Unesco Pays Tribute to Albert Einstein

On His 70th Birthday

25 March 1949

Your friends and admirers throughout the world wish you, Dear Sir, a very happy 70th Birthday. May I, in my capacity as Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, join my good wishes with theirs.

At this happy time, I send you the tribute which has been written at the invitation of Unesco by Professors A. Compton, Niels Bohr and Jacques Hadamard. Many radio stations throughout the world will be broadcasting this on your birthday. Please accept it as the homage which Unesco and the world pay to you as a man who has widened our horizons and broadened our lives, between men and men and between peoples and peoples, on whom alone enduring peace can be built.

With all good wishes on behalf of men of goodwill everywhere,

I am, my dear Professor,
Yours sincerely,
Jaime Tordesillas
Director-General.

Special Unesco Programme

ALBERT EINSTEIN was born seventy years ago, on 14 March 1879, in Germany. But even in those young years he was not a very bright boy. He didn't care for any school subjects, except mathematics; and he disliked the discipline of German schools enough to run away to two or three different ones at least once. He had some difficulty in qualifying to take a degree. And the best job he could get was as a minor official in the Swiss Patent Office.

That was what Einstein was in 1905: a junior Swiss patent official. But that year, at the age of 26, he published a series of papers which made astonishing advances in three quarters of the physics which modern science is built up of. With all the separate branches of physics. The most famous of these was his first paper on Relativity. In ten years from 1905, Einstein created a revolution in physics. He became at the same time a renowned leader and the enfant terrible of science.

For the seventh birthday of Albert Einstein, the greatest scientist of our generation, and one of the great men of our time, Unesco produced a special radio programme for its "World Peace" radio service.

The persons whom Unesco invited to take this tribute to Albert Einstein, the man, the scientist and pioneer of the human spirit, are themselves leaders of science in our day: the famous American scientist and educator, Dr. Arthur Compton; the distinguished French mathematician, Professor Jacques Hadamard; and the great Danish physicist, Niels Bohr.

But they speak not for science alone but for all human thinking. They are the leaders of the world-wide community of scientists and artists, who form the very foundation of all human civilization.

Through Albert Einstein's work the horizons of mankind have been tremendously widened, as at the same time as our whole picture of the universe has attained a unity and harmony never dreamed of before. The background for such achievement is created by preceding generations of the worldwide community of scientists and artists, whose full consequences will only be revealed to us in coming generations.

Man's endeavours to orient himself in his existence and to find the immediate necessities of life may be traced back to the widely spread birth-places of our civilization, like Mesopotamia, Egypt, India and China. But the small free communities in Greece, where art and science were a bright unbroken fire for long ages. During the Renaissance, when all acquired knowledge was again assembled into one system, it was not until the beginning of our century that the study of science again became a universal language, like non-Euclidean geometry.

Although simplicity and beauty are the marks of Einstein's work, its importance is by no means limited to science. The advances shown in the theory of relativity have had far-reaching effects on all branches of human thought. Einstein's work is unthinkable without the human spirit, are themselves leaders of science.

Einstein's work is a challenge to all scientists. It is a challenge to all men who have insight. It is a challenge to all who wish to think. It is a challenge to all who wish to be able to think. It is a challenge to all who wish to understand. It is a challenge to all who wish to be understood.

The development was furthered by an ever more active international cooperation, the extent of which is revealed by the number of more nations as well as of scientists.

(Continued on page 7)
Outmoded View of Life

By Robert FAWTIER

Professor at the Sorbonne.

January 18, an International Council for Philosophy and Humanities was formed in Brussels. Sceptics may smile at the creation of another international council and may ask themselves what good such an enterprise will do. They may even smile at the mention of things that are humanistic. For so many of them the human sciences are not only useless, but also pernicious to other fields of knowledge, and the various manifestations of their mind, are not sciences at all. As a general rule, they hold that in our age of scientific and technological progress, the human sciences are too distant from the practical application of science and of the mastery of matter over mind, the human sciences are of no importance or interest whatever.

It is true that the natural sciences have for more than a century made unprecedented advances, and have secured results which they thought that they could not reach, and they have not even been able to think as much as human beings, and that on that, and on that alone, depends the ultimate decision of their discoveries will prove a blessing to mankind, or a destruction of the world.

We, therefore, think that, as is after all a certain value in knowing about Man, on which the natural sciences have conferred powers which primitive times reserved for the Divine alone.

Now, it is this Man which the human sciences study. Little by little, these sciences have revealed to us the secret springs of human action. It is through them that we can discover how individuals and nations, historically, and socially, and more recently, and more especially, and more especially, and more especially, and more especially, and more especially.

Finally, it is these, the means by which we can, if not estimate, at least be aware of the essence of mankind, as a living and a fair measure of predestination. Man's potentialities of action are not isolated, but as a part of a community. The physicist, in seeking the underlying causes, discovers the forces of the nation that frighten even those who have discovered them. However, if we allow ourselves to be impressed by these immediate practical results, what shall we say of the thinker and worker in the human sciences who elaborates a theory the social application of which is of prime importance or fundamental. Can we then speak of a definite and instantaneous transformation?

The idea is surely no brute affair. But there may be no absolute certainty, and the result, the result, the result, the result, the result.

The main thing is that the meeting of philosophy or linguistics, of historians or folklorists has only to be communicated with an idea, and that the result of these research workers must be applied only in a more or less distant future.

Outstretched View of Life

Such an attitude is simple, but it is a largely extended view of life. The means of spreading knowledge have increased so rapidly that they may long be before a philosophical discovery, even an observation of known facts, an argument.

In the past, and in a very remote past, it took weeks and months to travel a few thousand miles. Now it takes only a single day, not only a single day, but often a single day, even some days, even some days, even some days.

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Unesco Reports Educational 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. P. Kirpal, Deputy Secretary at the UNESCO Regional Office for the Near East, just issued by Unesco. Mr. Kirpal recommends a survey for Unesco on conditions in the refuges of Transjordan, Syria, Lebanon, Palestine and Israel.

"The most urgent task", Mr. Kirpal states in his report, "is the fight against hunger, cold and disease. In this unfortunate suffering, it may seem fantastic to plan for education and culture. Yet a sound educational programme should be planned and implemented as soon as possible. Very little is being done at the moment of need in this direction."

Mr. Kirpal adds: "A well designed programme can relieve the refugees material needs only. The most important factor in the solution of the teachers required can be found among the refugees already educated."

Unesco has already allocated 10,000 dollars to finance a limited educational programme and has begun to plan for educational materials for use in educational programmes. Unesco has also allocated 100,000 dollars to the Near East, in the interests of education for defense and for the benefit of the refugees.

Unesco CSSS Report Educational Needs of M. E. Refugees

The report recommends that all the refugees in the Middle East be provided with education in the countries of refuge and that, in the meantime, Unesco should undertake a survey to determine the educational needs of the refugees.

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BOOK COUPON SCHEME PROVING A SUCCESS

Canada, United States Set Up Book Exchange Centres

UNESCO has stressed for a long time that surplus books and periodicals, which normally go to peeper-mail for re-sale, should be available to libraries and other institutions in other countries through a system of exchanges and grants.

During a trip last January and February to the United States and Canada, Mr. D. G. MacBean, a student of St. Andrews University in Scotland, became the first Book Coupon customer to pay for a book ordered from the American Booksellers’ Association. He wanted and had awaited for some time a copy of a scientific work called “War-Time Food and Nutrition,” even though he was not sure of the title and didn’t know the price but, as the author was a Canadian, he knew he could get the book for something like a dollar and a half. On April 1st he paid for the book with a coupon, but he was disappointed to find out later that the coupon was not equivalent to the dollar and a half he had hoped to spend. He was, however, delighted to receive the book and was glad he had availed himself of the opportunity to get it from the American bookseller in dollars.

When I visited Washington in February, only a few weeks after the U.S. items for the First Unesco Book Coupon to pay for a book ordered from the American Booksellers’ Association. We published the fact, and before the middle of March, Mr. MacBean wrote to UNESCO staff member explaining how he ordered his book and expressing the hope that the system of exchanges and grants would be continued.

Readers in Canada who encounter difficulties in obtaining foreign books and periodicals are advised to apply immediately to: “Unesco Book Committee, 2 Little Russell Street, London, W.C.”

Register agents are established for the acquisition of books in Czechoslovakia, France, Switzerland and the United States.

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

T he 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 proposal by Dr. Yitzhak Rabinowitch of the UNESCO Conference in Mexico City the following year, may now become a reality.

Meeting in Nice last week at the invitation of the French National Broadcasting Service, representatives of radio organizations from 67 nations discussed plans for a World University programme to be started in October. Representatives from UNESCO, "The Voice of America", and the International Broadcasting Organization were also present.

AT PARIS HEADQUARTERS

Unesco Initiates Fortnightly Student Evening Discussions

As part of its 1949 plans to interest youth in its aims and work, Unesco has organized a series of "Student Evenings" in the form of lecture-discussions for the benefit of young people of all nations who are studying in Paris.

With the backing of French university authorities and the cooperation of student organizations in Paris, the first of these gatherings was held at Unesco House on March 8 when Unesco welcomed about 250 students to a discussion of the question: "Should There Be a World University?"

Before the opening of a general discussion, short statements on the subject were made by Professor Georges Sciolle, Professor at the Faculty of Law in Paris, Mr. Roger Ligneaux, Director of French Educational Broadcasts, and two students from the Institute of Political Studies.

Other subjects to be discussed at "Student Evenings" on March 23 and April 6, were "national Relations", "effect of Illiteracy on International Co-operation of student Organizations". These gatherings were voted by the members of the Institute of Political Studies.

These members of Unesco's Natural Sciences Department speak to American listeners from the program radio programme organized by Mr. Watson Davis (left) for Columbia Broadcasting System.

New Indian Radio Stations

Three new broadcasting stations have opened in India during the month of March 1949. These new stations at Adalmelah, Hubli and Calicut, all of which are on short wave frequencies, were inaugurated by Mr. Watson Davis (left) for Columbia Broadcasting System.

The frequency for each station was chosen to ensure adequate reception of the programming in the different parts of the country. The stations are expected to reach a very wide audience and are intended to play a significant role in the development of the country's radio reception facilities.

The opening of these new stations marks a significant milestone in India's broadcasting history. The government of India has made a commitment to expand the country's broadcasting network and increase the number of radio stations to provide greater access to knowledge and culture for the country's vast population.

67 NATIONS DISCUSS FUTURE OF SHORT-WAVE FREQUENCIES

For the past five months, representatives of 67 countries have been meeting in Mexico City to discuss a question that concerns radio listeners all over the world—the future of short wave broadcasting.

Since 1938, when short wave, or high frequencies, were first allocated at an international conference in Calais, the number of countries actively engaged in short wave broadcasting has increased from 30 to 60, and the number of short wave stations has increased from 200 to 600. But while the needs of modern radio are constantly increasing, the number of frequencies remains stationary.

The resulting competition, in which many stations operate outside their assigned frequencies, has cluttered up the airwaves with a great deal of unnecessary interference. The victim has been the radio listener all over the world, who has had to struggle for good reception out of the confusion of voices bidding for his attention.

To make a more efficient, more orderly use of frequencies, in the service of peace, UNESCO hopes that these gatherings will serve to stimulate similar student activities and interest in international affairs, through National Commissions in other Member States.

Television in the U.S.A.

The recent progress of television in the United States was commented on by M. Bordset Michelon, of Unesco's Popularization of Science Division, following his return early this month from a visit to that country. "At the beginning of 1948", M. Michelon said, "there were only 17 television stations on the air and some 300,000 receivers with antennas were in use. Today, in America, the Mid-Western network was hooked up, through a coaxial cable, with the Eastern network, and it is estimated that at least 180 stations will be on the air without any additional receivers by the end of 1952. 18 million receiving sets will be in use.

Thus a real move has been made to bring television to a greater number of people. The subject is now receiving very serious attention. It is estimated that within a few years television sets will be in the homes of many people, and that television will be an important medium of information and entertainment.

This growth of television in the United States is a reflection of the rapid development of broadcasting in general. The United States has always been a leader in the field of radio and television, and its success has been due to a combination of technical innovation, government support, and public interest.

The future of short-wave broadcasting is likely to be influenced by developments in television, as both media require the use of high frequencies. The challenge will be to find a way to use these frequencies efficiently and effectively to serve the needs of people around the world.
A Rewarding Adventure for Peace

From the Arctic to North Africa

Jack Pierre Cereole died in December 1949. The International Voluntary Work Camp movement has spread from the Arctic Circle to North Africa and from the Atlantic to the Black Sea.

In 1945 alone, over 150 Voluntary Work Camps were held in 29 countries. Many have already been announced for 1949. Over 50,000 volunteers constructed 247 camps which built playgrounds, youth centres, youth hostels; 130 camps undertook farm work; 22 camps did public work; 18 camps did social work. This year, at least 950 work camps will be ready for distribution from Many Lands to Volunteers for Peace.

From the Yugoslav Railway

In 1949 alone, International Voluntary Work Camps chalked up an impressive list of results. Achievements in three continents: 22 camps built playgrounds, youth centres, youth hostels; 130 camps undertook farm work; 18 camps did public work; 18 camps did social work. This year, at least 950 work camps will be ready for distribution from Many Lands to Volunteers for Peace.

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Education Emphasized

The common aim of the Work Camp movement is to help build the peace, or at least of the camps themselves have expressed it: "build peace through small international groups of volunteers working, living and learning together.

Work Camps vary in size and type of work. Some are large, with thousands of volunteers pooling their efforts for some important job, such as the Youth Railway in Yugoslavia referred to above.

Numerous examples are however provided by smaller groups of from 10 to 100 volunteers, working on a project of some months with a particular interest for volunteers who offer up to four weeks or more of their holidays.

On March 2 and 3, Unesco held a conference in Paris of the organizers of the Voluntary Work Camps. Representatives at international conferences are usually people of mature years. It was quiterefreshing, therefore, to see that at this Unesco meeting most of the delegates were in their twenties.

As an observer at the conference, it disturbed them: "Some were tall, strapping, fair-haired young men. Others short, freckled, ragged types, on a sprinkling of red trousers. They came from all parts of Europe and America, representing 27 organizations. And they reported their work of almost 150 international work camps which were undertaken by some 50,000 volunteers. One association, for example, explained how it had solved its camp financing problem. Another described results of the first meeting of camp volunteers at the end of the season last year. Another told of the first work camp project in North Africa, and unemployment among their "Key to the Sahara.

Handbook For Work Camps

At the present time, Unesco is preparing a Handbook on camp organization designed to meet the requirements of organizers and camp leaders. It will give the results of experience gained in planning and running different types of camps and will be ready for distribution during the current camp season. Other organizations intend to set aside one or two afternoons each week for educational activities in their camps.

Fundamental Education Echoes

On March 17th an educational director from UNESCO in Mexico City was able to announce the establishment of a three-months' course in the "Peace Project". Each organization would set up, in a selected area, its own work camp as part of an emergency work camp project. In this way we could contribute to a common project and yet retain our own particular methods of work and organization.

A few minutes later, a Dutch camp organizer, Mr. Mortink, spoke into 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."

...repairing damaged schools and construction of bridges
The Unesco Courier is an international periodical devoted to the work of Unesco and to the developments throughout the world in education, science, and culture.

Benefits to Man-in-Need Seen in World Medical Council

Next April, a scientific conference representing over 10 international medical organizations will gather at the Palais des Académies in Brussels, to the latest in cancer research and the formulation of a world-wide body; a Permanent Council for the Coordination of International Congresses of Medical Science.

In addition to co-ordinating the latest results for treating tuberculosis, cancer, heart trouble, and other diseases, the conference will also serve as a meeting place for medical men in different countries of the world.

While the meeting of the World Medical Council hopes to accomplish much, the story may explain its proposed function, in part:

In the year 1947, several important international meetings, all devoted to the subject of cancer medicine, were held simultaneously in different parts of the globe. One was a congress of the American Cancer Society in the United States. The second was on radiotherapy in Copenhagen, Denmark, held at Oxford, and the fourth on cytology in Rocheston. There were all meetings dealing with medical subjects of global importance and many of the scientists attending one or more of these congresses were performed in at least one other congress, obviously, however, they could not attend the importance of the world at the same time.

Through the new Medical Council, it is hoped that future international meetings in related fields of medicine can be so arranged for time and place as to prevent medical scientists wishing to attend various congresses.

An important function of the Medical Council will include medical assistance to congresses by Unesco, including the facilitation of international travel in their members and by supporting the publication of their proceedings.

The Permanent Council is a small body composed of 12 non-governmental bodies. It is hoped that the council would be used to hold international congresses as well as to further the cause of world health. It will be held at Oxford, where Dr. W. F. O. Stresses Importance of Joint Action With Unesco

W. H. O. Stresses Importance of Joint Action With Unesco

The year 1949 finds the human race at grips with the greatest and the gravest task it ever has had to tackle. What is at stake today is quite simply, the survival of humanity. All of us, wherever we may be, are deciding whether we can or cannot—will the weapons put at our disposal by modern science spell peace or bring another beginning of six years of lasting peace?

The spotlight of the news continues to be focused on various so-called "cold war" fronts. The United States and the United Nations have been voiced by the Natural Sciences Division of Unesco, which seats 10,000 people. The speaker is to be Unesco's Director-General, who is to take concrete steps for the co-ordination of activities with the higher loyalty to human rights.

Meanwhile, there is in all countries a growing awareness that the challenge will be met only if governments and peoples live up to their responsibilities. It may happen that a recent agreement, a secret deal, or even a few words, will make the difference between life and death, between friendship and war. To prevent this, the United Nations is to provide a means by which social, political, economic, education, and health organizations and peoples can share in the solution of these problems creating an international system of the world that is fundamentally based on human rights.

Vieved against this appraisal of present-day conditions, the contribution which such agencies as UNESCO, W.H.O. and its member states can make, is a clear agenda of the problems that are to be solved. W.H.O., from its inception has recognized that: "In the fields of health, it is necessary to render to developed as well as to less-developed countries the same services of public health as are available to the peoples of the world and for free. ."

W.H.O. considers as its specific undertaking the solution of these problems for the peoples of the world. The World Health Organization is a specialized agency of the United Nations. The World Medical Council will be held at Oxford, where Dr. W. H. The appeal called for the formulation of "science in general education" and suggested that such a movement be "a direct "construction" of the education system. The United Nations asked to consider the possibilities of such a meeting, and to prepare a booklet containing an outline of the proposals for the political activities of the Natural Sciences Division of UNESCO.

The organization of Science Teachers, representing all parts of the world, was also suggested as a means of reaching the public. The organization of science teachers is the only one of its kind in the world, and is the only one of its kind. It is an "open" organization, in the field of science. The organization of Science Teachers, representing all parts of the world, was also suggested as a means of reaching the public. The organization of science teachers is the only one of its kind in the world, and is the only one of its kind. It is an "open" organization, in the field of science. The organization of Science Teachers, representing all parts of the world, was also suggested as a means of reaching the public. The organization of science teachers is the only one of its kind in the world, and is the only one of its kind. It is an "open" organization, in the field of science. The organization of Science Teachers, representing all parts of the world, was also suggested as a means of reaching the public. The organization of science teachers is the only one of its kind in the world, and is the only one of its kind. It is an "open" organization, in the field of science.
Unesco Pays Tribute to Albert Einstein

On His 70th Birthday

Internationalist

By

Professor Niels BOHR

(Continued from page 1)

The names of Gauss, Leibnitz, Boltzmann, and Einstein himself have here again remind us of the fertility of international cooperation in the service of science. And the same may be said of Einstein's achievements.

For example, his explanation of the brownian movement of small bodies in liquids, based on the ideas of Maxwell, Boltzmann, and G. H. D. van der Waals, modelled it possible for Jean Perrin accurately to count the atoms of which liquids are made up. This gesture, the man whom scientists in his time called "Bolshevism in physics", was called a German. And being attacked in France because their national brotherhood of man.

Most of his discoveries, this is the theory of Relativity, which his originality of outlook has made him the leading scientist of all time. Einstein came to Paris in 1922, at the end of whose generation will reach the age of 70. He is now a German, but at the same time it exposed Einstein's prediction. Furthermore, his pacificism is not based on any assumptions in even our most elementary and accustomed conceptions of the world. He has not dedicated his whole life to the cause of peace, but he has shown us how the world around us is united.

The gift of Einstein to humanity is not confined to the sphere of science. Indeed, his recognition of the moral climate of the world has given him a world of his own. The only characteristic of the world that has so far been found is that it is fatalistic. It is not possible in this occasion to distinguish the contributions of individual workers, but mention must be made of the guidance, at almost every step, which Einstein has given us by his Relativity theory and his broader analysis of elementary quantum phenomena.

Einstein's great contributions to science are his "Principle of Relativity" and his theory of quantum phenomena. The famous "principle of superposition" of light, which asserts that the light from two or more sources can be added by the observer to understand a little more clearly how we are related to the universe around us.

In 1920 the Nobel Prize was awarded to Albert Einstein for his discovery of the law of the photoelectric effect. This was selected as an aspect of his theoretical studies that was subject to experimental test and had then been thoroughly verified. It is, however, his principle of Relativity that has brought to Einstein his great fame.

A Turning Point in his Life

For ten years now, Einstein has sought by every means in his power to convert the world into one of science and reason. He has fought those who divide the world, and he has insisted on the need for an end to war. He has been the prominent member in the international brotherhood of scientists; and he has not been afraid to stand up to his own generation. The publication of the "Principle of Relativity" was followed by a series of conversations and closer friendships.

Professor Jacques Hadamard, noted French mathematician, recalls some of Einstein's early achievements. For ten years now, Einstein has sought by every means in his power to convert the world into one of science and reason. He has fought those who divide the world, and he has insisted on the need for an end to war. He has been the prominent member in the international brotherhood of scientists; and he has not been afraid to stand up to his own generation. The publication of the "Principle of Relativity" was followed by a series of conversations and closer friendships.

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Cleaning Up China's Illiteracy

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

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

The necessity for learning is so strong that the whole project has finally conceived for use in the streets of Shanghai.

The China Welfare Fund adopted the late Dr. H. C. Tao's "little teacher" system, it did so with great flexibility. This was because the method was originally conceived for use in the countypside and the C.W.F. centers are in the city. The living and pace of life are different. The necessity for learning is about the same. Therefore, the approach and even the contents of the text-books had to be revised.

Selection and Training

JINCE the children are the most important element in this system, 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 serve and help their neighbours. This works differently in the city than the first children. In the countryside, the C.W.F. centers are in the village. The living and pace of life are different. Therefore, the approach and even the contents of the text-books had to be revised.

"Education delivered at your door": Two little teachers learn to read.

In the card method used in Chinese training centres, the pupil matches his wooden slab with the one on the post on the ground.

Five veteran "little teachers" taught the first children register their names..."little teachers" are people with a great deal of heart. The "little teacher" system is to choose this work, they must be accepted over all of China.

Children in these circumstances must be taught to understand, they must be taught to work. As a rule, the "little teachers" are people with a great deal of heart. The "little teacher" system is to choose this work, they must be.

In this broad principle, most of the text-books are unsuitable for this knowledge. They are meant for pupils in regular schools, not for child labourers, garbage pickers, shoe-shine boys, orphans..."little teachers" are people with a great deal of heart. The "little teacher" system is to choose this work, they must be accepted over all of China.

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The "little teachers" at the schools and centres, however, were not selected differently and now that the whole project has gathered momentum, this is the pattern for selection which is the basic policy for the programme.

The same qualifications of brightness in class and willingness to learn, and only this time within the centre itself, are the qualifications for becoming a "little teacher". The centres were given teacher's training and not to work among their own people. Although their education level was low, the understanding of their pupil's living conditions was much higher.

A typical wall newspaper used in adult work, study and family duties.

A "little teacher" of the "little teachers" system..."little teachers" are people with a great deal of heart. The "little teacher" system is to choose this work, they must be accepted over all of China.

Becomes Trouble Shooter

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Unesco Courrier Supplement

THE MISSION

By J. Torres Bodei

On February 21, at the magnificent Palais des Académies in Brussels, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, or Unesco, held a special session to commemorate the fortieth anniversary of its founding. The meeting was attended by representatives of nations from all over the world, and was marked by impressive ceremonies and various other celebrations, both in Brussels and in other cities around the world, including Lima and Ghent, marked the occasion and testified to the dynamic spirit of Unesco.

The Conference of 1945, where the idea of Unesco was born, is the Belgian presidency. Since that day I have not ceased to meditate on the great dreamboat of a Rodenbach along the moonlit canals of Bruges.

On 26 November 1948, the General Conference of Unesco, held in Paris to consider the future of the organization, was attended by representatives of all the member nations, including the United States of Mexico. On that day, I was fortunate enough to be present in the Commission of Conferences, and I was able to appreciate the full value of the assistance given by the Belgian delegation under M. Buisseret, and to note that intense virility which, despite the Cold War of the moment, remains the outstanding quality of the Belgian people. Later, in the autumn of 1954, and still later, in 1958, the delegations chaired by my predecessors, M. Eymard and M. Husmann, deeply impressed the Conference by the vigour of their contributions, their imagination and their essentially logical conviction of the noble task that is Unesco.

Worth of the Spirit

To the support which Belgium has given ever since to Unesco, one would add two other factors in explanation of my enthusiasm for the particular visit, one of them historical and the other intimate and personal. The first is this: if there be a people in all European countries that can pride itself on having reached a degree of maturity sufficient to attain Unesco's goal, it is the Belgian.

Their position on the map has made them the preferred victims of a succession of wars. The adventures which they endured heroically were by no means without influence on the other. Their history at once predestined them to a unique role, the subject others to their own ambitions. All Belgium sought was to assure a peaceful existence for itself. It was to avoid being swallowed up in the world's conflict, to find in its own land the spirit in the face of force or how justice overturned the very laws of society and the com- pletion. The shells which more often than not rained upon Belgium could not destroy the virtues of its people, its love of work, its compassion for the human frailty and its humanism. That is a noble example, to which I would be glad to add my personal testimony as a source of living witness for Unesco.

Personal Factor

I mentioned an intimate personal link, which evidences the spirit of your ideals and your anxieties. From my earliest years, in the far-off days when I was a boy, Belgium was a sun which every evening glistened with symbolic meaning for me. Early in the morning brings back the memory of Quentinbaai, I have felt drawn towards my country, towards the poetic land, mystical and practical at the same time, able to enjoy the Unesco spirit of Ruben, but able also to escape from it in the depths of the Leuven University and the Leuven canal banks.

In 1937, I came to live among you as a delegate to the United Nations. The United States of Mexico. On 26 November 1945, the day of the foundation of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, or Unesco, meeting in Beirut, did me the honour to appoint me Director-General in the place of my illustrious friend, Dr. Huskey, and on 11 December I assumed my present office. Since that day I have not ceased to meditate on the great difficulties Unesco has met in its course. Some of them are temporary in character, others are a kind of growing pains. Two years ago Unesco, to all intents and purposes, did not exist; today it is a great international institution. What wonder then if everything is not yet exactly right in a machine put together in such haste and in the face of so much so vast and so diversified a programme?

Time and Experience

In face of a new international mechanism, it was necessary to have a certain resemblance with St. Belfort's time with a modern streamlined aircraft. Dethroned by the difficulties of getting on and the combinations of the structure, dazed by the innumerable springs, levers and brakes, we stand perplexed in front of a collection of parts which do not all make up a living whole. Let us not despair on that account. There is no success without time, and Unesco will gradually acquire the organic flexibility of the new plane. As time goes on, it becomes the better it will fulfill its functions.

"It appears," Saint-Belfort said in speaking of his aircraft, "that the whole industrial effort of which he was the designer was justified, despite his calculations, all his nightly toil and trial, his conclusion in sheer simplicity, as though it needed the experience of generations to arrive little by little at the curve of a column, a hull or fuselage of a plane, and to give them the essential parts of a breast or a shoulder. It appears that perfection is reached, not when there is nothing more to add, but when there is nothing more to take away. When we have completed the machine, the machine is hidden.

It is with the utmost difficulty that we must go to work with the administration of Unesco: simplify it as much as is necessary in general, conceal the elements of a breast or shoulder. It appears that perfection is reached, not when there is nothing more to add, but when there is nothing more to take away. When we have completed the machine, the machine is hidden.

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Economic and political agreements alike justify such doubts. Those countries are not satisfied simply with Unesco's case. For, if there is anything which governments are not called upon to surrender it is the culture of their peoples. Their culture is the very soul which gives them life, the secret of their individuality as units in civilization. That indivi- duality is the fruit of their historical and geographical evolution, fashioned through long centuries by the vicissitudes of their peoples and the vicissitudes of their peoples and we can only preserve it, if we are willing to sacrifice much and to奋斗 to offer it an opportunity of existing. It demands the sacrifice of many of the egoisms which the most ambitious ag- gressors have seldom dared to violate.

Unesco did not come into existence to plot that assault. Far otherwise; its task is to work towards better understanding between the peoples by showing each of them all the gains by knowing and respecting foreign cultures, so true is it that foreign cultures serve to broaden our own concept of our own life and our own idea of civilization. Public opinion must be aroused against the mistake of thinking that Unesco capable of conceiving a civilization which every unit would result automatically from the mechanization of uniform rules and purely mechan- ical adjustment.

Intellectual Path to Peace

In the intellectual path to peace and human brotherhood does not take account of the dogmatism and simplification of historic cultures. In its course, each of them will lose, in the very sense of its own language offered to us from its origin to its death and from its death to its own renaissance, a national soul. But no practical international work can be accomplished unless States agree to retain their sovereignty in a just way. But each of them asks in his heart: "Will we agree to surrender part of our sovereign rights? All of us? Then how much? Some of us only? Who? Who will agree?"

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However useful they may be for that purpose, they are never more than a collection of bloodless conveniences, and only add to the artificial language offered to us from time to time as a universal vehicle of thought. However useful they may be
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UNESCO COURIER SUPPLEMENT March 1949

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

Both sociologists, sociologists and specialists in political science and comparative politics, representing nearly all the countries, are organizing themselves in response to our appeal and with our help. They are being helped by many outside consultants, islets of resistance from which the future may be salvaged. And before the year is out, it will result in published works which I hope will do us credit.

Among these studies I will mention two books, one on the psychology of the political sciences; a volume on "Aggressive Nationalism" (consisting of articles written by savants representing five countries; a book on "The Value of Life" (from eight countries), on the ideas which people of one country have, as regards education for other nations (in nine countries); and finally on the methods for changing the mental attitudes of communities in their relations with one another.

All these books and studies, beyond purely scientific investigations towards a rational understanding of human groups, such as may lead to better inspired work in the cause of closer international understanding, toleranc

Translation of Classics

If the kindled field of philosophy and associated sciences, international organization is still farther advanced. The most considerable initiative, an international council of philosophers, has been set up. That success I am glad to be able to associate with the name of the University of UNESCO, which manifested its concern for enterprises serving the cause of international co-operation.

In the field of the Arts, the International Council of Museums of UNESCO, began its life on 1 January of this year with a detailed programme of activity.

A great deal of work is being done on the International Federation of Translators and Translators has been methodically prepared and put at the disposal of UNESCO by the Blacker Educational Board. UNESCO also has in hand a programme of activity on the translation of classics and of important classical works which shall be made accessible to the culture from which they originate. We have also, by reason of their value and the interest they have for the universal understanding, translated and made available for the future generation of all, the great works of the Greeks and the Romans. These are translations of the classics and of important classical works which are the inheritance of the human race.

In the past, to which we owe all that has been achieved by the human intellect, we are the trustees. A work in progress on a large scale.

Books and Libraries

UNESCO Organization has from the beginning taken a particular interest in libraries. For nearly 30 years the Libraries Division has published each month a Bulletin for Librarians. This Bulletin has been so well received and used that the re-establishment of conditions interrupted by the war was undertaken. A Regional School for Librarians was organized last year in Manchester with the participation of a large number of countries.

The number of books available for translation is extremely important. It is the first international agreement drawn up by UNESCO. It states that agreements already under consideration, for instance, about the establishment of an inter-governmental Organization on our premises, cannot be for a legal tool that has perhaps not been sufficiently used in the past. We are not, in particular, face to face with the question of a Universal Convention on the tone and aims of the cinema for the promotion of the values which UNESCO serves to serve.

After a long, preparatory period, a new convention on the production of the stage works has been drawn up by a Belgian expert and is sure of a promising future in this field of exchange.

A special service has been set up to ensure a fuller use of the immense informative and recreational capacities of radio and cinema for the development of the cultural and scientific events and topics—universally important and of man's real mission, and yet the least known, the least appreciated and least studied. A secretariat of charge to some hundreds of broadcasting stations and the world and we hope that a good deal of its contents will be disseminated.

To this end, UNESCO has organized a conference of broadcasting directors from seven countries who met in Paris, in October 1948, under the chairman-ship of M. Fleischmann.

We are going to concentrate this year on two main subjects:

1. Food and People

2. Human Rights

I have already touched on the first of these subjects, concerned to promote the conservation of natural resources, and some of the conditions that must be fulfilled to ensure the survival of the human race.

Human Rights

On 19 December 1948, the General Assembly of the United Nations, meeting in Paris, approved, in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, a new document which was bound to welcome with enthusiasm a document of such scope. The UN Office of Human Rights was put in charge of ensuring that the Convention was given the widest possible coverage.

The Convention was then promulgated and has been widely discussed in the world. Seventeen countries in Europe, Asia and America, have signed the Convention. The other countries will be covered this year, in accordance with the programme of work for the year extended this year to economically backward countries and trustee terri-
We publish below the full text of the address delivered on February 24, 1949, by Dr. Jaime Torres Bodet, rector of the University of Barcelona. The address was delivered before a large amphitheatre of the Sorbonne on the occasion of the celebration of the centenary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in the presence of the representatives of the French Republic, M. Vincent Auriol, M. From Dohls, French Minister of Education, M. Paul-Boisconn, former rector of the University of Paris, and René Cassin, Vice-President of the Council of the State.

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 Barcelona, this Friday evening, the University of Man and of the Citizen today pays tribute to the University of the Whole World which has achieved in their determination to frame a Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Unesco wholeheartedly joins them in that tribute. The day has come when we are convinced that the United Nations Assembly had adopted this Declaration the day when we can no longer say that the wish that Unesco should express its desire to pass judgment on this Declaration in its details. I am not unaware of the reservations and even the criticisms which attach to it. The reason for which I have been wholly devoted to the service of the Organization is the climate of France, there is no other culture which is as pure as the French culture. 

I called upon the Member States of the Organization, to participate in the framing of this Declaration and to express their answers to my appeal, today's demonstration is one of the most significant. In saying that, I am thinking of the enhanced value which this Declaration can have for the human rights of nations which hold such bright hope. My country is among them.

But amid so many threats and complex situations, it is necessary to have the courage to voice the assurance of our convictions.

No, we are not long in discovering that there exists a need for us in this world, to pass judgment on the situations which confront us. And the first is which is finding the United Nations Assembly and the United Nations Assembly should adopt a new Declaration which would have the force of a law and which could not be challenged. And the other is this: it is the question of seeing the political security of the State in which the various peoples form the State in which the various peoples form of the State. From this point, we must reach the end and not as a means, as we must reach the end and not as a means, as we must determine to this end and not as a means.

Towards World Citizenship

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights confronts us with a great task. For some time now, nations have been creating ties among them. This has led to the establishment of the United Nations, which is a continuation of the International Court of Justice. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is a continuation of the United Nations. It is a continuation of the United Nations.

In such a task the hope is that the United Nations will be of great value to us.

A Solemn Responsibility

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