The four emergency Regions of Fundamental Education.

Dr. J. B. Priestley: The Importance of the Work of Unesco. The International Federation of University Women has just come to an end, lasting from April 26 to May 13. Approximately 3,000 representatives from the states of California, Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and the territories of Alaska and Hawaii will be planning the ways in which their own regional conference, the first meeting on the West Coast of the United States of an official United Nations Agency since the UN Charter was signed at San Francisco in April 1945.

This was announced by Mrs. Helen Morgan, Executive Director of the Conference on the organization of countries which are not adherents to the United Nations Charter.

"Unesco believes," she added, "that if you understand the buying power of the world, you won't want to fight. Our countries, which are not adherents, hope to show you what they can do in their own communities toward realizing the principles which we are trying to achieve on an international level."

Both national and international figures are expected to speak during the conference. Among those will be George V. Allen, Assistant Secretary of State, George D. Stoddard, President of the University of Illinois and Margaret Mead, world-famous anthropologist from the American Museum of Natural History in New York.

The International Student Conference opens session in Paris on May 6.

International Student Conference Opens Session in Paris on May 6

As this issue goes to press, delegates from six international student organizations are meeting at Unesco House in Paris on May 4 and 5 to study ways by which students throughout the world can assist Unesco in carrying out its aims.

Under the chairmanship of Dr. Clarence E. Beeby, Assistant Director-General, the delegates are studying the Unesco programme dealing particularly with university development, exchange of persons and the preparation of an International Educational Calendar. The six organizations taking part in the meeting are the International Union of Students, Pax Romana, the International Student Service, the World Union of Jewish Students, the World Student Christian Federation and Young Christian Students. Also participating are representatives of the International Federation of University Women.
The children of Pestalozzi Village still have the psychological marks of the last war. War orphaned all, they are slowly learning to live again. While they can paint, they can also depict the scenes of horror and desolation they have observed.

The UN Appeal for Children

By Dr. Bernard Drzewiecki
Head of the Reconstruction Section of Unesco

The study of press, films and radio in Haiti and China will be made during the following months. A Netherland film specialist will shortly make an enquiry for Unesco into films in Mexico. It is hoped to include research work into the media of mass communications in Uruguay during 1948.

The appeal for the international exchange of school materials to help restore the centres of learning in the recent battle areas of Europe and Asia was launched during the sessions that Norway has decided to support Unesco to the extent of nearly 100,000 of funds collected by the UN Appeal for Children for cultural reconstruction.

Unesco has made contact with voluntary organizations concerning the appeal and has already received several of them to act as supporters for the most basic educational needs. A Francophone (Europe) commission is to be formed by the Norwegian and the United Kingdom, while giving the right to other (non-European) physical needs, have allocated to the Organizational Committee.

The first time in history a chance is given to every individual, every country, every social and every national Committee to express its concerns which can only be expressed by the voluntary organizations. According to one of the likely and already supportable by the Association for Educational Reconstruction in the United States and the number of a diagram illustrative of the new appeal and free will. Thus it may be said that the War Orphans, Are Learning

To Smile Again

When a group of Polish children, orphans of war, were brought to a castle in Tyrol, they were housed in a chalet that must be the window of which faced towards Germany. While they looked out they closed the windows and refused to look out of them.

This story, brought back to Paris by members of the Unesco Secretariat from Pestalozzi Village, is an example of how the actions of the authorities of the countries are endeavouring to eradicate the nationalist prejudices instilled by the war.

The actual conversion of the Vorarlberg village began in the spring of 1946.

Prior to that date, Walter Roehrig, the principal at the village, published his idea for the conversion of a village in Austria, and the aid of Mr. Otto Binder, Secretary General of the Österreichische Gesellschaft für die Heit der Kinder, had been raised, an action conceived and planned to expand a model village.

In August, 1946, the New Educa- tional System of the village was opened to all who were interested in seeing that this new concept could be put into practice. It gives the families a chance to escape from the war and to start anew. As the scheme develops it is hard to believe that war could recur.

The village is divided according to the children's school ages in small groups, each group under the direction of its own country. Close contact is maintained between the children and a country so that they have full sup- port in realizing their dreams of a future society and cultural life. The children are taught a common language so that they may work together freely with each other. At present, the villages are housed in music, dancing and play.

The Field Studies into the technical needs of radio, video and film, which have been published in the last two centuries, have provided a valuable tool for the education of children. The work of Unesco in general will have to be directed toward the fields of educational science. It is now high time that the educational needs of the world, its problems and its solutions, are considered as a whole.

Today, the whole world is looking to the United Nations as its guiding star. In the present crisis, the United Nations is the only hope for the future. But what is the United Nations? It is a voluntary association of nations, the purpose of which is to promote international co-operation in the maintenance of peace and security. It is a voluntary association of nations, the purpose of which is to promote international co-operation in the maintenance of peace and security. It is a voluntary association of nations, the purpose of which is to promote international co-operation in the maintenance of peace and security.

The United Nations Appeal for Children

Historians and statisticians agree that when the second world war started, it was the last war in which we find ourselves still living in the horrors of war conditions.

Today, the whole world is looking to the United Nations as its guiding star. In the present crisis, the United Nations is the only hope for the future. But what is the United Nations? It is a voluntary association of nations, the purpose of which is to promote international co-operation in the maintenance of peace and security. It is a voluntary association of nations, the purpose of which is to promote international co-operation in the maintenance of peace and security. It is a voluntary association of nations, the purpose of which is to promote international co-operation in the maintenance of peace and security. It is a voluntary association of nations, the purpose of which is to promote international co-operation in the maintenance of peace and security.

To-day fifty nations have answered, the United Nations Appeal for Children. Among As- sociations plan to collect money, but it is all too clear that the machinery we have established to achieve peace, justice and social progress will not work without the help of the nations.

Obviously, such achievements: to establish a voluntary association of nations, to be sure, and free from control, and free from control, and free from control. What we need is action and the United Nations Appeal for Children provides the necessary counseling and technical assistance, and, if successful, it will publish a pamphlet containing complete information on the technical and cultural problems of the camp.

The UN appeal for Children

By Dr. Bernard Drzewiecki
Head of the Reconstruction Section of Unesco

The success of United Nations Appeal for Children is due to work and cooperation of United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). The Appeal is not only a gesture of sympathy, but a practical contribution to the reconstruction of Europe and Asia.

The Appeal is based on the following points:

1. The Appeal is voluntary, and it is the right of each country to decide whether to contribute or not.

2. The Appeal is international, and it is the duty of each country to contribute to the international community.

3. The Appeal is for children, and it is the duty of each country to contribute to the international community.

4. The Appeal is a means of propagation, and it is the duty of each country to contribute to the international community.

5. The Appeal is a cooperative effort, and it is the duty of each country to contribute to the international community.
A PREVIEW
by J. B. PRIESTLEY
Chairman, Provisional Executive Committee, The International Theatre Institute

Three value of the International Theatre Institute to theatre people will be enormous. Let me tabulate briefly some of the things it will do. It will collect and then distribute a great deal of valuable information about new plays and theatre people in all the countries concerned; about the stage dimensions, technical resources, seating capacities, personnel and the like. It will collect all this information about copyright, licensing regulations, numbers of payment and employment in member countries. Again, it will try to remove the various obstacles that prevent the successful exchange of theatrical companies from country to country. It will also work for the improvement of the financial problems, but the Institute will be able to do this only as a result of the existence of the new world civilization that is now spreading throughout the world. A sound contribution of the new world civilization is that prevent the successful exchange of theatrical companies to improve the financial problem, but the Institute will be able to do this only as a result of the existence of the new world civilization that is now spreading throughout the world.

May easily begin destroying soon the very roots of our civilization. And, in so much, much of the sharp difference between nations now do not spring up. We are so often men and women, often from fundamental philosophies that cannot be reconciled, often come largely from ignorance, very pernicious, and the fog of our ignorance. Anything that dispels this fog, that clears away some of the ignorance and prejudice, will be doing us a magnificent service.

Now I maintain that the Theatre Institute is particularly important here in this field of international understanding. It is the theatre in and his actors who give us a unique, intimate, truthful picture of their people and we receive pictures in the possibility of receptive and emotional atmosphere of the theatre where, as playwrights, we work together to make a new and different kind of understanding feelings than the usual newspaper story. A well-written and fine newspaper play may do more than it's speech in our way of understanding a man's feelings and thoughts.

The first Congress of the International Theatre Institute, originally scheduled to open on 1st June, has been postponed for one month and will be inaugurated in Prague on June 28. The Conference will take place at the National Theatre and the Congress was inaugurated on July 1.

The Institute, which would be to facilitate the movement of theatrical companies from one country to another, sponsor translations and productions of plays, and collect and distribute news relating to the theatre. Its programme included a dramatic presentation of the theatre in all parts of the world.

J. B. Priestley, famous dramatist and novelist and chairman of the International Theatre Institute, wrote last month: "I attach great importance to the forthcoming year of the ITI as the international clearing-house for the productions of many countries being needed in order to keep theatre-going people informed about the emotionally aware of current problems and developments in the theatre and audience circles throughout the world. It is hardly the importance of such a clearinghouse to international understanding."

"I should like to urge," he continued, "that my colleagues in all countries should be represented at this particular Congress. It is important to link the Theatre Institute with this must be a service removed from all considerations save those which concern us technically and artistically as theatre folk."

It is expected that theatre specialists from about 25 countries will meet under the co-sponsorship of Unesco and the Oeconomischen Verein zu Berlin. More than fifteen countries are now forming National Theatre Congresses and choosing delegations to attend the International Theatre Congress in Prague.

The British Centre of the ITI has appointed a distinguished delegation to participate at the Prague Congress, which will include the Mr. J. B. Priestley, famous dramatist and novelist; Tyrone Guthrie, internationally known artistic director; Stephen Thomas, drama director of the British Council; Le deem, director of the Arts Council of Great Britain; Mrs. Jacques Houns, secretary of the Arts and Letters Committee of the Unesco National Co-operating Body; Kenneth Rae, secretary of the ITI, British Centre.

The International Theatre Institute

Cover of pamphlet just published on work of the ITI, was prepared by French designer Jean Paltz Le Duva.

UNESCO PHOTO-SURVEY OF WAR-HIT NATIONS

A photo survey of the needs and problems of children in Poland, France, and Austria has been undertaken by Mr. D. O. Story, Unesco's official photo-correspondent for the New York Times. He visited the children's homes and the London "Illustrated", which has lent him the facilities of its photographic laboratory for Unesco's Production Unit. The photo survey will cover the whole of Europe, and will be published at the end of the month. It will be obtained by writing to the American Red Cross, 725 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

"There was no sign of life, no sign of peace, no sign of..."
The summer of 1947, a small chateau built about 200 years ago on the outskirts of Paris, became the home of the First UNESCO Seminar on International Understanding.

Within two years, that chateau was already the site of the Second UNESCO Seminar, the third in a series of such Seminars that have been held in different parts of the world.

The birth of the UNESCO Seminar

F ew weeks after their return home to their respective countries, the delegates to the Second UNESCO Seminar were still reporting their experiences on the work of the Seminar.

Many of the participants described in some detail the work done by teachers to meet the educational needs of their countries.

For a period of six weeks Seminar participants... (continue reading)
**Education for a World Society**

The following documents will be found useful for participants and those interested in UNESCO's seminar. They may be had free of charge by writing to UNESCO in Paris.

**Director's Report on Sevres Seminar (Rep./6)**

**The Basic Principles of Education for International Understanding (Sem. Rep./2)**

**A Realistic Approach to Education for a World Society in Secondary Schools. (Sem. Rep./3)**

**Modern Languages and Literature (Sem. Rep./3)**

**International Exchange and Correspondence (Sem. Rep./4)**

**The Film as a Means of促进International Understanding In The Light of Cultural Differences. (Sem. Rep./5)**

**Education for International Understanding In The Light of Cultural Differences. (Sem. Rep./6)**

**Some Persistent Problems in the Development of Inter-Group Understanding (Sem. Rep./10)**

**A Draft Catalogue of Films and Educational Materials for International Understanding (Sem. Rep./11)**

**International Education for a World Society in Secondary Schools.**

**I.B.E. Meeting**

**At Geneva in June**

**The Eleventh International Conference on Public Education, jointly sponsored by UNESCO and the International Bureau of Education (IBE) will open at Geneva on June 26 at the headquarters of the IBE.**

**Lyon Blum, famous French statesman, converses with educators who participated at the Sévres Seminar last year.**

**London**

The Education and Training of Teachers

**Education** is the content of the dialogue of nations and it is the teachers who must be the arbiters. This was the feeling recently expressed by Dr. Tchoung Tso-Yuen, Inspector-General of the Chinese Ministry of Education.

Unesco concurs closely with this theme and is devoting much energy to helping train teachers who have an important role to play in the building of the peace. This summer Unesco will end together a group of educators from more than forty countries to a six week Seminar to compare and discuss the preparation of teachers for elementary and secondary schools.

Scheduled to last from July 15 through August 25, the seminar will be held in England, probably at Ashbridge Park within 30 miles of London. It is significant that the London Seminar will be held within a radius of the United Kingdom as the site for the study center. Since the adoption of the Education Act of 1944, important efforts have been made in this country to improve and expand the education and training of teachers, including the Key Training Programmes.

Special courses, begun since the end of the war, have already shown encouraging results and the status of primary and secondary teachers has been measurably raised.

For the Unesco Seminar in England, a broad course of study has been prepared. More than any educators "broadly" specialized in the education and training of teachers and representing educational systems and cultural traditions from many parts of the world, will be able to work together in study groups, from 15 to 15 members, and to make comparative analyses of methods and materials. It is expected that these study groups will work intensively, ordinarily meeting for several hours each day throughout the six-week seminar period, special evening seminars will be held at intervals. Those three be devoted to matters of interest to all participants, especially to the subject and the content of the film projection. The special evening seminars will be devoted to the presentation of materials prepared by participants in the film projection. The special evening seminars will be devoted to the presentation of materials prepared by participants in the film projection.

Emphasis in study and discussion will be placed especially on the following suggested themes:

1) Educating teachers to understand and to stand child growth and development, and to understand the social situation prevalent in the school, the community, the nation and the world.

**Education for Social Understanding**

Following the theme "Education for International Understanding" in the light of Cultural Differences, the seminars will proceed to examine social understanding, that is, understanding the social situation prevailing in the school, the community, the nation and the world.

**Education for Social Understanding** may be regarded as a special aspect of the work for intercultural cooperation and sympathetic intergroup relations. For the social attitudes developed in the former years derive from the social experience of the infant, the child and the adolescent. If the teacher and the school are to play an adequate role in fostering tolerance and understanding between individuals, groups, communities and cultural bases, the role of both the teacher and the school in relation to the life of the community will provide an object lesson of primary importance.

1) Preparing teachers for their role as potential contributors to international understanding. A study group on this topic might evolve the factors which influence national, international, regional, and intergroup relations on this aspect of education and training of teachers.

In preparation for the Seminar, participants have been requested to present short statements on the education and training of teachers in their own countries and these statements are designed to help those from other lands to prepare reliable general understanding of the most important issues involved in the various nations represented at the Seminar.

Unesco has outlined the major points which are to be included in each resume, although participants in the Seminar will be free to adapt them to the particular needs of their country. The outlines will cover information on the general character of the school system, on the conditions and requirements for admission of teachers in different types of schools, on problems specifically related to education for better international understanding and the factors stimulating or unfavorably affecting prospects of improved teacher training and education.

The Director of the London Seminar will be Dr. Roger, Professor of Education at Teachers College, Columbia University. Dr. Roger is the author of several books on the education of teachers, and in 1947 completed a two-year term as a consultant in the United Nations in Europe. He began a new assignment at the London Seminar last summer.
SCIENTISTS depend to a very great extent on the exchange of scientific information for advance in their knowledge. In order to facilitate this exchange, scientific journals and later, abstracting services, have been developed. Systematic abstracts are generally indexed in logical and educational reviews, with a view to enabling the scientist to follow the progress of research in his own discipline. Scientists, particularly in the natural sciences, that an International Conference on Scientific Abstracting Services may also be expected to lead to the standardization of the field of abstracting and possibly to the development of a more economical abstracting service.

The conclusions reached by the Conference, will be recorded and made as fully available as possible for the guidance of science and industry.

The Conference was attended by 46 representatives, of whom 4 were observers. Mr. George D. Smith, Director of Special Information Services for the United Nations, made the opening address. The paper, if not sooner. The Working Paper also noted that many abstracting services try to cover the same ground and are thusduplicate. It is today, and it was glad to learn that the International Federation of Library Associations has engaged in the publication of a hand-book on abstracting, 50th Anniversary of the International Federation of Library Associations.

Many abstracts contain no new information, being merely written to review previous articles; they are results of general reading. Many papers are written will also be made available as soon as possible.

The working paper also noted that many abstracting services tend to be selective, merely repeating each others work. This was noted at the meeting by the experts, but they confided that this may result from the fact that they are not overlooked by abstracting service that many scientists publish their findings in several periodicals; this makes it impossible to get all abstracts.

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Panel of Experts Maps Strategy

(Continued from page 1)

The problem of making Fundamental Education work in any area. He suggested that it is important to consider the type of society in which the area is located. For example, in China, the government has been very active in promoting Fundamental Education. In Africa, the problem is different because there are many different cultures and traditions. In the United States, the problem is how to make Fundamental Education work in a large country with a diverse population.

Some of the scientific and technical equipment purchased by UNESCO for donation to war-damaged nations in Europe and Asia.

The latest new advances, he said, have caused an eclipse of the old ideas and balance of power. The new ideas are based on religious and political intransigence on the part of the enemies, which they believe to be the result of the old order. The new order, he said, is based on a new religion and a new political system.

Dr. Pedro Bosch-Gimpera, recently appointed head of the Philosophy Division of UNESCO, said that the new order is satisfying the new-found needs. His philosophy is that it is more important to believe that intelligentsia could actually create all the mysteries of the world.

The New Society

Prominent public relations firms with a number of enterprises throughout the world have developed new techniques for making films and filmstrips that can be understood by experts in P.E. and Associated Projects.

In China, it was announced that a Pilot Project in the Cuzco area and the need for text supplies. The bulk of the supplies, however, is not intended to help revive ancient civilizations but rather to prepare new ones.

The meeting at UNESCO House, which ended on May 3, is only the first of a series which the Organization plans to hold this summer.

As UNESCO's programme develops, the clearing house for information on Fundamental Education will assume increasing importance. It will be used by experts for field workers, who are the ones who put the information to use. The clearing house will be a valuable resource for those who are interested in the future of Fundamental Education.

The Task of the Philosopher

To promote this new task, the philosopher must have a new role. He must be a publicist, not only to inform the public about the new order, but also to persuade them to accept it. He must be a teacher, not only to explain the new ideas, but also to show how they can be put into practice. He must be a social reformer, not only to change the existing order, but also to create a new one.

The new order is based on a new religion and a new political system. The new religion is based on a new way of life, which is more open and more democratic. The new political system is based on a new form of government, which is more efficient and more just.

This new order is not just for the privileged few, but for all humanity. It is a way of life that is open to everyone, and it is a form of government that is fair to all.

The new order is not just a dream, but a reality. It is a reality that is being created by the new ideas that are being developed. It is a reality that is being built by the new philosophers who are working to create a new world.

The new order is not just for the present, but for the future. It is a future that is open to everyone, and it is a future that is fair to all.

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Unesco Outlines Research Needs in Communication Techniques

The announcement that the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (M.I.T.) is preparing a facsimile newspaper in cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco), has already resulted in the development of some facsimile newspapers with the assistance of M.I.T. Research Programs, University of Chicago Press and the Swiss National Science Foundation. The newspaper is expected to be printed in a few months.

Facsimile Reproduction

One of the most fascinating developments in recent years has been the work carried out in facsimile reproduction. Although considerable research is necessary to develop the technique, it is already ready to be used in the delivery of daily newspapers directly to the homes through radio receivers. On February 18 of this year, the New York Times began the regular publication of a facsimile edition of its own newspaper. The facsimile paper, reproduced by frequency modulations transmitted by radio every day, consists of four pages and contains photographs. The facsimile edition can be obtained from the radio receiver.

Experiments are now being carried out at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, also at the University of Chicago, at the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, and the Chicago Tribune, the University of California, and the University of Utah. The facsimile receiver has placed the most optimistic results in a pamphlet "A Facsimile Newspaper." The system is certainly a success in the transmission of news photos and has been standardized in the United States and Canada. Facsimile reproduction is particularly advantageous because of its speed. To reproduce a page by means of facsimile normally takes four minutes and there is no loss in definition. The only disadvantage, which might be overcome by research, is the short distance which frequency modulation receivers, but the possible method is still advantageous. Facsimile reproduction can now be obtained in any country, which is claimed, is only $1.00 for 100.

Although primarily a radio business, it is expected that 90% of the facsimile machines which have been or will be in the hands of newspaper publishers. It is evident that facsimile reproduction is not for the press alone. A recent announcement from the United States by RCA mentions the use of facsimile reproduction as a new device, representing a press improvement over present facsimile machines, capable of reproducing entire million-word minutes.

Microfilm

Few libraries can fill the gap in rebuilding world without the history of the world. As yet, the Unesco memorandum states, use of microfilm is far too expensive than it might be, largely because present equipment for producing microfilm is now tied to the cinema techniques of the 19th century. Also no entirely satisfactory techniques have yet been developed for the rapid production of microfilm or photography editions. The use of microfilm is almost entirely research work and is carried out by specialists and for the most part, is unprofitable.

Colour Reproduction

The Arts and Letters and Museum programs of UNESCO stress the need for research in the field of improving existing techniques for colour reproduction. At present, the manually selected process of using film in reels is the only one able to print the colour, but it is prohibitively expensive for most organizations. A cheaper process even with a considerably reduced is the key to this technique.

The key problem of the opposition is not only a technical but an economic one. Before any of the different methods of reproducing colour will be available, the costs must be brought down to a level where the less well-off countries can afford them. The mechanical and engineering problems can be solved.

Mechanical Selection

The selection of the most promising of the various techniques is a matter for the UNESCO work. The central problem is the offset machine, which is expensive, bulky and requires trained technicians for maintenance and operation. UNESCO has suggested that research should be directed in the direction of developing a simple and inexpensive machine for the production which would be universally used and not influenced by climate, changes, would be most valuable.

Field Work

In concluding its memorandum to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, UNESCO declares its willingness to help in planning field experiments in the use and development of equipment. "As UNESCO representatives have already suggested, the cooperation of the Commonwealth and the United States, and their assistance in the field of communication and fundamental educational development, will come in touch with M.I.T. in connection with the development of the program."