THE FESTIVAL OF FOLK DANCING AT OPATIJA WAS AN IMPORTANT EVENT IN THE CULTURAL LIFE OF YUGOSLAVIA

(Pages 4-5)
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Throughout centuries of internal and external influences, the peoples of Yugoslavia have retained a deep attachment to traditions, languages and cultures. The history of their universities is a reflection of this struggle between culture and war, which has meant that the universities of Yugoslavia that have been set up at Cettinje in 1493, in Prague. This meant the rector had the right to confer the degrees of doctor, licentiate and bachelor, and that these degrees would be recognized elsewhere. In practice, the university could only partly avail itself of these rights. In 1778, at the suppression of the Jesuits, the Academy of Zagreb was dissolved, but also enlarged. Once again, the need to expand and to facilitate studies and technical research has led to wide changes in the higher education system. In 1921, the technical faculty was separated from the University and made into a higher education centre which ranks as a university. It is composed of the faculties of architecture, civil engineering, electrical engineering, machinery construction, mines and technology, geology. Today the faculties of medicine, pharmacy, law, and the arts are strongly supported and many of them are being reorganised, and will soon be formed into a School of Medical Studies. Over 25,000 students now attend the University.

The reform of the old Yugoslav universities, which was undertaken at the same time as their postwar reconstruction, answered the need for extending and improving the technical instruction that they could give. It is this same need that has led to the foundation of new universities, and the establishment in each of the Yugoslav republics of an independent cultural centre. Thus, in the same way as the University of Belgrade, the University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Belgrade and Sarajevo were cut down to what they were before the second world war. Out of the 174 institutes and laboratories, 72 were completely destroyed, while another 88 lost half their installations and collections.

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FOLKLORE IS AN EVERYDAY EVENT IN YUGOSLAVIA

YUGOSLAVIA is one of the few European countries where folk dancing is not just a special occasion, but a prominent feature of everyday life. The Yugoslav villager considers it quite normal to sing or dance over his daily work, and he may even go to the town to buy his goods.

The Yugoslav dances are expressions of the most varied emotions and circumstances. Humorous digs at the individual or at people in general are transformed into pantomimes, with vigorous movements which the dancer passes on to his fellow dancers. The dances are not only for entertainment, but also for the preservation of craft skills. In Slovenia, for instance, he likes the negro, a handkerchief which the dancers pass to each other, to signal who is to dance next.

The art of making these instruments is mainly passed on from one region to another. Yugo-

Serene, tenacious

ne Yugoslavs, it is said, are serene and tenacious: certainly these qualities are reflected in the dance. These dances often have a deep meaning that varies from place to place. In some cases, they are handed down from generation to generation.

An infinite variety of dances deal with his many problems, especially when their essential characteristics lie in the vocal inflections of the singer. Yet, despite such difficulties, the International Music Council is publishing, with UNESCO's help, an international collection of this type of music recorded by leading specialists, which should be especially useful for the teaching of folk music in schools.

As a teaching aid, however, no book or printed text can replace a recording of authentic folk music. The value of these records, unfortunately, varies considerably, and it is generally impossible for the public to verify their authenticity.

The Yugoslav villager considers it quite normal to sing or dance over his daily work, and he may even go to the town to buy his goods.

In Yugoslavia, folk dancing therefore is not just a pastime, but a part of everyday life. It is something that is experienced by all, and it is something that is preserved by all.

INTERNATIONAL MUSIC COUNCIL WILL ISSUE 'GUIDE BOOK' FOR LOVERS OF FOLK MUSIC

INTEREST in folk music is becoming increasingly widespread. While some people find in it something of the spirit of life in pre-industrial times, others are attracted by the musical richness of folk melodies from which so many modern composers have drawn inspiration.

Today one rarely comes across collections of folk music, and those that exist generally vary greatly in the different regions, and the selection of the music is often arbitrary.

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One very rare exception is a World Collection of Recorded Folk Music, the first album of which was received with enthusiasm by experts at the Opatija festival. The Yugoslav dances are not just a pastime, but a part of everyday life. It is something that is experienced by all, and it is something that is preserved by all.

The origin of the ritual dances goes back into the distant past, and in its earliest manifestations such as the masals—the dances are often accompanied by a Turkish minstrel, which is a form of entertainment that has lasted for centuries. The origin of the ritual dances goes back into the distant past, and in its earliest manifestations such as the masals—the dances are often accompanied by a Turkish minstrel, which is a form of entertainment that has lasted for centuries. The origin of the ritual dances goes back into the distant past, and in its earliest manifestations such as the masals—
A young man joins village girls from Macedonia in na struga ducan, one of the most popular dances of this region.

Recital by an old Slavonic piper in national costume.

Lightness characterizes this dance performed by the Rumanian minority.

The Slavonic kolo is a colourful round dance full of movement.

The tchiffe tchantche is a popular dance in Bitolj.
A NEW nation will be born on January 1, 1952, when the three provinces of a former Italian colony of Libya—the first country in history to be created by a world organization. Since World War II, Tripolitania has temporarily been part of the United Kingdom and the Fezzan by France. The future status of the three regions was finally settled in November, 1949, when the United Nations General Assembly, without a dissenting vote, recommended that Cyrenaica, Tripolitania and Fezzan "shall be constituted an independent, sovereign State."

Politically, Libya is well on the road to establishing the responsibilities of Statehood. A provisional government was established by the Libyan National Assembly in November, 1949, when the provinces of Cyrenaica, Tripolitania and Fezzan by France. The future sovereignty of the country was recommended by the Assembly in March, 1951. This Assembly also recommended that Sayed Mohamed Idriss El Sennusi, the Amir of Cyrenaica, should become the constitutional monarch of the new country, the United Kingdom of Libya.

A study of public finance in Libya has already been published, and the United Nations experts are now addressing specific problems. In the field of vocational training, a technical Centre has been set up to prepare young Libyans for posts in the new government.

In the field of education, Unesco is giving the region reliable demographic statistics—a prerequisite for any sound economic development plan.

Free elections were a novel experience for the people of Libya, some of whom are shown here in animated discussions during polling at Tobruk (Cyrenaica). About 80 per cent of Cyrenaica's townsfolk and 86 per cent of tribesmen voted.

Poor quality of the crop, together with shortage of water and irrigation, is a severe problem. Irrigation, dry farming, and irrigation, dry farming, and livestock production will be important features of the new economy.

In addition, Unesco has begun to establish another centre in Libya designed to train primary school teachers and to produce teaching materials. This centre is also intended to provide technical assistance to the newly established schools for the teaching of mathematics and science.

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petroleum pumps having proved a failure. Artesian wells only transport a small quantity of water, and do not relieve the pressure on the utilization of man-power, but also provide for a greater area of irrigable land in proportion to expenditure.

The condition of the semi-nomadic or bedouin and the desert tribes has been progressively improved during the French administration. The lot of the Bedouin and the entire population can be improved by the further distribution of newly irrigated lands, continued supervision of the harvesting and storage of crops and maintenance of the security of the non-migratory population against raids by nomads.

The only known mineral resource of commercial value is natron (sodium carbonate), the annual export of which is less than 100 tons. There is no industry, but rudimentary handicrafts have only limited local importance.

TRIPOLITANIA

Main asset - farming

The existing administrative division between Tripolitania and the Fezzan was agreed between France and the United Kingdom for the duration of the occupation of Libya. Tripolitania, by this definition, extends over some 236,000 square kilometers between Tunisia and Cyrenaica. The greater part of its area is desert. The widely settled parts of Tripolitania consist, first of the narrow coastal belt of oases between Misratah and Zawia, which contains 60 per cent of the population of the territory, and, secondly, of the northern edge of the Jebel, a breaking plateau running north-east from the Tunisian frontier to Qawra, where it intersects the coastal belt. The Jebel is separated from the coastal area by a wedge of steppe, and south and west of the Jebel this merges into semi-desert and desert country suitable only for pastoralism and the shifting cultivation of barley. The total area of productive land varies with the annual rainfall, but only about 1.5 per cent of the total area is devoted to static farming. This area is, however, generally well-watered and offers a fertility in striking contrast to the greater part of Libya.

The population of Tripolitania is estimated at 800,000. The indigenous population, numbering about 730,000, is Arab with a considerable admixture of Berbers, with date palms and rough handicrafts as auxiliary resources. Olives, barley, citrus fruits and grapes, which cover a considerable area of the coastal belt, are the principal crops. The Modern population of the coastal belt lives chiefly by gardens and palm groves, cultivating market crops and fruit trees irrigated from wells operated mostly by animal power. Some Arabs have, however, undertaken farming on a larger scale. In the northern part of the Jebel olives and other fruits are grown in important quantities and tobacco, which is a monopoly of the British Administration as it was of the Italian, is grown with some success, although it is mostly of inferior quality. In the steppes and semi-desert sheep and goats are pastured and barley cultivated by scratch ploughing.

The Italian community outside the town is chiefly engaged in the cultivation of olives, citrus fruits, yunes, almonds, and, on a lesser scale, wheat. The Italian farmers, both private concessions and para-statal settlements, represent a remarkable feat of pioneering and land reclamation, which, chiefly owing to the comparatively low period of immaturity of the olive tree, has only recently begun to demonstrate its full productive value. Indeed, many of the plantations will not bear fully for some years to come. They are, however, the greatest economic asset of the territory, an asset which can easily be lost if constant care to prevent erosion and other deterioration is not maintained. Both the concessions and the settlements were assisted by the considerable tax exemptions, subsidies and credit facilities accorded to agriculture by the Italian Government. A certain unsalubrity is becoming apparent in their financial position as a result of the gradual expiration of these facilities, and it is likely that some measures will be necessary in order to maintain them, since production and markets are not yet proportionate to the capital and maintenance outlays.

After two years of serious droughts in 1943 and 1944, the territory has enjoyed good harvests, and exportable surpluses of agricultural products have increased.

PETROLEUM

Commercial oil has been discovered in Tripolitania, but the resources are not large enough to affect the import of petroleum. The Arabian Gulf region is to be developed by the Iraq Petroleum Company, and the American International Mining Company is working in the desert coast to obtain this oil for the United States and the Mediterranean countries. The British refineries at Rhodes and Malta are supplied with Arabian oil, and Egyptian oil is also imported.

CYRENAICA

Main asset - fishing

The three regions of Libya, Cyrenaica, Tripolitania and Fezzan, each have their own peculiarities. Cyrenaica is the easternmost of the three regions of Libya, and the only one to be shared by the Ottoman and Roman empires. Its area is almost entirely desert, which is inhabited by the Berber tribes, who are the mainstay of the economy. The major economic activities are fishing, agriculture, and livestock farming. The最大的 asset of Cyrenaica is its coastline, which is lined with sandy beaches and crystal-clear waters. The coastal region is home to several fishing villages, where the locals engage in the traditional art of fishing. The main catches include sardines, mackerel, sea bream, and tuna. These fish are sold both locally and exported to other Mediterranean countries.

The population of Cyrenaica is estimated at 300,000, with the overwhelming majority of which are Arabs. There is a Jewish minority of some 200, released from 4,500 in 1944, and small Maltese and Greek communities. Except for a few priests and nuns, the Italian pre-war population left the country before its final occupation by the Allied Forces. The town-dwellers number some 85,000. The rural population consists mainly of semi-nomadic tents-dwellers, mostly inhabiting the coastal plateaus where they cultivate barley and feed their animals. On the plateau tribal boundaries are rigid, and nomadism consequently severely restricted. In the desert region, the tribes live in small clusters and are not involved in any major economic activity. The only exception is the Berber tribes, who engage in livestock farming, primarily sheep and goats. The economy of Cyrenaica is based on fishing, agriculture, and livestock farming. However, the main economic activity is fishing, which provides a livelihood for the locals. The fishing villages are well-equipped with modern fishing boats and equipment, and the locals are skilled at catching fish. The main catches include sardines, mackerel, sea bream, and tuna. These fish are sold both locally and exported to other Mediterranean countries.

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TEACHING OF COLLECTIVE SECURITY AIDED BY UNESCO PAMPHLETS

Peace and collective security among all nations depend largely upon the thoughts and feelings of individual men and women everywhere on earth and upon the education that allows them to have a sense of tolerance and charity, a recognition of the right of every individual to a decent life, and unity in a sense of the duties and obligations of mankind. "Man and his Rights," a pamphlet published by the Organization as part of its educational activities, is designed to make widely known the principles and activities of the United Nations.

MINDFUL of its responsibility for advancing, through the educational, scientific and cultural relations between the peoples of the world, the object of international peace and security, which the General Assembly has adopted as a charter of the United Nations Organization (as established), BEARING in mind that, if there is to be widespread understanding and acceptance of the United Nations action, there must be comprehensive education, and understanding the specific acts of aggression and breaches of the peace, as well as the actions taken by the United Nations to maintain or restore peace (the full text of this resolution is published on this page), THE Executive Board, and the Director-General were authorized to prepare and publish the pamphlets in question.

"History," says Professor Appadorai, a prominent authority on collective security, "is in large measure a record of man's efforts to work together with others in the cause of education and civil liberties, without war, with the aid of science, to come to mean total annihilation. Clearly, international affairs. In preparing his work for UNESCO, he consulted with the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London and the University of California, Berkeley, and others in the United States.

Dr. Dupuy was President of the International University Federation for the League of Nations, and served on the Board of the World Federation of United Nations Associations, as well as on the Executive Committee of the San Francisco Conference and the Executive Committee of the Organization for the Prevention of War.

Dr. Appadorai has filled high political and diplomatic posts in addition to his work for UNESCO. As Director of the Office of the United Nations in Spain, he was responsible for the French Association for the Development of the United Nations in Spain by Professor Guillerme Frenaye, Director-General of UNESCO, and Rocca Fracovitch, Rector of the San Francisco Xavier University of Bordeaux, who also headed l'Establement de la Securite Collective. The three writers, in consultation with officials of the United Nations, have written the outlines of the form and content of the pamphlets they would prepare. Within the general frame of the UNESCO guidelines, each author was given freedom to develop his own ideas. The three writers, in consultation with officials of the United Nations, have written the outlines of the form and content of the pamphlets they would prepare. Within the general frame of the UNESCO guidelines, each author was given freedom to develop his own ideas.

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FOR several years past, a message of international unity has been finding its way into the albums of many stamp collectors who have avidly been seeking postage stamps, envelopes and cancellation marks related to the activities of the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies. Since the celebration of United Nations Day on October 24, this "international" stamp collection has been enriched by several new items, some of which are reproduced on this page. One of these, "People of the World", is a one-cent maroon-coloured stamp which symbolizes the principal races of mankind being released from bondage and looking with hope towards the United Nations. Another stamp, "World Unity", is for 20 cents, and shows the United Nations emblem between the hemispheres of the world, with the words "United Nations" in French and Spanish. The first group of stamps issued on October 24 consisted of one-cent, one-and-a-half-cent, three-cent, five-cent, 25-cent and one-dollar denominations. Five denominations — two, ten, 15, 20 and 50 cents — will be released on November 16, and four air mail values — six, ten, 15 and 25 cents — on November 30. The United Nations stamps will be used on official communications despatched by mail from United Nations headquarters in New York, and on private correspondence sent through the headquarters post office. A special philatelic sales office will also be opened at the Palais de Chaillot in Paris, where the United Nations General Assembly meets this month. Postage stamps have already shown their value as a means of spreading ideas and information, and these latest issues will undoubtedly help to make better known the ideals and work of the United Nations. Although Unesco has not itself issued any stamps its work has been recorded on those issued by several countries which include Belgium, France, Italy, the Lebanon and Mexico. In Belgium, for example, a new series of three special stamps with surtax has helped the work of Unesco's Rehabilitation Service. In France a cancellation mark which reads: "Through Education, Science and Culture, Unesco is serving the cause of Peace" is stamped on envelopes by post offices in Paris, Bordeaux, Lyons and Lille.
ASTRONAUTICS: THE NEW SCIENCE OF SPACE TRAVEL

by Maurice Goldsmith,
Unesco Science Editor

One goes from the earth, the easier it is to go on upwards. In terms of travel, leaving the earth, for instance climbing a hill which at first is very steep but later becomes more and more gentle until finally it is almost perfectly flat.

It was Sir Robert Wright, the English scientist, who first formulated the laws of motion which enabled him to calculate the minimum energy required for a spacecraft to achieve orbit, and to travel from the earth to another planet. The minimum energy required for a spacecraft to achieve orbit is given by the expression:

$$E = rac{1}{2}mv^2 + rac{GMm}{r}$$

where:
- $E$ is the total energy of the spacecraft
- $m$ is the mass of the spacecraft
- $v$ is the velocity of the spacecraft
- $G$ is the gravitational constant
- $M$ is the mass of the central body (e.g., the sun or the planet)
- $r$ is the distance between the spacecraft and the central body

This expression shows that the total energy required for a spacecraft to achieve orbit is dependent on the mass of the spacecraft and the central body, as well as the velocity of the spacecraft and the distance between them.

**HAS THE UNIVERSE A FUTURE?**

by Ira M. Freeman

Perhaps the greatest and most persistent riddle in all of science is the nature of the cosmos. Almost inevitably, a question of cosmic proportions is asked: What is this seemingly impenetrable world and the universe outside, and why? To the Hindu-Lotus mind such questions as: What is this world? What is the universe? Where does it all come from? Where were we born? Where do we come from? Where do we go? What is all this? What is it all for? What is its ultimate destiny?

While these close-to-home problems of our own solar system were thus claimed to be a true comprehensive theory of the universe. The spectrum had revealed the composition of the gas and the character of the light. But the problem was to connect these observations with the nucleus of stars, the most important of the observable objects in the universe. The nucleus of a star is composed of hydrogen and helium, and its temperature is high enough to fuse these elements into heavier nuclei. The energy released in this process is converted into light and heat, which we detect as the star's light and heat.

The hope of connecting the observations with the nucleus of stars was realized by the discovery of the nuclear reactions that take place in the cores of stars. These reactions are the source of the energy that powers the stars, and they are the key to understanding the life cycle of stars.

The nuclear reactions in the cores of stars are the most powerful reactions known in the universe, and they are the source of the energy needed to sustain the life of the stars. Understanding the nature of these reactions is crucial to understanding the nature of the universe itself.

For more detailed information, see the full text of the article in the November 1951 issue of the UNESCO Courier.
ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT, the famous 19th century German naturalist and traveller, who once called the Americas the "new world," was probably thinking of its precious natural resources, its vast agricultural potential, and its unique ecological diversity. Today, not only Mexico, but the whole Latin American continent is regarded as a source of rich mineral deposits, a potential source of new industries and types of production that could provide it with the wealth and stability it needs.

Recently, however, when the Inter-American Cultural Council held its first meeting in Mexico, observers were struck by evidence of still another form of wealth: the continent's rich store of spiritual energy.

The showed itself in determination expressed by Conference delegates to develop and share the rich, varied and ancient heritage of the continent; in the recognition of responsibility for bringing the full benefits of human progress to all people; and in the setting of the Inter-American continent as one of the world's great centers of spiritual energy.

The result of this determination was a programme drawn up by the Inter-American Cultural Council, which provided for the following:

1. Study of the problems of education in Latin America with a view to developing better understanding of the continent's heritage.
2. Promotion of the idea of a "cultural continent" and the establishment of a "cultural fund" for the purpose of encouraging cultural activities and promoting the exchange of cultural ideas.
3. Development of a "cultural passport" for Latin American citizens, which would enable them to travel throughout the continent without restrictions.
4. Establishment of a "cultural council" to coordinate the activities of the various cultural organizations in the continent.
5. Development of a "cultural exchange" programme, which would involve the exchange of students, artists, and cultural workers between the various countries of the continent.
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A LOST BELIEF
STILL SURVIVES
IN THIS STONE

This is one of the most famous knights in Yugoslavia — but nobody can tell who he was. There are thousands of tombs and slabs like this throughout the country, especially in Serbia, Macedonia and Bosnia-Hercegovina. They were built during the 13th and 14th centuries by a sect which has borne various names: Bogomils, Gnostics, Cathars, Albigenses. Their monoliths, often grouped together in enormous cemeteries in remote forest or mountain areas, may be decorated with scenes from the hunt or the dance, with foliage or with geometrical figures; but for the most part they contain a symbolism which archaeologists have been unable to "translate" with any certainty. Why, for instance, does the bare-headed knight above have a disproportionately large hand extending towards a star? Artists cannot agree whether the sculptural style represents an artistic revolution or a synthesis of survivals from the ancient days of slavery. Attempts have been made to link it with Nordic motifs, ancient Scythian and Sarmatian ornamentation, Mycenaean spirals, Roman influences, Venetian decoration, even with long-lost aboriginal lore. Some declare that this form of art stems from a conception of the world and of life of which we only know from documents left by the Inquisition which tried to eliminate it. Its origin certainly lies partly in the conflict between the Eastern and Roman churches. Yugoslavia was torn by these dis- sensions, and buildings in the architectural styles which each religion favoured are to be found in different parts of the country. Later there was a tendency to introduce some of the characteristics of the one into buildings used by the other. Add to this many other foreign influences, and the result has been a school of architecture with monuments that have no parallel in either east or west. Yugoslavia's monuments, as well as her fine traditions of craftsmanship, music and dancing, are an irresistible attraction to all students of her rich and ancient culture.