draft Covenants on Human Rights as regards questions within the field of competence of UNESCO (formulation of articles pertaining to the rights to education and culture and rôle of the Specialized Agencies in the implementation of the Covenant).

In 1957 during the Twelfth Session of the General Assembly the representative of UNESCO at the United Nations participated where appropriate in the discussions held by the Third Committee on the articles relating to the educational and cultural rights.

In pursuance of Resolution 49 adopted by the General Conference at its Ninth Session (see E/2974, paragraph 26), the Director-General prepared in 1957, for the Commission on Human Rights, an analysis of reports of Member States on the subject of the rights mentioned in Articles 19, 26 and 27 of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights. At its 49th Session, the Executive Board invited the Director-General to communicate this document directly to the Secretary-General of the United Nations (49 EX/Decisions, Res. 7.1.7.).

The preparation of an international instrument on the rights of performers, recorders and broadcasters, which may be considered as "neighbouring" rights to copyright, is of interest to both UNESCO and ILO. In October 1956 the Directors-General of the two Organizations concluded an agreement, endorsed by their governing bodies, on the procedure to be followed to co-ordinate in this field

their activities, as well as those of the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (the Berne Union). Under this agreement joint consultation of Governments was carried out in 1957 concerning the substance of the proposed international agreement. Moreover it is envisaged that an intergovernmental conference will be convened jointly by the three organizations for the adoption of the agreement.

The co-operation initiated in 1948 (ECOSOC Res. 154/G (VII)) between the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women and UNESCO on the subject of access of women to education was strengthened and developed in 1957. On the recommendation of the Commission, which had examined at its 11th Session a joint ILO/UNESCO report on the technical and vocational education of women and a preliminary report by UNESCO on the access of women to the teaching profession, the Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution (652/C (XXIV)) in which it requested UNESCO to prepare a series of reports to be submitted to the Commission in the following years. Accordingly, UNESCO completed during the year under review a report on the access of women to higher education and prepared additional statistics on access of women to secondary education. Moreover, after the 11th Session of the Commission, the Director-General of UNESCO informed the Executive Board (48th Session, June 1957) of his intention to prepare for 1959-1960 a co-ordinated programme of activities specially designed for women. Such a programme will be presented to the Executive Board at its 50th Session (April-May 1958) and to the General Conference at its 10th Session in November 1958.

Parallel action was undertaken in the field of prevention of discrimination in education. It will be remembered that UNESCO, on the basis of Res. 502/4 (XVI) of the Economic and Social Council, had assisted the Special Rapporteur entrusted by the United Nations with a study on this subject and that its Executive Board had formulated, for the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, comments on the report itself and on its conclusions.

After taking cognizance of the debates and decisions of these two organs and of Resolution 651/G adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its 24th Session, the Executive Board considered at its 49th Session (November-December 1957) the various aspects of the problem. By its Resolution 7.1.6

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the Board requested its Working Party on Human Rights, the comments by UNESCO on the fundamental principles with regard to the prevention of discrimination in education enunciated by the Sub-Commission at its 9th Session. The Board also adopted a "Statement concerning UNESCO's contribution to the struggle against discrimination in the field of education" in which it expressed the opinion that the Organization must participate in any specific action which the competent organs of the United Nations might decide to undertake in this field. In particular, it decided to consider at its 50th Session (April-May 1958) the question of the possible inclusion in the agenda of the General Conference of an item relating to the advisability of preparing one or more international instruments for that purpose. At the same session the Executive Board will also consider the practical measures in this field which might be submitted for the approval of the General Conference, within the framework of the Proposed Programme for 1959-1960.

Following a request of the Commission on Human Rights, the Executive Board, at its previous (48th) Session, authorized the Director-General to arrange for the publication of a summary of the Special Rapporteur's report on discrimination in education, designed for the general public. This summary, to be drawn up in co-operation with the Special Rapporteur, is expected to be published during the first half of 1958.

The activities of UNESCO in the field of freedom of information have been, in the past, reviewed by the Economic and Social Council and action was taken in many instances at its request. In 1957, UNESCO submitted a report of its work to the five-Nation committee, appointed by the Commission on Human Rights at its 13th Session, to survey the efforts of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies in this field. Reports prepared by members of the Committee express approval of UNESCO's technical activities to promote the free flow of information and urged that they be reinforced and extended in the future.

A study of copyright problems affecting information media, undertaken by UNESCO at the request of the Economic and Social Council, was completed and submitted to the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee at its second session in October 1957. The study was based on an extensive survey of national laws

and international agreements, as well as on information supplied by news agencies, radio and television stations and newsreel organizations. In the light of the advice of the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee, UNESCO will submit recommendations to a future session of the Economic and Social Council.

Eighteen UNESCO proposals designed to ease the dispatch of information materials through postal channels were submitted to the 14th Congress of the Universal Postal Union, while ten further proposals inspired by UNESCO's aims were presented to the Congress. As a result of decisions taken by the Congress, weight limits for the dispatch of books will be liberalized, air mail rates for books reduced and customs clearance charges on publications eliminated as far as possible.

A series of proposals for the next Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference of the International Telecommunications Union in 1958 was sent to Member States for possible submission to the Conference. These proposals seek, through amendment of the International Telephone and Telegraph Regulations, to assure cheaper, faster and more extensive facilities for the international transmission of news, particularly between world news centres and the under-developed countries.

UNESCO is preparing in close co-operation with the International Telecommunications Union a study on the use of radio for the free flow of ideas and information. This study will form the basis for UNESCO proposals to be submitted to the next Administrative Radio Conference of the ITU, which is to be held in 1959. UNESCO's proposals will aim at reaching an agreement on the distribution of high frequencies for international broadcasting and other measures for international co-operation in the radio field.

UNESCO used its public liaison channels to promote commemoration of Human Rights Day in Member States. The theme selected for 1957 was "The Rights of Children". Information materials for the commemoration of this day, with particular emphasis on the rights of children, were offered to National Commissions and non-governmental organizations in collaboration with UNICEF.

Preliminary discussions were held with the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning UNESCO's contribution to the commemoration in 1958 of the Tenth Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

3. Concerted Action

In 1957 the Executive Board of UNESCO devoted special attention to this subject. At its 48th Session (June 1957) it studied in particular the principles and conclusions set forth by the Director-General in a document (48 EX/19) concerning the criteria to be applied for selecting the specific fields of activity requiring concerted action and the procedures and methods for co-operation between international organizations in formulating and executing plans of concerted action in these fields. By its resolution 48 EX/Decisions 8.1., the Executive Board approved these principles and conclusions and expressed, in particular, the opinion that the planning of concerted action called for consultations at the level of the governing bodies responsible for the content and administration of the programmes and budgets, both to clarify the problems involved and to determine the share to be taken by each organization. This resolution and 48 EX/19 were brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council at its Twenty-fourth Session (E/2974/Add.1).

Resolution 665/A (XXIV) of the Economic and Social Council concerning co-ordination between the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies with a view to concerted action in the economic and social fields and in the field of human rights was brought to the attention of the Executive Board at its 49th Session, together with an account of the main opinions expressed by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (25th Session, October 1957) as a result of initial consideration of the measures to be taken by the Secretariats to implement the Council's recommendations. By its Resolution 49 EX/Decisions 7.1.2 the Executive Board reaffirmed the position taken at its 48th Session and declared its readiness, within the limits of the Organization's field of competence and with due regard to the priorities assigned to its activities, "to take part in the elaboration and execution of all concerted action programmes which the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies may be required to undertake". The Board also stated that it was prepared to study the conditions for UNESCO's participation in a plan of concerted action in the five fields of activity mentioned in the preliminary list drawn up by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, and requested the Director-General to draw the Committee's

attention to the suggestions made by members of the Board concerning other possible subjects for concerted action. Upon request of the Executive Board the full text of this resolution is submitted to the Economic and Social Council in document E/3604.

4. Appraisal

Resolution 1094 (XI) of the General Assembly and Resolution 665/C (XXIV) of the Economic and Social Council concerning an appraisal of the programmes to be undertaken by the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies in the economic, social and human rights fields during the next five years were brought to the attention of the Executive Board at its 49th Session. By its Resolution 49 EX/Dec. 7.1.3 the Board decided that UNESCO would fully co-operate in the implementation of these Council resolutions by providing: (a) an appraisal of its main programmes, as reviewed in 1959; (b) a forecast of the scope, trend and cost of these programmes for the years 1960-1964. To this end the Board approved a timetable of work proposed by the Director-General. In accordance with this timetable the Director-General prepared and submitted to the Executive Board at its 50th Session (April-May 1958) a report for the 26th Session of the Economic and Social Council concerning the methods which the Organization intends to employ in making an appraisal of its programmes.

The Director-General also prepared for the consideration of the Executive Board a preliminary study in which he suggested a list of eleven major areas of work to be the subject of the appraisal recommended by the Council. Although this list, which is included in the document mentioned above, was not intended to cover the totality of the work of UNESCO, it would allow an evaluation of the results achieved by the Organization in its principal fields of activity. The following aspects were treated in each area: the problem, the efforts made and methods used, costs, appraisal of the results and future prospects.

After ascertaining the views of the Executive Board on the main questions put forward in the preliminary study, the Director-General will prepare a document for submission to the 10th Session of the General Conference in November 1958. The Executive Board will have an opportunity at its 51st Session (September 1958) to comment on this document in the light of decisions which ECOSOC

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may take at its 26th Session. On the basis of directives received from the General Conference, the Director-General will prepare in 1959 under the authority of the Executive Board, a final document to be incorporated in the over-all report to be submitted by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to the Economic and Social Council at its 30th Session.

PART III: DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE
FIELDS OF SCIENCE, CULTURE AND EDUCATION

In its resolution 1164 (XII), the General Assembly invited UNESCO and the other Specialized Agencies concerned to "include in their annual reports to the Economic and Social Council a statement of their views and activities and any information which they may have as to the views and activities of Governments in the field of international educational, scientific and cultural co-operation".

I

UNESCO's views on the development of international co-operation in the fields within its competence are already known to the Economic and Social Council, being set forth, together with an account of the principal methods used for that purpose, in the Organization's annual report to the Council for 1956. During the past year, neither UNESCO's policy nor its methods have varied in this matter. The Organization has continued, under its programme, to afford its Member States opportunities of developing co-operation among themselves in connexion with education, science and culture. As in the past, this co-operation has been arranged between governmental bodies or associations of specialists. Slightly increased financial assistance was granted to the major international organizations of specialists, (educationists, scientists, scholars, writers, artists and technical experts concerned with libraries, museums and archives), in order to enable them to pool their information and experience, publish their results or works of reference, and organize congresses, study meetings and symposia. During the last twelve months, in the field of natural sciences alone, some sixty meetings were held in different parts of the world, thanks to the subventions granted by UNESCO to the International Council of Scientific Unions, the Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences and the Union of International Engineering Organizations. During the same period, constant efforts were made by international associations concerned with education, science and culture to extend their geographical coverage and to organize meetings in towns distant from their headquarters, so as to associate the different regions of the world ever more closely in their work. The same tendency was to be noted in the major international scientific meetings.

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The Bureau of the International Council of Scientific Unions, for instance, met in India, where an International Congress on Tuberculosis was also held; the International Union of Biochemistry held a conference in Japan and the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics arranged a meeting in Canada. The same trend is apparent in the fields of art and literature: the International Theatre Institute, after holding a world conference in Bombay, has decided to organize a regional conference in Latin America; the International PEN held its XXIXth Congress in Tokyo. It may therefore be considered that, with encouragement from UNESCO, the network of international cultural relations has been considerably extended and now provides opportunities of co-operation for specialists throughout the world.

Another example of international co-operation - this time in educational matters and at the intergovernmental level - was to be seen at the XXth International Conference on Public Education, which was held in Geneva in July 1957, under the auspices of UNESCO and the International Bureau of Education. This Conference, which was attended by delegates of seventy-two States, ten of which were represented by their Ministers of Education and eight others by Deputy Ministers or Under-Secretaries of State, began, as usual, by discussing the reports presented by governments on educational progress during the years 1956-1957; it then turned its attention to the two special questions on its agenda: the expansion of school building and the training of primary teacher training staffs.

With regard to scientific co-operation, UNESCO's most important activity in 1957 was undoubtedly the organization of the International Conference on Radio-Isotopes in Scientific Research, held in Paris in September last and attended by nearly 1,000 scientists from sixty-four countries. A special account of this Conference is given in another part of this report.

In the social sciences, UNESCO secured the co-operation of the competent specialized organizations in order to continue, as had decided the General Conference, "the scientific and objective study of the means of promoting peaceful co-operation, in accordance with the aims set forth in the Constitution of UNESCO" (resolution 3.52 of the ninth session).

As a sequel to a conference held in Geneva in 1956 to draw up a general plan of future activities, four international meetings of specialists were held at the

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end of 1957 and the beginning of 1958. The first was organized in Munich with the co-operation of the International Political Science Association, the second in Moscow in collaboration with the International Sociological Association, the third in Rome in co-operation with the International Association of Legal Science, and the last in Brusa (Turkey) in collaboration with the International Economic Association. Each of these meetings studied certain technical questions concerning peaceful co-operation between countries and communities with differing economic and social systems. It is proposed that, during next summer, an interdisciplinary meeting should be held to gather together the results of these studies and make recommendations concerning the development of these activities.

In the sphere of culture, UNESCO's efforts have been concentrated mainly on the implementation of the Major Project on Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values.^{1/} It is generally known that this Project was planned and organized with a view to encouraging Member States and international organizations to undertake appropriate activities along the lines prescribed by the General Conference and in accordance with the work plans approved by the Executive Board. Many Member States have already set up special committees to co-ordinate these activities within the country or in co-operation with other States.

Meetings of writers, thinkers and specialists in various branches of intellectual activity, from different Eastern and Western countries, have been held to discuss certain aspects of the Project: in Japan, at the instance of the International PEN, a symposium was held on "the reciprocal influences of the Occident and the Orient on contemporary literature"; also in Japan, an international symposium was devoted to the history of cultural contacts between the Orient and the Occident; the Australasian Association of Psychology and Philosophy invited philosophers from South Asia to come and discuss with Australian and New Zealand philosophers the changing conceptions of the good life in East and West. In the United States of America, the National Commission for UNESCO devoted its Sixth National Conference, held at San Francisco, to a study of the cultural relations between the United States and Asia; this

^{1/} See also Part I, section 2 (Programme).

Conference was attended by more than 1,500 persons. Similar activities have been organized in many other countries in Europe, Latin America and Asia.

This Major Project, other aspects of which concern teachers, adult education and youth associations, and press, radio, television and film organizations, also includes a wide exchange of persons programme for specialists and teachers, designed to facilitate the comparative study of the different cultures. Through these various measures, UNESCO is endeavouring, during the first years of the Project's implementation, to promote contacts and exchanges between persons in the Orient and the Occident who, owing to their profession or their intellectual bent, are in a position to enlighten public opinion and guide school and out-of-school education.

These few examples, chosen from what UNESCO has been doing during recent months, show that the Organization is constantly seeking means of developing among its Member States that "co-operation ... in all branches of intellectual activity", which is advocated in its Constitution.

II

In response to the General Assembly's invitation, the Director-General, in December last, immediately after the Assembly had adopted resolution 1164 (XII), asked UNESCO's member States to let him have their views on the development of international co-operation and to send him any relevant documentation. By the end of March 1958, despite a reminder, only twelve States had answered this request, namely, Argentina, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Cuba, Greece, India, Israel, Luxembourg, Morocco, Philippines, Sweden and Switzerland. But, in answer to another circular letter which the Director-General had previously sent out to Member States, in pursuance of resolutions adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO at its Ninth Session, concerning bilateral and multilateral cultural agreements, other countries, including Australia, Belgium, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Hungary and the Philippines, have sent the Director-General information concerning the development of international cultural relations.

A number of points of view concerning international co-operation and bilateral activity in the fields of education, science and culture were expressed, for example; that such co-operation promotes the cause of peace (the Byelorussian

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Soviet Socialist Republics, Greece, India); that it enriches the respective cultures of the countries concerned and those of the whole world, and gives the peoples the possibility of profiting from the finest products of human genius (BSSR); that such co-operation is maintained, not only with those countries with whom bilateral cultural agreements exist, but also with the Member States of UNESCO (Greece); that only a country's resources and economic range limit the possibilities in this field (Cuba); that such co-operation is increasing (Greece, India); that an increased budget has been provided for this purpose (India) as well as a plan to increase such activity with foreign countries (Morocco); that, although in favour of such co-operation, it was not being pursued (Philippines) or not being mutually pursued (Israel) as regards certain Communist countries; that such co-operation was active and in large part the result of private and individual initiatives (Luxembourg, Switzerland); and that continuous efforts were being made to enlarge relations with countries and peoples having a different culture (Hungary).

The methods of international co-operation deemed valuable by Member States are many and varied. They include: exchange of books and publications; cross-cultural participation in vocational activities; organization of a "week" devoted to a different culture; visits of artists and theatre groups, ballets, choirs, orchestras, etc.; exchange of scientific personnel, teachers and students; visits of parliamentary, social and worker groups; exchange of radio programmes; exchange of exhibitions of arts, crafts and photography; archaeological missions; visits of sports teams; organization of artistic associations in foreign countries; grants and presentations of books and library sets to cultural and educational institutions in foreign countries; translation of literary and scientific works into foreign languages; organization of meetings of cultural attachés; development of tourism; encouragement of international correspondence; creation of bi-national cultural institutes; sponsorship of international cultural or scientific conferences; exchange, sale and purchase of films; and organization of international festivals of theatre, film and dance.

One country reported that thirty-three important cultural events took place during 1956 and twenty-two during 1957, in the form of exchanges with countries of differing social structure (Czechoslovakia). The principal means used were:

performing groups (theatrical, folklore, marionettes, archestral, operatic, soloists, etc.); exhibitions of photography, popular arts, archaeology, marionettes, dance, technical books, paintings, and sculpture; participation in international film, theatrical and architectural conferences and festivals; and visits of singers, artists, dancers musicians, etc. These events involved the following countries and regions: France, United Kingdom, Belgium, Netherlands, Scandinavia, Italy, Finland, Federal Republic of Germany, United States, Latin America and Iceland. Another country (Hungary) reported fourteen major cross-cultural events between 1951 and 1957 and four continuing cross-cultural activities with the People's Republic of China, together with more recently developing activity of the same kind with the Mongolian People's Republic, Egypt, India, Iran, Japan and Indonesia. A third country (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic) reported that during 1956 and 1957 cultural interchange was maintained or increased with Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Brazil, Burma, Canada, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Italy, Lebanon, Mexico, Poland, Rumania, Sweden, Syria, Sudan, Tunisia, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Venezuela, Viet-Nam and Yugoslavia. The principal means involved were: tourism; exchange of publications; exchange of scientists, teachers, students and workers; the organization of a "world youth festival"; visits of operatic, theatrical and singing groups; attendance at international scientific conferences; and the organization of film festivals and art and photographic exhibitions.

Important bilateral activities of Member States in the fields of education, science and culture are also revealed in the information sent to UNESCO in connexion with its programme on the development of international cultural relations (See 9C/Resolutions, 7.2).

UNESCO's Collection of Cultural Agreements, together with its fifteen published Supplements, at present includes the texts of some 355 bilateral and multilateral cultural agreements entered into by Member States; there are in addition over 200 texts recently received, awaiting publication. A study of the most recent information shows that, since 1956, some 104 bilateral cultural agreements and one regional convention were ratified by UNESCO's Member States.

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These agreements involve over 60 different countries, and many have inter-regional aspects. As will be seen below, a number of these agreements were entered into with States which are not members of UNESCO.

A regional analysis of these agreements shows that: European countries entered into 21 bilateral agreements and one multi-lateral convention with each other; American countries entered into 14 agreements with each other; Asian countries entered into 5 agreements with each other; European countries entered into 24 agreements with Asian countries; Asian countries entered into 12 agreements with American countries; American countries entered into 9 agreements with European countries; African countries entered into 10 agreements with European countries, 3 agreements with Asian countries and 5 agreements with American countries.

The information received from Member States also shows that, since 1956, cultural agreements were entered into for the first time by: Morocco, the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the People's Republic of China and the German Democratic Republic.

During the same period, cultural agreements were executed for the first time between: Egypt and Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Yugoslavia and the People's Republic of China; Austria and Norway; Brazil and the United States of America, Honduras and Iraq; China and Turkey, Iraq and Spain; India and Iran; Indonesia and the Netherlands; Israel and Uruguay and Argentina; Japan and India, the Federal Republic of Germany and Egypt; Korea and the United States of America; Luxembourg and the Federal Republic of Germany; Poland, Egypt, India, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and USSR; Spain and Iraq, Turkey, Jordan, Paraguay, Honduras and Morocco; Switzerland and Austria; Syria and the People's Republic of China, the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia; USSR and Belgium, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Ceylon, Egypt, France (Protocol), German Democratic Republic, Greece, Hungary, Norway, Romania, Uruguay and Yugoslavia; Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria, Hungary, Yugoslavia and the People's Republic of China; France and Morocco; USA and Argentina, Cambodia, Ghana, Iceland, Morocco, Tunisia and USSR. One of these countries entered into a total of thirty-seven bilateral cultural agreements with thirty-two different countries, during this period (USA).

These bilateral cultural agreements, many of which cross cultural frontiers, for the most part put into practice methods of international co-operation very close to those, summarized above, which were outlined by Member States in presenting their views to UNESCO on co-operation in the fields of education, science and culture.

A predominant aim expressed in bilateral cultural agreements is that of extending to each other's country all possible facilities to assure a better understanding of each other's culture. The respective parties to these agreements have undertaken (often through the use of Joint Commissions) reciprocally to engage in such activities as: the exchange of books; periodicals and educational materials; the organization of artistic, cultural and scientific exhibitions; the exchange of radio broadcasts and film on cultural, scientific and educational subjects; the arrangement of concert, ballet and theatre performances; the exchange of professors, workers, students and specialists in the arts and sciences; the furnishing of economic and technical information and assistance; joint medical research; equivalences of degrees and diplomas; the facilitation of access to museums and libraries; and the establishment of cultural institutions, educational foundations and technical training schools. A growing tendency of cultural agreements to deal with the provision of technical and scientific information and assistance, and with the development of tourism and competitive sports events, may be noted.

It is in view of the apparent similarity in aims and techniques that UNESCO has been endeavouring, within the framework of the resolutions adopted by its General Conference, to establish liaison and co-operation with the services of Member States responsible for the conduct of official cultural relations with foreign countries, which are generally responsible for the implementation of cultural agreements and for the execution of most other forms of cultural relations. To assist these services and other interested organizations working to develop international co-operation, UNESCO publishes the Collection of Cultural Agreements, and is preparing to publish this year a Directory of National and Regional Cultural Relations Services.

The Directory is expected to aid national and regional cultural services wishing to further relations with other services anywhere in the world, and also to aid other interested organizations to avail themselves of the various types

of facilities and materials offered by cultural relations services throughout the world. Information will be included concerning the organization of the services; cultural and scientific attachés; cultural and information centres; schools, study and research institutes; exchanges of teachers and students, artists and artistic groups, scientific and professional persons; exhibitions of artistic and scientific works; exchanges of books, booklets, periodicals, newspapers, recordings, films and radio and television programmes.

The Secretariat has also undertaken to provide information and documentation concerning cultural agreements, cultural relations and cultural relations services, upon request, to national institutions and to meetings and conferences of non-governmental and inter-governmental organizations. A report and documentation on cultural relations and agreements throughout the world was prepared by the UNESCO Secretariat for the Meeting of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation of the Inter-parliamentary Union (Geneva, 25-30 March 1958), which unanimously adopted a resolution entitled "Les Accords culturels: leur rôle dans l'amélioration des relations entre les peuples" (C/IR/58/DR-AM). This resolution, which will be presented to the Union's 47th Conference in Rio de Janeiro (24 July to 1 August 1958), urges all parliamentary groups to encourage execution of UNESCO's project on "Mutual appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values"; contribute to the extension of regular intellectual exchanges between countries through bilateral, regional and multilateral agreements on cultural and scientific relations, as well as through other forms of cultural exchanges; and favour the creation of administrative bodies and parliamentary groups specialized in the promotion of this reciprocal policy on cultural agreements.

In a further endeavour to co-operate with the cultural relations services of Member States and to promote better international understanding throughout the world, UNESCO is organizing a Second Meeting of Directors of national cultural relations services just prior to the forthcoming Tenth Session of the General Conference (October 1958). Acting upon the belief that the official cultural relations services of Member States are in a unique position to promote international co-operation and advance mutual understanding of Eastern and Western cultures, the agenda for the forthcoming meeting will be devoted

principally to discussion of the participation of national cultural services in the Major Project on Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values. It is also planned to set one day aside for national delegations wishing to engage in bilateral or multilateral talks on cultural relations, since the meeting provides an unusual opportunity for Directors of cultural relations services from all over the world to come together and discuss mutual problems and needs.

ANNEX I

PUBLICATIONS ISSUED IN 1957

In 1957 UNESCO published 10 periodicals in various language editions; 73 books (48 titles) and 100 brochures and miscellaneous items were issued (totalling 173 against 182 in 1956); 8 books (7 titles) were reprinted for sales thanks to the Publications Fund, which also financed increases in the number of copies printed for sale in a number of cases. Periodicals and books published or reprinted are listed below.

PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN 1957

Fundamental and Adult Education (quarterly)
Education de base et éducation des adultes (trimestriel)

Education Abstracts (10 issues a year)
Revue analytique de l'éducation (ten numéros par an)
Revista analítica de educación (10 números per año)

Impact of Science on Society (quarterly)
Impact - Science et Société (trimestriel)

International Social Science Bulletin (quarterly)
Bulletin international des sciences sociales (trimestriel)

Current Sociology/La sociologie contemporaine
(bilingual, 3 issues a year/bilingue, 3 numéros par an)

UNESCO Bulletin for Libraries (monthly)
Bulletin de l'UNESCO à l'intention des bibliothèques (mensuel)
Boletín de la UNESCO para las bibliotecas (mensual)

Copyright Bulletin/Bulletin du droit d'auteur/Boletín de derecho de autor
(Twice yearly, trilingual/semestriel, trilingue/semestral, trilingue)

The Courier
Le Courrier
El Correo

UNESCO Chronicle (monthly)
La Chronique de l'UNESCO (mensuel)
Crónica de la UNESCO (mensual)

Museum (quarterly bilingual/trimestriel, bilingue)

PUBLICATIONS ISSUED IN 1957

Series "Monographs on Fundamental Education"

Collection "Monographies sur l'éducation de base"

Colección "Monografías sobre educación fundamental"

- La enseñanza de la lectura y de la escritura
- World Illiteracy at Mid-Century. A statistical Study
- L'analphabétisme dans le monde au milieu du XXe siècle.

Series "Educational Studies and Documents"

Collection "Etudes et documents d'éducation"

Colección "Estudios y documentos de educación"

- El empleo de los museos en educación fundamental
- Educación sanitaria: bibliografía selecta
- Compte-rendu de la première conférence internationale de la recherche pédagogique
- Education Clearing Houses and Documentation Centres; a preliminary international survey
- Les centres de documentation pédagogique; étude internationale de caractère préliminaire
- Los centros de documentación pedagógica; estudio previo internacional
- An International List of Educational Periodicals
- Répertoire international de revues pédagogiques
- Repertorio internacional de revistas pedagógicas
- Primary School Curricula in Latin America
- The New Zealand School Publications Branch
- Psychological Foundations of the Curriculum.

Series "Inventories of Apparatus and Materials for Science Teaching"

Collection "Inventaires du matériel d'enseignement scientifique"

- Vol. III, Technical Colleges, Part 6. Mining Engineering.
- Vol. III, Escuelas superiores técnicas, Fasc. 6. Escuelas de ingenieros (minas)

Series "Arid Zone Research"
Collection "Recherches sur la zone aride"

- Utilisation des eaux salines. Compte-rendu de recherches
- Guide Book to Research Data for Arid Zone Development
- Guide des travaux de recherches sur la mise en valeur des régions arides
- Climatology. Reviews of Research.

Series "Documentation and Terminology of Science"
Collection "Documentation et terminologie scientifique"

- Scientific and Technical Translating and other Aspects of the Language Problem.

Series "Humid Tropics Research"
Collection "Recherches sur la zone tropicale humide"

- Study of Tropical Vegetation. Proceedings of the Kandy Symposium/L'étude de la végétation tropicale. Actes du colloque de Kandy.
- Problems of Humid Tropical Regions/Problèmes des régions tropicales humides.

Series "Documentation in the Social Sciences"
Collection "Documentation dans les sciences sociales"

- Bibliographie internationale de science politique, Vol.IV/International Bibliography of Political Science, Vol. IV.
- Bibliographie internationale de science économique, Vol. IV/International Bibliography of Economics, Vol. IV.
- Bibliographie internationale de sociologie, Vol. V/International Bibliography of Sociology, Vol. V.
- Bibliographie internationale d'anthropologie sociale et culturelle, Vol. I/International Bibliography of Social and Cultural Anthropology, Vol. I.

Series "Tensions and Technology"
Collection "Evolution technique et tensions sociales"

- The Nature of Conflict. Studies on the sociological aspects of international tensions.
- De la nature des conflits. Evaluation des études sur les tensions internationales.

Series "Teaching in the Social Sciences"
Collection "L'enseignement des sciences sociales"

- The University Teaching of Social Sciences Criminology
- The University Teaching of Social Sciences: Statistics
- Les sciences sociales dans l'enseignement supérieur: La statistique.
- The University Teaching of Social Sciences: Demography

Series "Science and Society"
Collection "Science et Société"

- Some Applications of Behavioural Research

Series "Reports and Papers on Mass Communication"
Collection "Etudes et documents d'information"

- Research Councils in the Social Sciences
- Les conseils de recherche de sciences sociales

Foundations with Social Science Activities
Fondations exerçant une activité en matière de sciences sociales

- Assistance to Under-developed Countries: An Annotated Bibliography/
L'assistance aux pays sous-développés: bibliographie commentée.

Series "UNESCO Public Libraries Manuals"
Collection "Manuels de l'UNESCO à l'usage des bibliothèques publiques"

- Des bibliothèques publiques pour l'Asie. Stage d'études de Delhi.
- La Biblioteca pública de Delhi. Un trabajo de evaluación.
- Public Library Services for Children
- Les services de lecture publique pour enfants
- Servicios para niños en las bibliotecas públicas

Series "Catalogue of Colour Reproduction of Paintings"
Collection "Catalogue de reproductions en couleurs de peintures"
Colección "Catalogo de reproducciones en color de pinturas"

- Catalogue de reproductions en couleurs de peintures 1860 à 1957/
Catalogue of colour reproductions of paintings 1860 to 1957/
Catálogo de reproducciones en color de pinturas 1860 a 1957.
- Catalogue de reproductions en couleurs de peintures antérieures
à 1860/ Catalogue of colour reproductions of paintings prior
to 1860/ Catálogo de reproducciones en color de pinturas anteriores
a 1860.

Series "Museums and Monuments"
Collection "Musées et Monuments"

- Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict

Series "UNESCO and its Programme"
Collection "L'UNESCO et son Programme"
Colección "La UNESCO y su Programa"

- El año geofísico internacional
- L'année géophysique internationale

Series "Reports and Papers on Mass Communication"
Collection "Etudes et documents d'information"

- Current Mass Communication Research I
- Recherches actuelles sur les moyens d'information I
- Periodicals for New Literates: Editorial Methods
- Les périodiques pour nouveaux alphabètes: Méthodes de publication
- Cultural Radio Broadcasts: Some Experiences.
- Le programme culturel radiophonique: quelques expériences.
- Periodicals for New Literates: Seven Case Histories.

Miscellaneous/Hors Collection

- Manuel de l'UNESCO pour l'enseignement des sciences
- La Terre comme planète. Exposition scientifique organisée par l'UNESCO à l'occasion de l'année géophysique internationale.
- Jean Amos Comenius. 1592-1670. Pages choisies.
- John Amos Comenius. 1592-1670. Selections.
- Study Abroad/Etudes à l'étranger/Estudios en el extranjero, Vol. IX
- Vacations Abroad/Vacances à l'étranger/Vacaciones en el extranjero, Vol. IX
- Workers Abroad, Vol. III
- Séjours de travailleurs à l'étranger, tome III.
- Resolutions of the Ninth Session of the General Conference
- Résolutions de la neuvième session de la Conférence Générale
- Resoluciones de la novena reunión de la Conferencia General
- Resolutions (Russian edition)
- Conference Manual 1957.
- Manuel de la Conférence Générale 1957.
- Manual de la Conferencia General 1957.
- Conference Manual 1957 (Russian edition).

REPRINTS IN 1957

Series "Monographs on Fundamental Education"
Collection "Monographies sur l'éducation de base"

- The Teaching of Reading and Writing

Series "Documentation in the Social Sciences"
Collection "Documentation dans les sciences sociales"

- World List of Social Science periodicals (second edition revised and enlarged)/Liste mondiale des périodiques spécialisés dans les sciences sociales (seconde édition revue et augmentée)
- A Register of Legal Documentation in the World (Second edition, revised and enlarged)/Catalogue des sources de documentation juridique dans le monde (seconde édition revue et augmentée)

Series "Unity and Diversity of Cultures"
Collection "Unité et Diversité Culturelles"

- Humanism and Education in East and West

Series "UNESCO and its Programme"
Collection "L'UNESCO et son programme"

- The International Geophysical Year

Miscellaneous/Hors collection

- UNESCO Source Book for Science Teaching (two reprints)
- Current Sociology/La sociologie contemporaine, Vol. V, No. 1

ANNEX II

A. CONFERENCES, MEETINGS AND SEMINARS CONVENED BY UNESCO IN 1957

28-30 January	Joint meeting UNESCO-World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession (WCOIP)	Unesco House
11-13 February	Working Party on Colour Reproductions Catalogue (Paintings prior to 1860)	Unesco House
18-21 February	Inter-Governmental Advisory Committee on the Extension of Primary Education in Latin America	Havana (Cuba)
4-13 March	Committee of Experts on the protection of Performers, Recorders and Broadcasters	Monte-Carlo (Monaco)
24-30 March	Meeting of experts to study the influence of examinations on Education	Hamburg (Germany)
1-10 April	Meeting of the International Advisory Committee for the Major Project 4.A (Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western cultural values)	Unesco House
3-5 April	Twelfth Session of the Advisory Committee on Arid Zone Research	Unesco House
8-18 April	International Regional Conference for the examination and preparation of plans for the university teaching and research in social sciences in Latin America (convened by the Brazilian Government with the financial help of UNESCO)	Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)
10-12 April	Fourth Session of the International Advisory Committee on Research in the Natural Sciences Programme of UNESCO	Stockholm (Sweden)
18-20 April	Meeting of Specialists on Humid Tropics Research in Latin America (convened by the Latin America Science Co-operation Office)	Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)
29 April- 2 May	International Committee on Monuments, Artistic and Historical Sites and Archaeological Excavations	Unesco House

25 June	Meeting of Experts on salinity problems	Unesco House
8 July	Meeting of Women International Non-Governmental Organizations on UNESCO's activities of particular interest to Women	Unesco House
8-17 July	XXth International Conference on Public Education (convened jointly by UNESCO-IBE)	Geneva
22-26 July	Consultative Committee on Adult Education	Unesco House
29-31 July	First session of the Advisory Committee for Humid Tropics Research (convened jointly by the Government of Brazil and UNESCO)	Manaus (Brazil)
19-28 August	Round Table on Economic Development in Latin America (convened by the International Economic Association in collaboration with UNESCO)	Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)
6-10 September	Symposium on "Patterns of Cellular and Subcellular Organization"	Edinburgh (U.K.)
9-20 September	International Conference on Radio-Isotopes in Scientific Research	Faculté de Médecine Paris (France)
10-20 September	Seminar on contribution of Social Sciences to economic development (convened by the Polish Government with the financial help of UNESCO)	London (U.K.)
23-25 September	Meeting of International Advisory Committee for Documentation and Terminology in Pure and Applied Science	Unesco House
1-6 October	Regional Meeting of European National Commissions (convened by the Yugoslav National Commission)	Dubrovnik (Yugoslavia)
7-11 October	Consultation of experts in educational documentation	Unesco House
7-12 October	Intergovernmental Copyright Committee	Washington D.C. (U.S.A.)

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14-26 October	International Advisory Committee on the School Curriculum	Unesco House
21-29 October	Meeting of Governmental Experts on the Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials	Geneva (Switzerland)
28 October- 30 November	Regional Seminar on the Production of Reading Material (convened jointly by the Government of Burma and UNESCO under Technical Assistance Regional Project)	Rangoon (Burma)
4-6 and 15 November	13th Session of the Advisory Committee on Arid Zone Research	Karachi (Pakistan)
15-18 November	Second Meeting of International Advisory Committee on Marine Sciences	Bangkok (Thailand)
15-27 November	Regional Seminar for South Asia and the Far East on the International Standardization of Educational Statistics (convened jointly by the Government of Thailand and UNESCO under Technical Assistance Regional Project)	Bangkok (Thailand)
23 November- 5 December	Conference of Vocational and Technical Education for Arab countries of the Middle East (convened by the Egyptian Government with the participation of UNESCO/ILO/FAO)	Cairo (Egypt)
9-20 December	Seminar on the contribution of the Social Sciences of the Economic Development (convened jointly by the Lebanese Government and UNESCO under Technical Assistance Regional Project)	Beirut (Lebanon)
10-13 December	International Advisory Committee on Bibliography	Unesco House
12-13 December	Second Meeting of the International Committee on Laboratory Animals	Unesco House
16-21 December	Meeting of experts on the Political Science Aspects of Peaceful Co-operation	Munich (Germany)

B. PROVISIONAL TIME-TABLE OF CONFERENCES, MEETINGS AND SEMINARS FOR 1958

6-15 January	Meeting of Sociologists on peaceful co-operation (convened by the International Sociological Association and subsidized by UNESCO)	Moscow (USSR)
13-18 January	Meeting of Social Scientists to discuss the contribution of Social Sciences to the Major Project: "Mutual appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values".	Calcutta (India)
27 January- 2 February	Regional meeting of Arab National Commissions (convened by the National Commission of Morocco and subsidized by UNESCO)	Fez (Morocco)
27 January- 8 February	Regional Seminar on Multiple-Class Teaching for South and East Asia (convened jointly by UNESCO and the Government of Australia under Technical Assistance Regional Projects)	Grafton (near Sydney, New South Wales, Australia)
17-27 February	Meeting of the International Advisory Committee for Major Project 4A (Mutual appreciation of Eastern and Western cultural Values)	Unesco House
24 February- 1 March	Meeting on the Juridical Aspects of Peaceful Co-operation (convened by UNESCO and the International Association of Legal Science)	Rome (Italy)
17-22 March	Experts' Meeting on Evaluation of the results of School Education	Hamburg (Fed. Rep. of Germany)
24 March- 3 April	Meeting of Economists on peaceful co-operation	Istanbul (Turkey)
28 March- 2 April	Intergovernmental Advisory Committee on the Major Project on the Extension of primary education in Latin America. (2nd Session)	Havana (Cuba)
8-19 April	Regional Seminar on Secondary School Curriculum (convened by French National Commission and subsidized by UNESCO)	Sèvres (S. and O. France)

7-9 May	International Advisory Committee on Research in the Natural Sciences Programme of UNESCO	Moscow (USSR)
24-31 May	Seminar on Associated Schools Projects in Education for International Understanding (Latin America)	Quito (Ecuador)
28 May-7 June	Special Committee of Governmental Experts on the International Exchange of Publications	Brussels (Belgium)
23 June-4 July	Committee of Governmental Technicians and Experts on Standardization of Educational Statistics	Unesco House
7-16 July	XXIst International Conference on Public Education	Geneva (Switzerland)
15-24 July	Seminar on Associated Schools Projects in Education for International Understanding (Europe)	Hamburg (Fed. Rep. of Germany)
4 weeks July dates not fixed	Inter-American Seminar on educational planning (convened jointly by the Organization of American States and UNESCO)	Probably Bogota (Colombia)
10 days August provisional	Meeting on Problems and Methods of Cross-Cultural Research in Child Development	Bangkok (Thailand)
3 or 4 days August dates not fixed	Expert Meeting on Techniques of Evaluation applied to Fundamental Educational Activities	CREFAL (Mexico)
1-13 September	Seminar on School Reform (convened jointly by UNESCO and the Government of India)	New Delhi (India)
2-30 September	Regional Seminar in Latin America on Development of Museums (convened jointly by the Brazilian National Commission and UNESCO)	Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)
8-12 September	Intergovernmental Copyright Committee: Third Session	Geneva (Switzerland)
17-23 September	International Advisory Committee on Marine Sciences - 3rd Session	Unesco House

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22 September- 4 October	Meeting of Experts on the Treatment of the West in Asian Textbooks and teaching materials	Tokyo (Japan)
26 September- 11 October	International Advisory Committee on the School Curriculum (Third session)	Unesco House
6-10 October	Meeting of the International Committee on Laboratory Animals and Symposium on Living Animal Material for scientific Research	Gif s/Yvette (near Paris, France)
4 November- 5 December	General Conference, 10th Session	Unesco House
17-26 November	Seminar on Associated Schools Projects in Education for International Understanding (Asia and the Far East)	Rangoon (Burma)
8-10 December	Inter-secretariat Working Party on Teaching about the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies	Unesco House
