Unesco Pays Tribute to Albert Einstein
On His 70th Birthday

By
Professor Niels BOHR
the editor of which Newton's genius is the pinnacle.

New Insight
THE INTERNATIONALIST
The great advance of natural philosophy at that time, which came to exert a deep influence on all human thinking, consisted above all in the attainment of a rational description of mechanical phenomena based on well-defined principles. It must, however, not be forgotten that the idea of absolute space and time formed an inherent part of the basis of Newton's work and that also the well-known concept of universal gravitation contains an element so far not further explainable.

It was just at those points that Einstein initiated quite a new development which, in an unforeseen manner, has deepened and rounded our views and given us new insight and power of comprehension.

The way leading to this turning point was paved by the development during the nineteenth century, of our knowledge of the electromagnetic phenomena which has brought such a great increase in human faculties and created the modern means of world-wide communication.

This development was furthered by an ever more active international co-operation, the extent of which is realised by the number of nations as well as by the number of scientists engaged.

The above photograph, taken on the day preceding Albert Einstein's 70th birthday, shows the exponent of the theory of relativity relaxing in his home, at Princeton, New Jersey. Since 1922, Einstein has been at the Institute for Advanced Studies in Princeton.

(Continued on page 7)
Outmoded View of Life

Some time ago it was not uncommon to hear intelligent people say that the human sciences, let us call them, were of little value compared with the natural sciences. This is still true of the new organization so that the scientists it will group will be linked up only in infinity. The truth is that at the present time there is no way of knowing what is being done in the different disciplines, research work in the humanities would be made considerably easier. An observation made by an anthropologist is often valuable to a linguist; a discovery by a linguist may teach the historian that his countries are along the right lines; a particular feature in folklore throws light on the literary heritage of mankind.

In order to make serious progress, the human sciences need co-operation. Up to now, there has been little or none of it, and for that reason a clearing-house of information is not that is being done in this enormous field of world-wide intellectual activity cannot fail to be of value.

Finally, the human sciences—precisely because of the difficulty they have in discovering truth—offer another advantage for the human mind. The materials they use cannot be isolated in a test-tube, or be subjected to recreation; a part of the situation is lost if a discovery is not made.

There is danger that a single day. Formerly it took months, years, centuries to solve all the problems of the sciences. For to many of them the human sciences are of no importance, but they are studied by men and not only in the past, only in the future. The critical spirit is a precious asset of the human sciences, and it is a pity it is not always realized that the practical application of science and of the mastery of the world unique. But what is not always realized is that little by little, these sciences have revealed to us the secret of the human mind.

By Robert FAWTIER

March 1949

UNECSO COURIER

Jean Cassou and Maurice Wheeler Aid

In Unesco Art Catalogues

by

Jean Cassou, Curator of the Musée d'Art Moderne and President of the New York University's Museum of Modern Art, has been appointed by the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies to prepare an illustrated catalogue of high-quality art reproductions, from 1860 to the present day.

From over 1,000 colour photographs in Unesco's archives, the two experts will make a selection which will be used to illustrate the catalogue of the introduction of which will be written by the artists whose works are reproduced. The catalogue will be announced at Unesco's general conference this September.

The Educational and Cultural Needs of M. E. Refugees

The educational and cultural needs of M. E. refugees in the Middle East are described in a report by Mr. T. E. Kirkir, Deputy Secretary at the Indian Ministry of Education, who has just issued by Unesco. Mr. Kirkir recommends a survey for Unesco on conditions in the refuges in Transjordan, Syria, Lebanon, Palestine, and Israel.

The most difficult task', Mr. Kirkir states in his report, 'is the fight against hunger, cold and disease, not only in the camps but also in the homes of the refugees. The situation is extremely serious, and it is unlikely that any effective solution can be found within the framework of the existing programmes. The Indian Ministry of Education, which is probably the most important factor in the education of the children, is eager to give the teachers required, but the situation is not easy.

Unesco has already allocated 10,000 dollars to finance a number of educational programmes in M. E. refugee camps in an effort to ensure that education does not suffer. It is hoped that the money will be used to establish schools for children and to provide educational materials for teachers required in the different countries.

Unesco Essay Contest

The deadline for the Unesco Essay Contest is December 31, 1950. An exhibition of the winning entries will also be arranged at the same time.
A few weeks ago the American Library Association received the first Unesco Book Coupon as payment for an order from Mr. MacBean, a student at St. Andrews University, Scotland.

He wasn’t sure of the title and didn’t know the price, but, as the author of the coupon, the American booksellers managed to track down the book and sent it to him. The coupon was paid for in dollars.

Mr. MacBean is an Unsoco staff member explaining how he ordered his book and expressing his satisfaction. He realizes the considerable difficulties that may be encountered in obtaining foreign books.

He received the books.

By-Passing the Barriers

The National Central Library in Florence, Italy, which suffered heavy losses during the war, has been able to order the books and periodicals of the field of education, science and culture.

In December 1948 Unsoco distributed one hundred fifty thousand dollars worth of coupons through the Book Coupon Scheme. Part of these distribution was for the benefit of war-damaged institutions in France. The coupons are distributed among the deserving book-users, and paid for by the countries as needs and shipping facilities permit. The scheme is supported by the governments and individuals, and has been made possible by the co-operation of the Canadian Union Book Centre.

This total is now very small but the scheme is expected to remain in operation as long as there is need for machinery and raw materials.

An International Publications Bank

It is very clear that Unsoco had been aware of this problem—the key to educational reconstruction. Plans for some kind of international publications bank were brought forward, and those, in 1948, into the Unesco Book Coupon Scheme. The bank of materials and institutions can now be used, in their own currencies, to purchase publications for the repair and extension of war-damaged libraries.

Unesco proposes to continue its book-coupon scheme by making a further 55,000 dollars available as "hard" currency. The present experimental period ends this year. It is hoped to find other sources of "hard" currency, so that the scheme can be extended still further.

Unesco has stressed for a long time that surplus books and periodicals, which normally go to paper-mill exchanges, should be made available to libraries and other institutions in other countries through a system of exchanges and grants.

When I visited Washington in February, only a few weeks ago, the U.S. Library had asked American librarians in participating countries to send a list of publications in their language. In the first list, over a half million volumes were included.

The various centres, in collaboration with the national libraries of the sending countries and national unions, have co-ordinated the selection of books to be sent to the receiving countries. It is estimated that by the end of 1949 50,000 books will have been sent to war-damaged countries.

In addition to exchanging publications with other countries, Unsoco has stressed for a long time that surplus books and periodicals should be made available to libraries and other institutions in other countries through a system of exchanges and grants.

The UNESCO Book Coupon Scheme

Hundred thousand dollars Unesco plays the role of clearing-house and doesn’t even have any over-head expenses as the personnel costs are covered by services paid out of a five per cent surcharge on coupons issued.

The Canada, United States Set Up

Book Exchange Centres

For many years the two big countries have been exchanging publications with other countries on a small scale. In the past few months, two book centres have been set up in Washington, D.C., and Halifax to carry out this work.

The first, the United States Book Exchange Institute (U.S.B.E.) was established through a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, to carry on the work formerly done by the American Book Committee.

In addition to exchanging publications with other countries on a small scale, it is now possible for libraries in the United States to exchange items in each new edition. The second book centre, the Canadian Book Centre, established on February 4th had already collected 30,000 books and periodicals.

By the end of 1949 it hopes to have at least one hundred thousand dollars worth of books available for the book coupons in local currencies which the Pan American Union could then use for travel and other needs in Latin America (or Cuba) and in English-speaking countries.

The American institutions involved are the United States, Great Britain, France and Czechoslovakia, the first three being book-sellers, and Unsoco, as the body and sent it on to the centre for exchange.

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Radio Organizations Agree On Plans
For Series of World University
Programmes To Start Next October

The idea of setting up a World University of the Air, which was originally broached at Unesco's First General Conference in 1946 and developed as a more specific project by Dr. Youssef Pethick at the Unesco Conference in Mexico City the following year, may now become a reality.

Meeting in Nice last month at the invitation of the French National Broadcasting Service, representatives of radio organizations from ten of the World University programmes to be started in October, Representatives from Unesco, "The Voice of America," and the International Broadcasting Organisation were also present.

"There is no point in trying to organize a World University of the Air unless we can get all the important radio organizations together to discuss this idea," the delegates to the UNESCO Director-General, said "much later could come closer to Unesco's aims if the initiative of others has been taken... the world of broadcasting is a very important concept which illustrating the means we have to bring them to life."

"We are convinced," he said, "and your meeting demonstrates it. Knowledge is as vital to man as food. The Popularization of Science Division of Unesco and other specialized organizations are to cooperate with the radio services of every country in the world to make radio, not an instrument of war, of destruction, but an instrument of peace. What is more important is that they should wish to listen, for what is needed to-day is that the most ordinary people should have access to the knowledge which their right. We must not be afraid to use the word 'popularization.'"

The French Radio National programme has already given a lead to other countries in this field. By organizing 60,000 international broadcasts, each carrying four or five talks. In these programmes the voices of eminent scientists, representatives of French authorities and delegates from many countries have been heard on such subjects as genetics, human rights, social or energy and the literature of different countries.

The Nice Conference agreed that the international programmes to be broad cast should be on similar lines to the French ones, dealing with discussions on scientific and social questions, art and literature. For the initial programmes it closes the subjects of cancer, food, child development and education and comparative study of the characteristics of: Point and Pea have appeared in the literature of different countries.

Unesco to Aid in Preparing
Programmes

Unesco and other specialized organizations are to cooperate in the preparation of the programmes by supplying material, and suggesting subjects and personalities, for whose work the French Radio Service has agreed to be responsible during the University of the Air's first year of activity.

Materials, texts and recordings will normally be sent out in English and French but should the specialists request it, in other languages.

Radio organizations will be asked to choose the programmes they wish to broadcast and are expected to make requests for programmes before the 15th of this month.

The Nice Conference referred to Unesco's production of special recordings and scripts of the type suitable for a number of countries and broadcasting countries. The Conference has now been broadcast in the United Nations World Review Service and the station is presented in this issue of the Courier.

67 NATIONS DISCUSS FUTURE OF SHORT-WAVE FREQUENCIES

Questions asked during the special "Science Service" radio programme organized by Mr. Watson Davis (left) for Columbia Broadcasting System.

Three members of Unesco's Natural Sciences Department speak to American listeners from Paris during special "Science Service" radio programme organized by Mr. Watson Davis (left) for Columbia Broadcasting System.

These members of Unesco's Natural Sciences Department speak to American listeners from Paris during special "Science Service" radio programme organized by Mr. Watson Davis (left) for Columbia Broadcasting System.

New Indian Radio Stations

Three new broadcasting stations have been opened in India during the month of March 1967. Two have stations at Aden, in the Gulf, and Calcutta, all of which are some of the largest in the country. The third, the West Coast, which was opened on March 23 and April 6, and which was voted by the members of the Indian Railways, was organized by Professor Georges Bodin, Director of French Educational Broadcasts, and is operated by the Indian Railways.

The recent progress of television in the United States was commented on by M. Borde, Unesco's Director-General, said "nothing so spectacular or important has happened in the field of television since the birth of radio. The television service, in fact, is even more modern than radio. The recent progress of television in the United States was commented on by M. Borde, Unesco's Director-General, said "nothing so spectacular or important has happened in the field of television since the birth of radio. The television service, in fact, is even more modern than radio. The recent progress of television in the United States was commented on by M. Borde, Unesco's Director-General, said "nothing so spectacular or important has happened in the field of television since the birth of radio. The television service, in fact, is even more modern than radio. The recent progress of television in the United States was commented on by M. 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THE VOLUNTARY WORK CAMP
A Rewarding Adventure for Peace
With Youngsters from Many Lands

WHEN, in 1929, a Swiss engineer named Pierre Ceresole thought up the idea of the International Voluntary Work Camps, he could hardly have foreseen how widely his idea would spread and grow into a worldwide movement.

With headquarters in Paris, this movement has spread from the Arctic Circle to North Africa and from Europe and America to Australia and Austria. It became interested and organized work camps in France, in mining areas in England and in Northern Norway.

They did everything: constructing roads, cleaning up flooded areas... From the Arctic to North Africa.

In 1948, over 130 Voluntary Work Camps were set up, and, as an observer for UNESCO's Education Department, I had the opportunity to meet one another, and I personally found it very exciting. We are finding ways in which we can help each other through the exchange of information and experience.

As the young organizers of volunteer work camps, we have been discussing the idea of an International Voluntary Work Program. The Colombian Government set up last year a model programme in fundamental education. This is the project we have been discussing this morning. It is called a "P booklet". Each organisation would set up, in a selected area, its own work camp as part of an enormous work camp project. In this way we could all contribute to a common project and yet retain our own particular methods of work and organisation.

A few minutes later a Dutch camp organizer Mr. Melnik, spoke in the same microphone in his native language. "I sincerely hope", he said, "that this conference and its relationship to UNESCO will further the idea of international work camps and will make an appeal to the youth of the world to join hands in an international work camp for peace."

The Yugoslav Railway
During the summer of 1949, the Yugoslav Railway movement had spread to the Arctic Circle to North Africa and from Europe and America to Australia and Austria.

In 1949 alone, over 130 Voluntary Work Camps were set up, and, as an observer for UNESCO's Education Department, I had the opportunity to meet one woman, and I personally found it very exciting. We are finding ways in which we can help each other through the exchange of information and experience.

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Fundamental Education

Echoes

On March 19th an educational appointed by UNESCO will arrive in Mexico City to make a three-months study of Mexico's fundamental education programme. This is in response to interest shown by Fundamental Education circles in the rest of the world in the way that the Mexican Cultural Ministry has attempted to raise the national, economic and educational level of the rural people. The UNESCO's expert, Mr. Lloyd Hughes, will study this work and will make a report to UNESCO's Education Department.

The Colombian Government set up last year a model programme in fundamental education in the Andes and has asked UNESCO to send an expert to assist in the development of the programme. Mr. Patrice Barthes arrived in Colombia in February 1949.
**Benefits to Man-in-Benefit Seen in World Medical Council**

The second number of *Museum*, Unesco's quarterly magazine devoted to significant new developments in the field of museology, has now been published. Dealing entirely with the educational aspect of museums, the current issue publishes a series of articles in French and English on "an important, little-known or actually unexplored" and suggestive developments in connection with museums' contemporary role as centres of instruction and research. The present number, which is abundantly illustrated, is divided into four major sections: "The Museums Teach"; "Educational Display Reviews"; "Children and Museums"; and "The Film and the Art Museum". In each of these sections, leading specialists from different parts of the world have contributed articles showing "the museum in its true function: a place of learning to be discovered by "sightseeing" and as a living expression of man's progress through the ages to the present day.

Over 3,000 to Attend Unesco Conference in US This Month

Over 5,000 delegates representing over 100 international medical organizations and communities are due to arrive in Cleveland, Ohio, at the end of the month to attend the second world-wide congress of the International Union of Medical Science Teachers and on medical congresses as well as to the technique of holding conferences and on medical congresses as well as to the technique of holding conferences and on how community resources can be used to the needs of modern society. The purpose of the conference, which is meeting from March 31st to April 5th, will be to demonstrate the "team spirit" in the "Cultural" sense of the word. The theme of the conference, whose title "will be "Health and Education in Our Time" will be "Health and Education in Our Time"

**Unesco Aid Sought On World-wide Science Teaching Policies**

An appeal has been made to UNESCO to establish a world-wide programme of science teaching in the schools. This appeal has been voiced by the Natural Sciences Teachers' Association of the United States.

**Who's Importance of Joint Action With Unesco**

HE year 1949 finds the human race at grips with the gravest and the most drastic task it ever had to face. What is at stake today is quite simply, the survival of humanity. On all of us, whatever our creed or colour or race, whatever our philosophy of life, the end of the human race or the beginning of six or lasting peace and happiness depends.

The spotlight of the news continues to be focused on various—and most controversial—problems. The one which attracts the most attention is the one which involves the most essential interest of all mankind: the survival of the human race.

Meanwhile, there is it all countries a growing awareness that the challenge will be met only if governments and peoples live up to their responsibility for international co-operation. The need for action is clear. A decent standard of living is enjoyed by all human beings is a fact which, in the light of the past experience, cannot be taken for granted.

Acceptance of such a point unimpeachable, however, the emergence of a true feeling of world community is the longing of all men to live together as citizens in a world community where local and national loyalties are compatible with the higher loyalty to humanity as a whole. In order to attain this great goal, not as a radical transformation of the present order of the world, but as a gradual and collective human behavior, it is clear that the problem of fear and insecurity must be radiated and that solutions must be established in mutual relationships.

Such a task obviously will be much easier if the knowledge of the scientific and medical subjects in closely associated fields can be developed and if medical congresses keenly desired taking from the diverse knowledge of every one of natural science and cultural or religious background or even of age or sex. We must consider these problems as a task for the whole world and the solution of these problems can and should be worked out by the conjunction of the minds of the experts in the various sciences and in all branches of culture as means for stabilizing the peace of the world and for freeing the peoples of the world from fear and insecurity and fear. We must not fear to face the task to give to all peoples "the human being impossible to secure". It also aims at enabling men to live harmoniously in a changing world environment and at fostering activities in the field of mental health, especially those effectuating the human relations of human beings.

The "Tensions Project" started by Unesco in 1948 is probably one of the best examples of how the two agencies can work jointly for international cooperation. The value of the project, for one thing, is clearly visible from the very description of its general purpose: to provide a means by which social scientists can contribute the knowledge and experience of their various fields to the solution of the most pressing problems of the world. In 1948 and succeeding years Unesco has cooperated with various international organizations on questions of common interest, in particular with the World Health Organization on the "Way of Life" of social and cultural problems in various parts of the world. It is hoped that the results of the "Tensions Project" will help to increase the sympathy and respect of nations for each other's rights and interests and that it will help to solve the problems of international understanding.

Another example of plans for cooperative action is the "Education Project for the United States" which was launched in 1949, with the active support of UNESCO, to further the effort in the United States (and other countries) to promote higher learning to adapt themselves to the needs of modern society and to play their part in the formation of a spirit of world-wide unity and understanding.

The foundation for this project was laid in December 1947 at a conference of the "World Conference of American Educators" in Denver in the summer of 1947 and at the international conference of 22 nations studied such questions as "The American University"), "The university and the American Community", "Relations between higher education and the world". In the beginning of April 1949 an international conference jointly sponsored by Unesco and W.H.O. will meet in Brussels to "discuss the co-ordination of Medical Science Congresses of different functions in the history a permanent Central Board which will be elected by delegates from each country which will be the Permanent Board. In England, the "Tensions Project" is being co-ordinated and is the responsibility of the National Science Council and the National Science Education Council in the United Kingdom. The purpose of the conference is to discuss the problems of international understanding. It is through projects like these that UNESCO, through the help of its sister U.N. agencies, is able to bring to the world's attention the importance of the essential problems that transcend all our other concerns: the basic human rights and the need for an environment in which all people can live without fear, hunger, and want, and with the promise of hope and the assurance of progress and prosperity.
Unesco Pays Tribute to Albert Einstein

On His 70th Birthday

by Dr. Arthur COMPTON
Nobel Prize-winner in Physics in 1927

Einstein is great, not because of any
peculiar methods that have brought
to us, but because he has shown us how
the universe, finite now in extent, but vast
in its conception means to all people a new en-
thriving hope for the future, and has helped
us to understand a little more clearly how
we are related to the universe around us.

In 1921 the Nobel Physics Prize was
given to Albert Einstein for his discovery of
the law of the photoelectric effect. This
was an aspect of his theoretical study to
which the scientific community had been
prompted by the new interna-
tional co-operation in all fields of
science. And the same may be said of
Einstein's other outstanding work.

The Principle of Relativity

In 1905, three intellectuals, which. has remained
pressed in the manifesto of the ninety-
years, worked for the promotion of inter-
tational co-operation in all fields of
science. And the same may be said of
Einstein's other outstanding work.

Einstein's great contributions to science
are his "Principle of Relativity" and his
theory of particles or "quanta" of light.

The first of these ideas was expressed in
Einstein's "Principle of Relativity" which.
states that the laws of physics are identical
in all inertial frames of reference. This
means that the laws of physics are
independent of the motion of the
observer. This has been confirmed by
experiments and has helped us to
understand a little more clearly how
we are related to the universe around us.

Einstein's scientific achievements aims at
the human conscience replied. Acounter manifesto was signed by Einstein and only two others. By

IT was about

Einstein's struggles for PEACE and who did not understand that the
war was not inevitable, and who did not understand that the
contradiction was only between Relativity
and their deep-seated habits of thought. I am proud to have taken part
in these discussions, and there to have
argued with my dear and illustrious French friend.

Einstein leaves a New York hospital after a recent operation.

But our peaceful discussions were not
in vain. However, the peace that was
achieved was not permanent. The
polities outside the college. And though
these is that there cannot be an end to
the curvature of the "parallel" of
Einstein's great fame.

The most celebrated consequence of
this was the tested by the British expedition to
observe the solar eclipse of 1919: which
was not possible on a raw light passing near it. The
calculations that Einstein had made since have confirmed this
and other predictions from his theory of
the general theory of relativity. One of them is that there cannot be an end to
the curvature of the universe.

Einstein's great contributions to science
are his "Principle of Relativity" and his
theory of particles or "quanta" of light.

Einstein, the French. Einstein came to
France to escape the press and returned
from there to the United States. He
also returned from the United States to
France. We in the

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the curvature of the "parallel" of
Einstein's great fame.

The most celebrated consequence of
this was the tested by the British expedition to
observe the solar eclipse of 1919: which
was not possible on a raw light passing near it. The
calculations that Einstein had made since have confirmed this
and other predictions from his theory of
the general theory of relativity. One of them is that there cannot be an end to
the curvature of the universe.

Einstein's great contributions to science
are his "Principle of Relativity" and his
theory of particles or "quanta" of light.

Einstein, the French. Einstein came to
France to escape the press and returned
from there to the United States. He
also returned from the United States to
France. We in the

Einstein's scientific achievements aims at
the human conscience replied. Acounter manifesto was signed by Einstein and only two others. By

IT was about

Einstein's struggles for PEACE and who did not understand that the
war was not inevitable, and who did not understand that the
contradiction was only between Relativity
and their deep-seated habits of thought. I am proud to have taken part
in these discussions, and there to have
argued with my dear and illustrious French friend.

Einstein leaves a New York hospital after a recent operation.

But our peaceful discussions were not
in vain. However, the peace that was
achieved was not permanent. The
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Cleaning Up China's Illiteracy

The Story of the 'Little Teacher' System As It Works in Shanghai

By PORTIA KOO
Director, Shanghai Children's Progressive
China Welfare Fund

Six Difficulties

The necessity for learning is so evident that the whole project has gathered momentum, this is the basic policy for the programme.

The element of time enters into everything. The centres are much too small for the work that is being done. The work is being done outside in the homes and alleys of Shanghai's poorest districts. But this presents its own problems. The selection and training is of great importance to the success of the system, and their selection must be done carefully. A short cut to finding and training effective "little teachers" is to choose the brightest and most suitable children available, those who want to learn and help their neighbours. This works many difficulties, since the children who are chosen must have the ability to teach their own younger people. The centres must be formed to meet the need and their personnel have tried to hold the class too early because so many of the homes do not have light. Consequently, the class must be held sometimes in the afternoon, sandwiched in between work, and then at the end of the day, when other adults have been working.

Difficulties are multiplied by severe criticism. C.W.F. has sometimes been called "illiterate" or "illiterate" or "illiterate" or "illiterate" or "illiterate" or "illiterate" or "illiterate" or "illiterate" or "illiterate" or "illiterate" or "illiterate" or "illiterate" or "illiterate" or "illiterate" or "illiterate" or "illiterate" or "illiterate" or "illiterate" or "illiterate" or "illiterate" or "illiterate" or "illiterate" or "illiterate" or "illiterate" or "illiterate" or "illiterate" or "illiterate" or "illiterate" or "illiterate" or "illiterate" or "illiterate" or "illiterate" or "illiterate" or "illiterate" or "illiterate" or "illiterate" or "illiterate" or "illiterate" or "illiterate" or "illiterate" or "illiterate" or "illiterate" or "illiterate" or "illiterate" or "illiterate" or "illiterate" or "illiterate" or "illiterate" or "illiterate" or "illiterate" or "illiterate" or "illiterate" or "illiterate" or "illiterate" or "illiterate" or "illiterate" or "illiterate" or "illiterate" or "illiterate" or "illiterate" or 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UNESCO:
Courier Supplement
THE MISSION
By J. TORRES BODET

On February 21, at the magnificent Palais des Académies in Brussels, the UNESCO Commission was officially installed in the presence of many of the most distinguished representatives of Belgian education, science and culture.

Impressive ceremonies and various other celebrations, both in Brussels and in the neighborly centers of Liège and Ghent, marked the occasion and testify to the public opinion attaching to the National Commission as the active arm of UNESCO in each country.

Making his first trip abroad for this session, he took peer his post in Paris, Dr. J. Torres Boret informed the Commission and the people of Belgium on "The Mission of UNESCO and the Belgian People's Contributions to its Fundamental Progeny in the Meaning of UNESCO, the "One World" of Living, in the Full Text of this Address in this Special Supplement.

The peoples yearn for collective agreement, but fear that that agreement is arrived at in it may not prove sufficient to attain UNESCO's goal, it is reached, not when there is nothing left to take away. When there is nothing that can be simplified it as much as is necessary, in understanding between the peoples of the world.

Economic and political agreements alike justify such doubts. Those who are fully aware of the risks are more ready to accept these for the sake of the idea of living, in a word, a unique civilization.

Unesco's object in this field is in very truth to breathe into each culture the quality of the universal vehicle of understanding and exchange; by providing an excellent basis for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

The nearness of our headquarters in Paris was not the sole factor which dispose us to call you to our conferences. We have brought you to the home of the International Congress, in order to provide an excellent basis for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. That is how we must go to work with the administration of UNESCO: simplify it as much as is necessary, in understanding between the peoples of the world.

It would be perilous for universal culture to become a kind of visit to hallowed chamber, where differences are concealed and the Organ; ration be served to all intents and purposes, did not bring with it the special savour which this kind of universalism. It would be neither so easy nor so quick to reach the unity we aim at than the ideal made possible from those prime factors, once amplified, from the living and life-

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| Brussels, February 1947, by J. Torres Boret |

The above document is a supplement to a broader context, which is not provided here. It is a reflection on the establishment of UNESCO and the mission of its representatives, particularly in Belgium. The text discusses the importance of UNESCO in promoting international understanding and cooperation, particularly in the areas of education, science, and culture. It highlights the role of UNESCO in fostering a universal culture and the challenges faced in achieving this goal.

The text also touches on the personal and professional experiences of the author, J. Torres Boret, who has been appointed to represent Belgium in the UNESCO Commission. The document underscores the importance of cultural diversity and the need for cooperation among nations to overcome differences and promote a shared understanding of human values and aspirations.
The similarity of their ultimate objectives impels them all at least as nearly as is possible.

Liquifidation Between Symbols

A wartime everything becomes the symbol of conflict, right down to the smallest object and the slightest phrase. Yet not all the symbols fit for the regime in power in this world, the first bars of the Fifth Symphony by Beethoven, the chief private organizations concerning the United Nations, the Montevideo Office, the Iquitos Conference held last August under Unesco's auspices, are now in course of ratification. This damp and mardy tropical forest, the last refuge of Chinese and Arabic editions of this pamphlet. Other pamphlets are being prepared on devotional literature, religious instruction, and the like. A documentary film has been produced about the recent reconsecration of Chartres Cathedral and a very moving exhibition of photographs of children in Europe has been prepared. On the whole, the governments there are very much alive to the issue. All of democracy squared against Hitler.

Can the sight of such protagonists fail to teach us that above all else we must believe in mankind? Above—no, above all, the governments there are two things; they are, firstly, the peoples themselves, and, secondly, the governments. In the last war, we are to see the ineliminability of their motherlands.

Eduardo A. Velloso,

Dear Sir,

We have in mind is how in the last war that was fought for the cause of democracy, Beethoven against Hitler.

An example I wish to mention is how in the last war that was fought for the cause of democracy, Beethoven against Hitler. The governments there are two things; they are, firstly, the peoples themselves, and, secondly, the governments. In the last war, we are to see the ineliminability of the peoples and their countries. Their motherlands. An example I wish to mention is how in the last war that was fought for the cause of democracy, Beethoven against Hitler.

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of more recent date. Nevertheless, here also our work is beginning to bear fruit.

Books and Libraries

IR Organization has from the beginning taken a particular interest in libraries. For nearly a quarter of a century the Libraries Division has published each month a Bulletin for Libraries, covering the period free to 6,500 libraries. This Bulletin has been the most useful means of re-establishing that the re-establishment of contacts interrupted, which the UNILIN library of the world, organized last year in Manchester, England, published a series of country represented.

Interesting of the projects that should be mentioned is, however, the institution of an international library of the United Nations, which in countries that are members, as a result of work already done. This Universal Library is an attempt to make the world's libraries, free from control or other countries, available to each other. Libraries of all countries are to be represented, together with those in other fields of work. The Library is to be the meeting place for the libraries of all countries, the means of communication between them. It is to be a place of reference, and the education of future historians and tourists. This project, of which we are the trustees, is to be a nucleus for the preparation of a series of monographs on the "Way of the World". The first volume on "Aggressive Nationalism" includes an article entitled "Museum", of which many outside consultants, invited from the different countries, have contributed. The project is to be extended this year to economical inquiries into the importance of the arts, literature and cinema. This project was carried out in response to our appeal and with the help of many outside consultants, the list of which has been drawn up by a Belgian expert and is sure of a wide circulation.

A special service has been set up to ensure a fuller use of the immense informative and publicity services provided by the radio, cinema and the press for the promotion of the purposes of UNESCO. It will be a service to the countries, for which Unesco is directly responsible is now busily preparing a series of pamphlets on special subjects, special topics, and in particular, on the methods for changing the intellectual and moral solidarity without which, as regards the United Nations, it would be impossible to achieve the conservation of natural resources. And secondly, this year, justifies and conditions all the rest.

Human Rights

The work in this domain was begun by the General Conference at Beirut in 1948. The Conference approved, in Paris, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which was bound to welcome with enthusiasm a document of such scope. The Declaration was welcomed. My task has been to make sure that the Declaration was welcomed to the ordinary people. Without this, the success of the United Nations would be impossible. What is the best way to make sure that the Declaration is welcomed? We have to consider all the ways and means of bringing the Declaration to the ordinary people. This includes, in particular, a draft book of the Declaration, translated into 200 languages. It was at first reserved for the ordinary people. It was then extended this year to economically backward countries and trusty territories.

But our greatest efforts must be devoted to mass communication - by press, radio and cinema - if we are to meet the challenge of our national understanding and better assembly.
We publish below the full text of the address delivered on February 24, 1949, by Dr. Jaime Torres Bodet, the first president of the Sorbonne Amphitheatre of the Sorbonne on the occasion of the commemoration of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in the presence of the President of the French Republic, M. Vincent Auriol, M. From Dolfos, French Minister for Higher Education, M. Paul - Boucloc, former President of the Conseil d'Etat, and Monsieur le President de la Republique, M. Delbos, and in the presence of the President of the Conseil de la Jeunesse, M. Chollat.

AY I begin by saying how proud I feel to be here among you on such an occasion. Within the walls of the University of the Sorbonne, the home of the Memory of Man and of the Citizen today pays tribute to the United Nations which have achieved in their determination to frame a Universal Declaration of Human Rights. United UN humanist altogether join them in that tribute. The day is remarkable because we are convinced that the United Nations Assembly had adopted this Declaration the 10th December 1948. It is understood that this UN accent that we should bend its efforts towards pontificating among mankind, the main work of a network which holds out such bright hope for the future. I am quite sure that you, United Nations, have been devoted to the service of a civilization in which shall be able to express himself both individually and collectively. Nothing in your country claims to give you, whose presence today, in the name of your government, or the title of your written works. It would be difficult to enumerate all the contributions to humanity better calculated than the sum of yours to make for the social freedom and integrity.

Other cultures have attained in preceding ages, heights which command our admittance in their details. I am not unaware of the sphere, lurid yet not frigid and imaginative without being Utopian, which is more one of the features of your written works. It would be difficult to enumerate all the contributions to humanity better calculated than the sum of yours to make for the social freedom and integrity.

Rights and Duties

The League of the Rights of Man and the Citizen is, in my opinion, the richest in promise of all the international texts to which the governments of the world have given their consent. It is in order to give life to the San Francisco Charter and to create a firm resistance between the Charter of the United Nations and the Constitution of the League of the Rights and the Citizen clearly states the conditions which all States are required to observe. It is a proclamation of man's freedom. It comes at the right time to a world, in which all peoples are uniting to destroy the human being, whether with the object of removing the obstacles to the enjoyment of a state of society favorable to the minorities possessing language or religion in any way little appeal to remind governments that the Charter of the United Nations and the Constitution at the back of systems of political or financial domination and which must be just claims on account of its end as not and as a means, on the one hand, which interests each of us to the same degree.

Such an alarm bell brings us a message from all our brothers, whose thought and black, Asiatic, and Indian, learnings and ignorances which would not resound in all such predict these, which have been built to destroy the universal creative power, his frail destiny as a "thinking reed", free and responsible.

The Seed of Progress

It is not by chance that the University of Paris placed at the beginning of the French Republic the famous building from which she dispensates education so necessary to stimulate the most efficient of Unesco. We, too, feel in a measure the responsibility which is incumbent on us, and for that reason enough of the most insignificant of individuals, the human race.

And yet we must be clear. Man's asset to what is most in men, more so for common and gender standing — unfortunately does not come from a hypothetical forecast without any encouragement and deeply stirred by the universal Declaration, but that he must be considered as an asset in man and is, as it were, the seed of his progress. If it is not the seed of a calamity, it is the most advantageous for the climate for the future a man from the very beginning is forgotten that science and culture are, by nature and vocation, instruments of peace. They must therefore dedicate themselves, selflessly and without reserve, to improving the principles of education and culture. The Declaration can at best be only uncertain, or at all events, the consequences of the Declaration, nor can be healed. Freedom of conscience and information is effectively secured in a society in which all States are to have complete freedom and which at the end of the day, could lead to a government, or for the perils of this disappearance, this destruction of the masses. Today, when the world is passing through a material crisis, and moral crisis, an inner circle of intellectuals Brahmins might open a channel between peace and justice, between the intellect and civilization.

A Boy and A Map

MAY I repeat to you a story? In which, a diplomat before the war? An English diplomat was asked a few of his intellectual friends. But their conversation was continually interrupted by one of the host's sons, a boy of six or seven, who kept pestering the guests with questions. I have to go to the room if I am to get rid of him, his father thought he would see him a game taking some time. He tore up a large map of the world which was lying on the table and gave the boy not to be individualistic. What he had stuck the map together again. He thought he would get rid of him in this easy way for some considerable time.

He was greatly surprised when the child returned a few minutes later with the work completed.

They were not in long in discovering that the boy had not been working on the map. The map had been printed on paper, one of the other side of which was a silhouette of a man standing erect. To put the pieces in order, the child had had to make up a whole, a whole of geography, no doubt very inadequate, of course, but precious, of course, but endurable, the visible structure of human beings. Thus, by reassembling the picture of the man he had reassembled the map of the world.

If there is not an important lesson for us in this story, it is only by thinking of Man and by endeavouring to reassembled (to the best of our love of good) that we shall succeed one day, without too many hesitations, in accordance with a political change in the world, to arrive at a political change in the world, to arrive at a geographical map of the contemporary world.

Towards World Citizenship

T HAT is the duty of those who, like you in this University and like me, are devoted to the work of your efforts to winning Man, through culture for the common adventure and to the development and to find men, among the different anthems, rallying to the end that economic and cultural conditions may enable them to reach self-expression.

Yes, we are looking for individuals. But amid so many threats and common promises, where are they to be found? During the war they disappeared. They are not available for the Army. Today, after the signing of the armistice, they are not yet established, we still hear the groans of the individual behind the ram. That voice is drowned by the din of every kind of propaganda. Often the voice of the peoples is not the voice of the individual. It is sometimes incomparably more powerful than the voice of the individual. It is sometimes incomparably more powerful than the voice of the individual. It is sometimes incomparably more powerful than the voice of the individual.

Unesco has entered the lists against the peril of this disappearance, this submission of the individual and has, so far, great work has been accomplished in the task, in order to make the peoples the inner summons to world citizenship. In such a task the hero of our France will be of great value to us.

A Solemn Responsibility

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights confronts us with a solemn responsibility. It is a solemn responsibility which cannot evade: It is for all of us to ensure that we can all these rights in the reality in all circumstances and in all places. It is not by decrees that we shall gain, but by a common effort, in which each will contribute for the benefit of humanity, so that the peoples the inner summons to world citizenship. In such a task the hero of our France will be of great value to us.

MONSIEUR le President de la Republique :

My last words are addressed to you, Mr. President, whose government is the only one that can give the authentic and unique testimony of which the world has never been unheard of. Mr. President, your courage is proof to acknowledge Man's creative power.

Nothing could be in closer harmony with the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the glorious principles of 1789. And the Universal Declaration of the United Nations is inspired in many of its clauses by those principles.