

Hundred and seventy-first session

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**PROPOSALS BY MEMBER STATES FOR THE CELEBRATION
OF ANNIVERSARIES IN 2006-2007
WITH WHICH UNESCO COULD BE ASSOCIATED**

SUMMARY

Pursuant to 159 EX/Decision 7.5, the Director-General submits to the Executive Board proposals received from Member States for the celebration of anniversaries with which UNESCO could be associated in 2006-2007.

Decision proposed: paragraph 133.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. By 154 EX/Decision 7.7, the Executive Board adopted the criteria and procedures for consideration of the proposals by Member States relating to the celebration of anniversaries with which UNESCO could be associated in each biennium.
2. Following an initial application of those criteria in the period 1998-1999, the Executive Board invited the Director-General by 157 EX/Decision 9.6 to ensure in the future that Member States were better informed on the procedure and application of the criteria which had led to the selection of such requests.
3. In addition, the General Conference, by 30 C/Resolution 58, invited the Executive Board to review the modalities and procedure to be followed for establishing the list of anniversaries.
4. Accordingly, at its 159th session, the Executive Board adopted new criteria and procedures for consideration of the proposals by Member States on the subject (159 EX/Decision 7.5), which were applied for the first time for the period 2002-2003.
5. With the dates for the Spring session being brought forward, the Executive Board, at its 166th session, changed the deadline for replies to 15 January of the second year of the biennium (166 EX/Decision 9.3 and 32 C/Resolution 55).
6. In accordance with those arrangements, the Director-General, in a letter dated 2 August 2004, invited the National Commissions for UNESCO to communicate to him their proposals for the celebration of the anniversaries of eminent personalities and historic events with which the Organization might be associated in 2006-2007, with a deadline set for 15 January 2005.
7. As at 9 February 2005, the Secretariat had received **90 requests, 59 of which have been selected** and form the subject of this document, in accordance with the criteria adopted by the Executive Board at its 159th session.
8. The intersectoral selection committee in the Secretariat, whose composition is annexed, considered all the requests received and drew up the preliminary list of those meeting the criteria adopted. It also ensured, insofar as possible, a geographical balance when it drew up the list, associating UNESCO with the celebration of anniversaries in each region provided that the criteria were met.
9. In relation to the total of 90 requests, some Member States failed either to follow the procedure for submission of proposals or to provide all the necessary information within the deadline. As a result, the Secretariat was unable to accept 31 requests which did not appear to meet the adopted criteria.
10. The Member States concerned do have a statutory period of two months following the present session of the Executive Board to reformulate, if appropriate, the proposals that were not selected, in accordance with 159 EX/Decision 7.5 and 166 EX/Decision 9.3. Only the appeals of Member States concerning those of their proposals submitted before 15 January 2005 may be re-examined by the intersectoral committee. The reformulated proposals which meet the criteria in force will be submitted to the Executive Board at its 172nd session.
11. A publication listing the anniversaries with which UNESCO was associated during the period 2004-2005 was produced and distributed to Member States for the first time after the 32nd session of the General Conference, so as to meet their demand for information on the association of

UNESCO with such celebrations, to publicize the programme more effectively and thereby encourage Member States to enhance their historic and cultural wealth.

12. The Executive Board is now called upon to consider the list of requests for 2006-2007, deemed admissible under the following selection criteria that were approved by the Executive Board at its 159th session:

- (a) each proposed anniversary should be indisputably linked to the Organization's ideals and missions in the fields of education, science, culture, social and human sciences or communication and should promote closer relations among peoples, tolerance, and the ideals of peace, cultural dialogue and mutual understanding among peoples;
- (b) commemorations of the birth, independence or institutional regime of a State will not be eligible for consideration; similarly, the anniversaries of military events will be excluded;
- (c) the anniversary should concern personalities of genuinely universal stature, and works or events of genuinely worldwide or at least regional significance in order to reflect the ideals, the values, the cultural diversity and the universality of the Organization;
- (d) the anniversary should be a fiftieth anniversary, a centenary, or a multiple thereof; some flexibility should nevertheless be used in applying this criterion;
- (e) the anniversary should be the occasion for nationwide events which are already planned and for the organization of which certain resources have been allocated in the Member State or group of Member States directly concerned;
- (f) any anniversary proposal involving more than one State should be submitted by all.

13. The Director-General submits to the Executive Board, for its decision, the proposals contained in section II, which contains a description of each anniversary selected together with relevant historical and biographical information.

14. Lastly, given the poor representation of women among the proposals submitted, the Secretariat encourages Member States to remedy, as far as is possible, this gender imbalance in the future when selecting eminent personalities within the framework of the above-mentioned criteria.

II. MEMBER STATES' REQUESTS CONSIDERED ADMISSIBLE BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

1. 100th anniversary of the birth of Jean CARZOU (Garnik Zoulumian), painter (1907-2000)

15. In a letter of 01/07/2005, addressed to the Director-General, **the Armenian National Commission for UNESCO** requested that UNESCO should be associated in 2007 with the **100th anniversary of the birth of Jean CARZOU (Garnik Zoulumian)**.

16. The Director-General considers that this request meets the criteria adopted by the Executive Board at its 159th session and proposes that UNESCO be associated with the celebration of this anniversary:

French artist of Armenian descent, painter of landscapes, portraits, still lifes, ceramics. Carzou held over 100 individual exhibitions in Paris, London, New York, Tokyo, Yerevan, Moscow, and participated in many international exhibitions. He designed and decorated many sets for various theatres of Paris. Member of the Academy of Fine Arts of France (1971), Foreign Member of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Armenia (1990), he received a great number of awards, including the National Merit of France medals and was also conferred the title of Knight of the French “Legion of Honor”. His works of art are a claim against war. Hiroshima, Nagasaki, Guernica, the tragedy of Armenians in 1915 and other human disasters arising from war are omnipresent in Carzou’s creations. For him, art is a way to express a deep awareness of violence and the lack of humanity which led to two World Wars in the twentieth century. In this sense, Carzou is considered a humanist and engaged artist for peace. (CLT)

2. 100th anniversary of the birth of Norair SISAKYAN, scientist (1907-1966)

17. In a letter of 07/01/2005, addressed to the Director-General, **the Armenian National Commission for UNESCO** requested that UNESCO should be associated in 2007 with the **100th anniversary of the birth of Norair SISAKYAN**.

18. The Director-General considers that this request meets the criteria adopted by the Executive Board at its 159th session and proposes that UNESCO be associated with the celebration of this anniversary:

Norair Sisakyan contributed to the development of fundamental and applied research in biochemistry, being one of the founders of space biology. His work played an important role in the development of molecular biology, radiobiology and space biology. (SC)

3. 150th anniversary of the birth of Sigmund Freud, psychologist and psychoanalyst (1856-1939)

19. In a letter of 11/01/2005, addressed to the Director-General, **the Permanent Delegation of Austria to UNESCO** requested that UNESCO should be associated in 2006 with the **150th anniversary of the birth of Sigmund Freud**.

20. The Director-General considers that this request meets the criteria adopted by the Executive Board at its 159th session and proposes that UNESCO be associated with the celebration of this anniversary:

If Freud’s work and the movement he founded remain controversial, his direct importance for the history of psychology and philosophy cannot be minimized, nor can the multiple effects psychoanalysis has had in every field of the social and human sciences. This anniversary is a valuable opportunity to re-examine the contribution and challenges of “the psyche”. (SHS)

4. 250th anniversary of the birth of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, composer (1756-1791)

21. In a letter of 11/01/2005, addressed to the Director-General, **the Permanent Delegation of Austria to UNESCO** requested that UNESCO should be associated in 2006 with the **250th anniversary of the birth of Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART**.

22. The Director-General considers that this request meets the criteria adopted by the Executive Board at its 159th session and proposes that UNESCO be associated with the celebration of this anniversary:

Mozart was one of the most significant and influential composers of Western classical music. He started to play the piano at the age of three, began composing music before he was five years old and created at least 600 musical compositions. He is the author of religious masterpieces (Requiem, Great Mass, etc.), operas (Don Giovanni, The Magic Flute, etc.) and 41 symphonies, several concertos, sonatas and chamber music. He travelled extensively through Europe before becoming Concertmaster in Salzburg from 1772-1777, and then moved to Vienna as a free artist where he married Constanza Weber and resided until his death in 1791. (CLT)

5. 100th anniversary of the birth of Letif KERIMOV, carpet-maker artist (1906-1991)

23. In a letter of 25/01/2005, addressed to the Director-General, the **Azerbaijani National Commission for UNESCO** requested that UNESCO should be associated in 2006 with the **100th anniversary of the birth of Letif KERIMOV**.

24. The Director-General considers that this request meets the criteria adopted by the Executive Board at its 159th session and proposes that UNESCO be associated with the celebration of this anniversary:

Chronicler-scientist, historian of Azerbaijan carpet art, artist of carpet-making and of fine arts, Letif Kerimov was also a connoisseur of Azerbaijan and East Literature, and a virtuoso of styles naskh and nastaliq. He contributed to the diffusion of Azerbaijan culture by his own creations and by his eruditeness and was one of the most acknowledged intellectuals in the East. (CLT)

6. 200th anniversary of the birth of Napoleon ORDA, composer (1807-1883)

25. In a letter of 14/01/2005, addressed to the Director-General, the **Permanent Delegation of Belarus to UNESCO** requested that UNESCO should be associated in 2007 with the **200th anniversary of the birth of Napoleon ORDA**.

26. The Director-General considers that this request meets the criteria adopted by the Executive Board at its 159th session and proposes that UNESCO be associated with the celebration of this anniversary:

Napoleon Orda, piano player, composer and amateur painter, made more than 1,000 sketches and paintings depicting various views of the partitioned Poland, as well as some notable monuments and landmarks in other countries. Through his books, Orda strived to disseminate new musical aesthetics in various European countries (Poland, France, etc). As an artist with a solid background in architecture, Orda has, through his drawings, enriched Belarus art and architecture history. (CLT)

7. 500th anniversary of the birth of Lambert LOMBARD, painter (1506-1566)

27. In a letter of 20/12/2004, addressed to the Director-General, the **Permanent Delegation of Belgium to UNESCO** requested that UNESCO should be associated in 2006 with the **500th anniversary of the birth of Lambert Lombard**.

28. The Director-General considers that this request meets the criteria adopted by the Executive Board at its 159th session and proposes that UNESCO be associated with the celebration of this anniversary:

Painter, draughtsman, engraver, architect, Lambert Lombard is above all an important humanistic artist and researcher who introduced Italianism in the Netherlands. His role in the Renaissance has been the one of a precursor. His drawings are of an exceptional quality and quantity. Lombard is one of the most gifted artists of his time, but he is also a scholar: numismatics, literature, mythology are his areas of work and study as well as fine arts. Lambert Lombard is, in this way, a prototypical model of the Renaissance intellectual. (CLT)

8. 100th anniversary of the death of Gbehanzin, last King on the Throne of Abomey (1844-1906)

29. In a letter of 14/01/2005, addressed to the Director-General, **the Permanent Delegation of Benin to UNESCO** requested that UNESCO should be associated in 2006 with the **100th anniversary of the death of King Gbehanzin**.

30. The Director-General considers that this request meets the criteria adopted by the Executive Board at its 159th session and proposes that UNESCO be associated with the celebration of this anniversary:

His Majesty King Gbehanzin Kondo, who came to the throne of the Kingdom of Danhome in 1899, earned Benin (former Republic of Dahomey) a reputation as a cultural meeting-place for giving and receiving. He actively pioneered the modernization of his country through the introduction of architectural techniques and innovations (Djimé Palace, part of the World Heritage site, the Royal Palaces of Abomey). He was an emblematic figure of Africa, advocating the peaceful coexistence of peoples and interregional dialogue among cultures. He was one of the spiritual forebears of pan-Africanism and the African renaissance. He was deported to Martinique and then to Blida, in Algeria, where he died in 1906. (AFR)

9. 100th anniversary of the death of Marin Drinov, historian (1838-1906)

31. In a letter of 07/02/2005, addressed to the Director-General, **the National Commission of the Republic of Bulgaria for UNESCO** requested that UNESCO should be associated in 2006 with the **100th anniversary of the death of Marin Drinov**.

32. The Director-General considers that this request meets the criteria adopted by the Executive Board at its 159th session and proposes that UNESCO be associated with the celebration of this anniversary:

Marin Drinov completed his studies in Kiev and Moscow before travelling and working in Austria and Italy. In 1869 he was the co-founder and first chairman of the Bulgarian Learned Society, which was to become the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. He worked in the field of Bulgarian language and literature, ethnography and folklore. His works “Historical Review of the Bulgarian church from the beginning until the present day”, “The population of the Balkan Peninsula by the Slavs” and “The southern Slavs and Byzantium in the tenth century” have been translated and are well-known in all Slav countries. (SHS)

10. 100th anniversary of the birth of Emilian Stanev, writer (1907 - 1979)

33. In a letter of 07/02/2005, addressed to the Director-General, **the National Commission of the Republic of Bulgaria for UNESCO** requested that UNESCO should be associated in 2007 with the commemoration of the **100th anniversary of the birth of Emilian Stanev**.

34. The Director-General considers that this request meets the criteria adopted by the Executive Board at its 159th session and proposes that UNESCO be associated with the celebration of this anniversary:

Emilian Stanev is a classic writer of Bulgarian literature. He started out with stories about social reality and went on to develop his literary talent in animal tales and stories and considerations on national history, the history of the Balkans, heresy, Christianity and the concept of good and evil. As his works have been translated into several foreign languages, and films based on his novels have been distributed in Europe, Asia and Latin America, he has contributed to the intercultural dialogue of different peoples and civilizations. This commemoration, indicative of the variety of this talented writer's work, is in line with UNESCO's programme for the promotion of culture and dialogue among civilizations. (CLT)

11. 150th anniversary of the birth of Nikola TESLA, scientist (1856-1943)

35. In a letter of 14/01/2005, addressed to the Director-General, **the Croatian Commission for UNESCO** requested that UNESCO should be associated in 2006 with the **150th anniversary of the birth of Nikola TESLA**.

36. The Director-General considers that this request meets the criteria adopted by the Executive Board at its 159th session and proposes that UNESCO be associated with the celebration of this anniversary:

Physicist and electrical engineer, Nikola Tesla is the inventor of the alternating current induction generator, a device that transforms mechanical energy into alternating current electricity, and the Tesla coil, a transformer that changes the frequency of alternating current. He is also well known for his contribution to high frequency technology and wireless communications. The impact of Tesla's numerous inventions (more than 700 patents) on the development of modern civilization is inestimable. The unit for magnetic induction (Tesla) was named after him (Conférence générale des poids et mesures, Paris, 1960). (SC)

12. 150th anniversary of the birth of Dragutin GORJANOVIC KRAMBERGER, geologist and paleoanthropologist (1856-1936)

37. In a letter of 14/01/2005, addressed to the Director-General, **the Croatian Commission for UNESCO** requested that UNESCO should be associated in 2006 with the **150th anniversary of the birth of Dragutin GORJANOVIC KRAMBERGER**.

38. The Director-General considers that this request meets the criteria adopted by the Executive Board at its 159th session and proposes that UNESCO be associated with the celebration of this anniversary:

Dragutin Gorjanovic Kramberger has contributed to the development of geology, paleontology and paleoanthropology in Europe and worldwide. He has also contributed to the investigation of the richest collection of Neanderthal man remains. He is the author of monumental monography of Krapina Neanderthals. (SC)

13. 100th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir PRELOG, chemist (1906-1998)

39. In a letter of 14/01/2005, addressed to the Director-General, **the Croatian Commission for UNESCO** requested that UNESCO should be associated in 2006 with the **100th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir PRELOG**.

40. The Director-General considers that this request meets the criteria adopted by the Executive Board at its 159th session and proposes that UNESCO be associated with the celebration of this anniversary:

Vladimir PRELOG was a renowned scientist who contributed to the development of chemistry, particularly of organic chemistry. He was a winner of the Nobel Prize for Chemistry, in 1975, “for his research into the stereochemistry of organic molecules and reactions” (shared with John Warcup Cornforth). (SC)

14. 100th anniversary of the birth of Alejandro GARCIA CATURLA, composer (1906-1940)

41. In a letter of 11/01/2005, addressed to the Director-General, **the National Commission of Cuba for UNESCO** requested that UNESCO should be associated in 2006 with the **100th anniversary of the birth of Alejandro GARCIA CATURLA**.

42. The Director-General considers that this request meets the criteria adopted by the Executive Board at its 159th session and proposes that UNESCO be associated with the celebration of this anniversary:

Alejandro García Caturla was one of the most relevant Cuban symphonic composers. He was an avant-garde artist and innovator authentically devoted to his native culture although he was in contact with the most important musicians in France, Spain, Germany and North America. Today, several academies carry his name in Cuba. The music of Caturla was performed by Leopold Stokowski and the Philadelphia Orchestra in New York and Philadelphia during the 1930s. By that time, Caturla’s membership in the Pan-American Association of Composers was leading to further international recognition of his music. (CLT)

15. 100th anniversary of the birth of Jaroslav JEŽEK, composer (1906-1942)

43. In a letter of 14/01/2005, addressed to the Director-General, **the Permanent Delegation of the Czech Republic to UNESCO** requested that UNESCO should be associated in 2006 with the **100th anniversary of the birth of Jaroslav JEŽEK**.

44. The Director-General considers that this request meets the criteria adopted by the Executive Board at its 159th session and proposes that UNESCO be associated with the celebration of this anniversary:

Music composer, piano player and jazz conductor, Jaroslav Ježek is best known for his work at Voskovec and Werich’s Liberated Theatre, where he created, in his cabaret music, the Czech jazz song form. Besides music for 19 plays, Ježek also wrote film music. He also directed his creative talent towards the so-called classical music. He studied composition under Karel Boleslav Jirák and Josef Suk, and as early as the beginning of the 1920s he became a significant representative of the Czech avant-garde. In the 1930s, he found a new form of expression in an atonal framework, by means of concise structural forms (Rhapsody, Toccata and Sonata for Piano, two string quartets, and a Quintet for Wind Instruments). His Fantasy for piano and Violin Concerto (both written in 1930) and especially his small piano pieces and the Violin Sonata (1933), show the attempts that Ježek made to assimilate jazz rhythms into the structural movement of voices, as well as his gradual advance from atonal cluster chords to clearer planned modulations. He was fully involved in the fight conducted by some artists and cultural institutions against the Nazi regime. (CLT)

16. 150th anniversary of the establishment of Secondary School of Glassmaking in Kamenický Šenov (1856)

45. In a letter of 14/01/2005, addressed to the Director-General, **the Permanent Delegation of the Czech Republic to UNESCO** requested that UNESCO should be associated in 2006 with the **150th anniversary of the establishment of Secondary School of Glassmaking in Kamenický Šenov**.

46. The Director-General considers that this request meets the criteria adopted by the Executive Board at its 159th session and proposes that UNESCO be associated with the celebration of this anniversary:

The Kamenický Šenov Secondary School of Glassmaking deserves this recognition because it is not only an institution that trains young people to engage in a commercially viable manufacturing industry, but because it has also carried forward into the twenty-first century the industrial arts and crafts of the nineteenth century. In an era when traditional arts and crafts are being lost in many countries, the survival of such crafts through their enrichment with modern technologies is to be commended. (ED)

17. 300th anniversary of the death of Jiří Josef KAMEL, botanist (1661-1706)

47. In a letter of 14/01/2005, addressed to the Director-General, **the Permanent Delegation of the Czech Republic to UNESCO** requested that UNESCO should be associated in 2006 with the **300th anniversary of the death of Jiří Josef KAMEL**.

48. The Director-General considers that this request meets the criteria adopted by the Executive Board at its 159th session and proposes that UNESCO be associated with the celebration of this anniversary:

Jiří Josef Kamel, an eminent botanist and pharmacologist of his time, made a significant contribution to the development of scientific knowledge in the natural sciences. He enabled Europe to discover the flora and fauna of the Far East, and more particularly the Philippines. He owes his international renown to the Swedish botanist Carl Linné, who named one of the most beautiful plants of the Far East after him – the camellia. (SC)

18. 100th anniversary of the establishment of the city of Mbandaka and the Zoo and Botanical Garden of Eala

49. In a letter of 12/01/2005, addressed to the Director-General, **the National Commission of Democratic Republic of the Congo for UNESCO** requested that UNESCO should be associated in 2007 with the **100th anniversary of the establishment of the city of Mbandaka and the Zoo and Botanical Garden of Eala**.

50. The Director-General considers that this request meets the criteria adopted by the Executive Board at its 159th session and proposes that UNESCO be associated with the celebration of this anniversary:

The celebration of the centennial of the establishment of the city of Mbandaka and the Zoo and Botanical Garden of Eala will promote public understanding about the relation between science, the environment and urban development. (SC)

19. 100th anniversary of the birth of Jorge ICAZA, writer (1906-1978)

51. In a letter of 12/01/2005, addressed to the Director-General, **the Permanent Delegation of Ecuador to UNESCO** requested that UNESCO should be associated in 2006 with the **100th anniversary of the birth of Jorge ICAZA**.

52. The Director-General considers that this request meets the criteria adopted by the Executive Board at its 159th session and proposes that UNESCO be associated with the celebration of this anniversary:

Jorge Icaza is one of the most prominent twentieth-century Ecuadorian writers. His realistic portrayals of the brutal exploitation of his country's indigenous peoples brought him international recognition as a spokesman for the oppressed. Icaza wrote in harsh, realistic terms against the exploitation of the Native American. In 1934, his first novel, *Huasipungo: The Villagers*, won him immediate fame and generated much controversy. The book, considered by many a masterpiece of realism, depicts the manner in which the indigenous peoples are deprived of their land and then slaughtered when they rebel against their oppressors. His novel *En las calles* [in the streets] won him acclaim in 1935. Among his other works are the novels *Cholos* (1938), and *El chulla Romero y Flores* (1958) and the short stories collected in *Relatos* (1969). (CLT)

20. 100th anniversary of the death of Paul Cézanne, painter (1839-1906)

53. In a letter of 23/12/2004, addressed to the Director-General, **the French National Commission for UNESCO** requested that UNESCO should be associated in 2006 with the **100th anniversary of the death of Paul Cézanne**.

54. The Director-General considers that this request meets the criteria adopted by the Executive Board at its 159th session and proposes that UNESCO be associated with the celebration of this anniversary:

Paul Cézanne, who exhibited little in his lifetime and pursued his interests increasingly in artistic isolation, is regarded today as one of the greatest forerunners of modern painting, both for the way that he evolved of putting down on canvas exactly what his eye saw in nature and for the qualities of pictorial form that he achieved through a unique treatment of space, mass, and colour. Cézanne was a contemporary of the impressionists, but he went beyond their interests in the individual brushstroke and the fall of light onto objects, to create, in his words, "something more solid and durable, like the art of the museums". Paul Cézanne was the precursor of modern art, and a major figure in the field of fine arts internationally. He introduced a new conception of colour, which announced the cubist style. His work accomplished an important break with the past aesthetic approach. (CLT)

21. 300th anniversary of the birth of Georges-Louis LECLERC, known as (comte de) BUFFON (1707-1788)

55. In a letter of 23/12/2004, addressed to the Director-General, **the French National Commission for UNESCO** requested that UNESCO should be associated in 2007 with the **300th anniversary of the birth of Georges-Louis LECLERC, known as (comte de) BUFFON**.

56. The Director-General considers that this request meets the criteria adopted by the Executive Board at its 159th session and proposes that UNESCO be associated with the celebration of this anniversary:

Georges-Louis Leclerc, known as comte de Buffon, distinguished naturalist and great writer, worked in the field of the natural sciences; as a result of his achievements in physics and geometry he was admitted to the Academy of Sciences in 1733 at the age of 26. He became Keeper of the Botanical Gardens (Paris) in 1739. Together with Daubenton he published the first 15 volumes of *Histoire Naturelle* between 1749 and 1767. Through this work, which encompasses the whole of the mineral and animal world and a history of the earth, Buffon achieved genuinely universal stature, providing the public with all the available knowledge of his time on the world of evolution. He also translated Hales and Newton. In 1753 he was elected to the Académie française, and was also a member of the academies of London, Edinburgh and Berlin. (SC)

22. 50th anniversary of the death of Irène Joliot-Curie, physicist (1897-1956)

57. In a letter of 23/12/2004, addressed to the Director-General, **the French National Commission for UNESCO** requested that UNESCO should be associated in 2006 with the **50th anniversary of the death of Irène Joliot-Curie**.

58. The Director-General considers that this request meets the criteria adopted by the Executive Board at its 159th session and proposes that UNESCO be associated with the celebration of this anniversary:

Irène Joliot-Curie, the daughter of Pierre and Marie Curie, became her mother's assistant in 1918 at the Radium Institute of Paris. The discovery of artificial radioactivity, with her husband Frédéric Joliot, earned them the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1935. She thereby revealed to the scientific world the possibility of using radioactivity produced artificially for medical research. She was politically active, joining the Popular Front government in 1936 as Under-Secretary of State for Scientific Research. In that capacity, she laid the foundations for what was to become the French National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS); she also participated in the foundation of the Atomic Energy Commission. Her research and teaching activities and the creation of public research and health institutions show Irène Joliot-Curie to have been a woman with a passion for the universal and the good of humanity. (SC)

23. 1500th anniversary of the construction of the Jvari Church in Mtskheta

59. In a letter of 15/01/2005, addressed to the Director-General, **the Georgian National Commission for UNESCO** requested that UNESCO should be associated in 2007 with the **1500th anniversary of the construction of the Jvari Church in Mtskheta**.

60. The Director-General considers that this request meets the criteria adopted by the Executive Board at its 159th session and proposes that UNESCO be associated with the celebration of this anniversary:

The City-Museum Reserve of Mtskheta was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1994 for its outstanding universal value. The historic churches of Mtskheta, former capital of Georgia, are outstanding examples of medieval religious architecture in the Caucasus. They show the high artistic and cultural level attained by this ancient kingdom. Following the joint UNESCO-ICOMOS mission to Georgia in November 2003, the state of conservation of the property was examined by the twenty-eighth session of the World Heritage Committee in 2004 and will be examined again by the twenty-ninth session in July 2005. The World Heritage Centre considers that the proposed activities to celebrate the 1500th Anniversary of Jvari Church will help raise awareness of the importance of such heritage in the country. This will serve as a basis for future effort in safeguarding the World Heritage properties and

therefore the proposal is in line with the work of the UNESCO World Heritage Committee. (CLT)

24. 900th anniversary of the construction of the Gelati Monastery architectural complex and cultural centre

61. In a letter of 15/01/2005, addressed to the Director-General, **the Georgian National Commission for UNESCO** requested that UNESCO should be associated in 2006 with the **900th anniversary of the construction of the Gelati Monastery architectural complex and cultural centre**.

62. The Director-General considers that this request meets the criteria adopted by the Executive Board at its 159th session and proposes that UNESCO be associated with the celebration of this anniversary:

Bagrati Cathedral and Gelati Monastery were inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1994 for their outstanding universal value. The construction of Bagrati Cathedral, named after Bagrat III, the first king of united Georgia, started at the end of the tenth century and was completed in the early years of the eleventh century. Although partly destroyed by the Ottomans in 1691, its ruins still lie in the centre of Kutaisi. The Gelati Monastery, whose main buildings were erected between the twelfth and seventeenth centuries, is a well-preserved complex, with wonderful mosaics and wall paintings. The cathedral and monastery represent the flowering of medieval architecture in Georgia. The World Heritage Centre considers that the proposed activities to celebrate the 900th anniversary of Gelati Monastery will help raise awareness of the importance of such heritage in the country. This will serve as a basis for future effort in safeguarding the World Heritage property and therefore the proposal is in line with the work of the UNESCO World Heritage Committee. (CLT)

25. 100th anniversary of the birth of Dietrich BONHOEFFER, theologian (1906-1945)

63. In a letter of 15/01/2005, addressed to the Director-General, **the German Commission for UNESCO** requested that UNESCO should be associated in 2006 with the **100th anniversary of the birth of Dietrich BONHOEFFER**.

64. The Director-General considers that this request meets the criteria adopted by the Executive Board at its 159th session and proposes that UNESCO be associated with the celebration of this anniversary:

Dietrich Bonhoeffer, the German theologian, was one of the spokespeople of the German resistance to nazism and it cost him his life. The 100th anniversary of his birth provides a particularly timely opportunity to commemorate resistance to barbarity and the role played in that resistance by churches. (SHS)

26. 150th anniversary of the death of Heinrich HEINE, writer (1779-1856)

65. In a letter of 15/01/2005, addressed to the Director-General, **the German Commission for UNESCO** requested that UNESCO should be associated in 2006 with the **150th anniversary of the death of Heinrich HEINE**.

66. The Director-General considers that this request meets the criteria adopted by the Executive Board at its 159th session and proposes that UNESCO be associated with the celebration of this anniversary:

The German romantic poet, Heine built bridges between the German and French cultures. He objected to any kind of mental and political oppression. Born into an assimilated Jewish family in Düsseldorf, he was one of the most important representatives of the German Enlightenment. His first books appeared in 1822 in Berlin, then in 1826 in Hamburg where he became closely associated with the publisher Julius Campe. His literary success, however, was in sharp contrast to his failure as an academic, both in Berlin and in Hamburg. A collection of poems published in 1827 under the name *Book of Songs* spread his fame beyond Germany's borders. In 1831 Heinrich Heine left Germany and moved to Paris as correspondent. He soon became a popular member of the cultural scene, joined the group of socialist thinkers and perceived his literary role as that of an intermediary between Germany and France. A visit to Hamburg resulted in his verse-satire "Germany – A Winter Tale" (1844) which his close associate of that time, Karl Marx, published in full in his newspaper *Forwards*. It was a sharp attack on reactionary conditions in Germany. It was followed by "Atta Troll. A Mid-Summer Night's Dream" (1847) in which he poked fun at the Utopian political writing then prevailing in Germany. His sharp perceptions, exposure of individual as well as national characteristics and idiosyncrasies depicted with easy wit in entertaining style have, however, endeared him to all those who share his humanistic vision which has not lost one iota of relevance today. (CLT)

27. 50th anniversary of the death of Bertolt BRECHT, writer (1898-1956)

67. In a letter of 15/01/2005, addressed to the Director-General, **the German Commission for UNESCO** requested that UNESCO should be associated in 2006 with the **50th anniversary of the death of Bertolt BRECHT**.

68. The Director-General considers that this request meets the criteria adopted by the Executive Board at its 159th session and proposes that UNESCO be associated with the celebration of this anniversary:

The German poet, playwright, and theatrical reformer, Bertolt Brecht played a crucial role in the world conscience for justice and against intolerance. His epic theatre departed from conventions of theatrical illusion and developed drama as a social and ideological forum. In his early works, he developed a violently antibourgeois attitude that reflected his generation's deep disappointment at the civilization that had come crashing down at the end of World War I. The essence of his theory of drama is the idea that a truly Marxist drama must avoid the Aristotelian premise that the audience should be made to believe that what they are witnessing is happening here and now. Brecht argued that theatre should not seek to make its audience believe in the presence of characters on stage – should not make it identify with them, but should rather follow the method of the epic poet's art, which is to make the audience realize that what it sees on stage is merely an account of past events that it should watch with critical detachment. Brecht was, first, an extraordinary poet, with a command of many styles and moods. As a playwright he was an intensive worker (*The Threepenny Opera* is based on John Gay's *Beggar's Opera*, and *Edward II* on Marlowe), a sardonic humorist, and a man of rare musical and visual awareness. Brecht is one of the major figures of literature and drama in the western culture. (CLT)

28. 100th anniversary of the beginning of Bartók's and Kodály's systematic field research to collect traditional folk music

69. In a letter of 14/01/2005, addressed to the Director-General, **the Permanent Delegation of the Republic of Hungary to UNESCO** requested that UNESCO should be associated in 2006 with

the 100th anniversary of the beginning of Bartók’s and Kodály’s systematic field research to collect traditional folk music.

70. The Director-General considers that this request meets the criteria adopted by the Executive Board at its 159th session and proposes that UNESCO be associated with the celebration of this anniversary:

In 1906 the famous composer Béla Bartók and the music education expert Zoltan Kodály set out to visit about 50 villages in Central-Eastern Europe in order to record almost 1,000 folk tunes for scientific purposes. They collected, transcribed and inventoried thousands of Hungarian, Romanian, Slovakian, Turkish, Serbo-Croatian, Ukrainian and Bulgarian tunes and their work resulted in a joint publication – a selection from their first collections of 1906. This event was a milestone in the history of folk music research in Europe and in the world. In addition, their musical compositions based on their profound knowledge of traditional music had an important impact on the development of the twentieth-century music worldwide. Furthermore, the Kodály-model of musical education relying on traditional music as a base influenced the methodology of music education universally. The merits of these two personalities are founded on the ideals of intercultural understanding, a particular awareness of the intangible cultural heritage and cultural diversity. In the light of UNESCO’s efforts for the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage, focusing also on the need to inventory this heritage, the Sector recommends that this request be considered favorably. (CLT)

29. 100th anniversary of the birth of Luchino VISCONTI, cinematographer (1906-1976)

71. In a letter of 10/01/2005, addressed to the Director-General, **the Italian National Commission for UNESCO** requested that UNESCO should be associated in 2006 with the **100th anniversary of the birth of Luchino VISCONTI**.

72. The Director-General considers that this request meets the criteria adopted by the Executive Board at its 159th session and proposes that UNESCO be associated with the celebration of this anniversary:

Luchino Visconti is one of the primary forces of Italian cinema. His works had a considerable impact on world cinema. Aristocrat and Marxist, Visconti is also the master of both harsh realism and sublime melodrama. He took part in the Resistance and became a convinced Marxist, which he remained until his death. A leading light of the neo-realist movement in the 1940s, he also acquired a reputation as an innovative theatre and opera director. With the costume spectacular *Senso* in 1954 he applied his theatrical talents to a more melodramatic form, while retaining his commitment to a Marxist interpretation of Italy’s troubled history. He mixed then contemporary subjects – as in “*Rocco and His Brothers*” (1960) – with a meditation on the past and on a world which is lost but left a deep mark on the present. The focus of almost all his films is on families, either the disintegration of large families or the breakdown of couples, with betrayal – whether of marriages or of political causes – a recurring motif. An autobiographical strain emerges, first in “*The Leopard*” (1963), but also in “*Death in Venice*” (1970) and even more powerfully in the sublime *Ludwig* (1973). In all his films, visual splendour is combined with meticulous realism and deep historical and psychological insight. However, Visconti never compromised his art. He was fanatical about detail, but even more so about the integrity of his vision, which he expected the audience to be able to share. (CLT)

30. 300th anniversary of the birth of Carlo GOLDONI, playwright (1707-1793)

73. In a letter of 10/01/2005, addressed to the Director-General, **the Italian National Commission for UNESCO** requested that UNESCO should be associated in 2007 with the **300th anniversary of the birth of Carlo GOLDONI**.

74. The Director-General considers that this request meets the criteria adopted by the Executive Board at its 159th session and proposes that UNESCO be associated with the celebration of this anniversary:

Dramatist, great reformer of Italian comedy, the importance of Goldoni lies in having regularized the drama of his country, and freed it from the conventionality of the *Commedia dell'Arte*, which was the predominant style on the Italian stage at that time. Goldoni broke from that tradition, and wrote contemporary comedies of manners with realistic characters. He rightly maintained that Italian life and manners were susceptible of artistic treatment such as had not before been given them. Although Goldoni admired Molière and often tried to emulate if not imitate him, his plays are gentler and more optimistic in tone. He relates in considerable length in his *Memoirs* the state of Italian comedy when he began writing, and his works are a lasting monument to the changes which he brought about. (CLT)

31. 100th anniversary of the birth of Hideki YUKAWA, physicist (1907-1981)

75. In a letter of 14/01/2005, addressed to the Director-General, **the Japanese National Commission for UNESCO** requested that UNESCO should be associated in 2007 with the **100th anniversary of the birth of Hideki YUKAWA**.

76. The Director-General considers that this request meets the criteria adopted by the Executive Board at its 159th session and proposes that UNESCO be associated with the celebration of this anniversary:

Hideki Yukawa was an eminent scientist who contributed to the development of theoretical physics, particularly the theory of elementary particles. Member of the Japan Academy, the Physical Society and the Science Council of Japan, and Emeritus Professor of Osaka University, Hideki Yukawa was the winner of the Imperial Prize of the Japan Academy in 1940, he received the Decoration of Cultural Merit in 1943, and the Nobel Prize for Physics, in 1949, "for his prediction of the existence of mesons on the basis of theoretical work on nuclear forces". His work was recognized worldwide: honorary doctorate of the University of Paris and honorary memberships of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, the Indian Academy of Sciences, the International Academy of Philosophy and Sciences, and the Pontificia Academia Scientiarum. (SC)

32. 500th anniversary of the death of Aisha AL-BAOUNIEH, poet (1455-1507)

77. In a letter of 18/01/2005, addressed to the Director-General, **the Jordan National Commission for Education, Culture and Science** requested that UNESCO should be associated in 2006 with the **500th anniversary of the death of Aisha Al-Baounieh**.

78. The Director-General considers that this request meets the criteria adopted by the Executive Board at its 159th session and proposes that UNESCO be associated with the celebration of this anniversary:

Aisha Baounieh is a famous female poet and writer. She was from Baoun in the east of Jordan. Literature, graphics poems, and famous texts in all kinds of language, are present in

her works: “It’s now in Egypt”, “Project birthday”. She made efforts to lead other women to read her poems. Her intelligence and hard work helped to demonstrate, despite the traditional social prejudice at that time, that woman deserves a befitting and crucial place in the society. She was very well known in an environment full of ignorance of women and their role in the society. (CLT)

33. 100th anniversary of the birth of Akhmet ZHUBANOV, composer (1906-1968)

79. In a letter of 10/01/2005, addressed to the Director-General, **the Permanent Delegation of the Republic of Kazakhstan to UNESCO** requested that UNESCO should be associated in 2006 with the **100th anniversary of the birth of Akhmet ZHUBANOV**.

80. The Director-General considers that this request meets the criteria adopted by the Executive Board at its 159th session and proposes that UNESCO be associated with the celebration of this anniversary:

Akhmet Zhubanov is a famous figure of musical culture closely connected to the organization and development of professional music of written tradition in Kazakhstan. He is the first Kazakh composer having written an opera, vocal compositions and Chamber music. He was also the first musician to adapt traditional music to western style. He established the Kazakh National orchestra. He is the author of the opera “Abai” (with Latiff Khamidi as co-author), choral and instrumental compositions, romances and music for movies, the creator of cultural masterpieces. He was a Doctor of Art, academician, a friend of Zatayevich (collector of Kazakh music folklore), the author of “Kurmangazy”, “Life and Creative Work of Kazakh National Composers”, “Century Strings” and “Nightingales”. Akhmet Zhubanov made an invaluable contribution to the Kazakh musical heritage – and recorded 28 national *kuis*. These records blazed the trail for the Scientific Research Studio of Kazakh music and choreography. (CLT)

34. 100th anniversary of the birth of Akzhan Zhaksybekuly MASHANI, scientist (1906-1997)

81. In a letter of 10/01/2005, addressed to the Director-General, **the Permanent Delegation of the Republic of Kazakhstan to UNESCO** requested that UNESCO should be associated in 2006 with the **100th anniversary of the birth of Akzhan Zhaksybekuly MASHANI**.

82. The Director-General considers that this request meets the criteria adopted by the Executive Board at its 159th session and proposes that UNESCO be associated with the celebration of this anniversary:

Akzhan Zhaksybekuly Mashani was a scientist working in the field of earth sciences (geology, geomechanics, geometry of earth), history, oriental studies and philology. He is also known as a researcher of Al-Farabi’s legacy, his works representing an important contribution for the entire Central Asia region. (SC)

35. 800th anniversary of the foundation of Cesis city

83. In a letter of 14/01/2005, addressed to the Director-General, **the Latvian National Commission for UNESCO** requested that UNESCO should be associated in 2006 with the **800th anniversary of the foundation of Cesis city**.

84. The Director-General considers that this request meets the criteria adopted by the Executive Board at its 159th session and proposes that UNESCO be associated with the celebration of this anniversary:

The ancient city of Cesis is situated near the Gauja National Park in Latvia. German knights constructed the first stone castle here in 1206. It served as the headquarters for the Livonian Order until the sixteenth century. The city of Cesis grew around the castle, and it enjoyed a long period of prosperity as a member of the medieval trade organization, the Hanseatic League. As a testament to its importance during this period, Cesis was the only other city in Livonia apart from Riga, which had a mint for coining money. It is also believed that Cesis is the birthplace of the Latvian flag, one of the world's oldest. Unfortunately, like so many other cities in Latvia, Cesis was almost completely destroyed in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries by wars and plagues. The city only began to recover in the second half of the nineteenth century when it was finally linked to Riga by road and rail. Today, Cesis is a major destination for foreign tourists and for Latvians who want to discover the city's old town, which has remained virtually untouched. The 800th anniversary of the Cesis city is an opportunity to celebrate the rich cultural heritage of its inhabitants. (CLT)

36. 50th anniversary of the First International Congress of Negro Writers and Artists (Paris, 19-22 September 1956)

85. In a letter of 01/02/2005, addressed to the Director-General, **the National Commission of Mali for UNESCO** requested that UNESCO should be associated in 2006 with the **50th anniversary of the First International Congress of Negro Writers and Artists**.

86. The Director-General considers that this request meets the criteria adopted by the Executive Board at its 159th session and proposes that UNESCO be associated with the celebration of this anniversary:

The 1956 Congress had a critical influence on the intellectual and political conscience of black intellectuals of Africa and the African Diaspora. It contributed, with the work of the Society of African Culture and Présence Africaine, to the emergence of new nations in Africa in the 1960s, and was the precursor of a series of cultural events, such as, to name but one, the first World Festival of Negro Arts held in Dakar in 1966 under the patronage of Léopold Sédar Senghor which was attended by many significant figures (André Malraux, Haile Selassié, Duke Ellington, Langston Hughes, and so on). The activity "Support for the Institute for Black Peoples and the Communauté Africaine de Culture (CAC)", provided for in UNESCO's work plans, is intended specifically to assist these institutions in preparing the commemoration of this event. (CLT)

37. 150th anniversary of the death of Danzanravjaa DULDUITIIN, philosopher (1803-1856)

87. In a letter of 14/01/2005, addressed to the Director-General, **the National Commission of Mongolia for UNESCO** requested that UNESCO should be associated in 2006 with the **150th anniversary of the death of Danzanravjaa DULDUITIIN**.

88. The Director-General considers that this request meets the criteria adopted by the Executive Board at its 159th session and proposes that UNESCO be associated with the celebration of this anniversary:

A Buddhist thinker with many talents, ranging from music to architecture and philosophy to the theatre, Danzanravjaa Dulduitiin has had an important influence on thought and culture,

well beyond the borders Mongolia. His vast body of work is now being rediscovered with the renewal of traditional Mongolian culture. (SHS)

38. 100th anniversary of University Evening Classes in West Africa (1906)

89. In a letter of 12/01/2005, addressed to the Director-General, **the Permanent Delegation of Nigeria to UNESCO** requested that UNESCO should be associated in 2006 with the **100th anniversary of University Evening Classes in West Africa**.

90. The Director-General considers that this request meets the criteria adopted by the Executive Board at its 159th session and proposes that UNESCO be associated with the celebration of this anniversary:

The proposed anniversary is linked with UNESCO's effort towards Education for All and enhanced access to Higher Education in West Africa. This proposal will be an excellent opportunity for the ongoing effort in advocacy for open and distance learning (ODL) to sensitize, inform and strengthen the importance and potential of non-conventional mode of education. At the same time the anniversary serves as model for other subregions of the world at a time when UNESCO is making Education for All its priority. (ED)

39. 1300th anniversary of the birth of Al-Khalil Bin Ahmed AL FARAHIDI, philologist

91. In a letter of 11/01/2005, addressed to the Director-General, **the Permanent Delegation of the Sultanate of Oman to UNESCO** requested that UNESCO should be associated in 2006 with the **1300th anniversary of the birth of Al-Khalil Bin Ahmed AL FARAHIDI**.

92. The Director-General considers that this request meets the criteria adopted by the Executive Board at its 159th session and proposes that UNESCO be associated with the celebration of this anniversary:

The first historical movement to reform the Arabic language and writing system came during the Umayyad era. Abul Aswad ad-Du'ali was the founder of Arabic grammar and is credited with the invention of placing diacritical points to distinguish between certain identical consonants such as the "gaf" and "fa". This system of diacritical marks is known as Tashkil (vocalization). Different colours also were introduced to differentiate between these marks – black for the diacriticals and red or yellow for the vocalics. The Umayyad viceroy al-Hajjaj Ibn Yousuf al-Thaqafi (694-714), taking on the responsibility of solving problems concerning diacriticals, commissioned Nasr and Yehya to refine the Tashkil system. They introduced the use of dots and certain vowel signs as differentiating marks. A second reform movement was undertaken around 786. Khalil Ibn Ahmad al-Farahidi, the famous Arab philologist and lexicographer, was entrusted with devising a new Tashkil system. Al-Farahidi introduced vowel signs inspired by the initial shape or parts of certain letters. The sign "hamza", for example, is part of the letter "ayn" (without its end-tail). The new system gained wide popularity throughout the world, and constitute an essential element of the identity of Arabic language. For these reasons, celebrating Khalil Ibn Ahmad al-Farahidi is celebrating the specific contribution of Arabic language to the humanity's cultural wealth, which is in conformity with UNESCO's objectives of promotion of cultural and linguistic diversity. (CLT)

40. 100th anniversary of the birth of Jerzy Giedroyć, writer (1906-2000)

93. In a letter of 14/01/2005, addressed to the Director-General, **the Polish National Commission for UNESCO** requested that UNESCO should be associated in 2006 with the **100th anniversary of the birth of Jerzy Giedroyć**.

94. The Director-General considers that this request meets the criteria adopted by the Executive Board at its 159th session and proposes that UNESCO be associated with the celebration of this anniversary:

Jerzy Giedroyć was a highly respected Polish emigré editor who was widely credited with keeping Polish culture alive during communist rule in his native land. He was a true advocate of sensible Polish policy towards both minorities and their homelands, an issue that has been one of Poland's most difficult and awkward problems since it gained independence in 1918. He strived for normalizing Poland's relations with Lithuania and Ukraine by the way of writing. The renowned *Kultura*, issued in Paris since 1947, quickly evolved into an influential, thought-provoking political-cultural periodical during the years when Poland was under communist domination. It was one of the few credible sources in Polish that took on the themes of relationships between Poles and Russians or Ukrainians and also analysed the situation in Poland itself. Czeslaw Milosz, Polish Nobel literature winner said for Giedroyć: "His memorable merit is that he understood the importance of national relations among neighbours in Europe". (CLT)

41. 150th anniversary of the birth of Joseph Conrad Korzeniowski, writer (1857-1924)

95. In a letter of 13/01/2005, addressed to the Director-General, **the Polish National Commission for UNESCO supported by the National Commission of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for UNESCO** requested that UNESCO should be associated in 2007 with the **150th anniversary of the birth of Joseph Conrad Korzeniowski**.

96. The Director-General considers that this request meets the criteria adopted by the Executive Board at its 159th session and proposes that UNESCO be associated with the celebration of this anniversary:

Joseph Conrad, Polish-born English novelist, primarily seen in his own time as a writer of boys' sea stories, is now highly regarded as a novelist whose work displays a deep moral consciousness and masterful narrative technique. His works (13 novels, two volumes of memoirs, and 28 short stories) demonstrate his major interest in the human condition and his political concern. Some of his novels can be considered autobiographical, however in all his literary works, fictions and essays, Conrad is most of all a moralist, highlighting the problems of individual responsibility and human solidarity. (CLT)

42. 100th anniversary of the birth of Grigore Moisil, mathematician and philosopher (1906-1973)

97. In a letter of 14/01/2005, addressed to the Director-General, **the Romanian Permanent Delegation to UNESCO** requested that UNESCO should be associated in 2006 with the **100th anniversary of the birth of Grigore Moisil**.

98. The Director-General considers that this request meets the criteria adopted by the Executive Board at its 159th session and proposes that UNESCO be associated with the celebration of this anniversary:

Romanian mathematician, Grigore Moisil was Professor at the University of Bucharest, member of the Romanian Academy, member of the Academy of Sciences in Bologna and of the International Institute of Philosophy. He lectured in several European and North American universities. His early contributions were in mathematics and later he devoted his scientific activity to mathematical logic and computer science. He pioneered the application of mathematical logic to computer science. He published mainly in the fields of mathematical analysis, algebra, mathematical logic, geometry, and mechanics. His books were translated in several languages, making important contributions in the field of algebraic theory for automatic devices. His life dedicated to mathematics and computer sciences, consecrated him as an outstanding scientist and professor. (SC)

43. 100th anniversary of the first flight of a heavier-than-air aircraft performed by Traian Vuia, inventor

99. In a letter of 14/01/2005, addressed to the Director-General, **the Romanian Permanent Delegation to UNESCO** requested that UNESCO should be associated in 2006 with the **100th anniversary of the first flight of a heavier-than-air aircraft performed by Traian Vuia**.

100. The Director-General considers that this request meets the criteria adopted by the Executive Board at its 159th session and proposes that UNESCO be associated with the celebration of this anniversary:

Traian Vuia, a pioneer of world aviation, brought about important advances in the development of aeronautics in Romania and the continent of Europe. The creator of several innovations in his field, he is known in particular for the first flight of a heavier-than-air aircraft, on 18 March 1906 at Montesson, France. (SC)

44. 50th anniversary of the death of Constantin Brancusi (Brâncusi), sculptor (1876-1957)

101. In a letter of 14/01/2005, addressed to the Director-General, **the Romanian Permanent Delegation to UNESCO supported by the Permanent Delegation of France to UNESCO** requested that UNESCO should be associated in 2007 with the **50th anniversary of the death of Constantin Brancusi (Brâncusi)**.

102. The Director-General considers that this request meets the criteria adopted by the Executive Board at its 159th session and proposes that UNESCO be associated with the celebration of this anniversary:

Constantin Brancusi was a master of modern sculpture. His works stand at the very heart of modern art. He opened modern sculpture to new styles and is considered one of the most important sculptors of the twentieth century. Creations such as *Cumintenia pamantului/The Wisdom of the Earth*, a first version of the *Kiss* (1907), *Somnul/The Sleep* (1908), *Muza adormita/The Sleeping Muse* (1909-1910), *Pasarea maiastra* (1910), *Prometeu/Prometheus* (1911), *Domnisoara Pogany/Miss Pogany* (the 1912-1933 series), *Primul pas/The First Step* (1913) point to his preferences for archaic art values, for the Black and Maori tribes' art. Organic forms were simplified as primary forms in allusion to the genesis of life (*Principesa/The Princess X*, 1916; *Primul strigat/The First Cry*, 1917; *Nou nascutul/The Newly Born*, 1920; *Domnisoara Pogany/Miss Pogany*, *Leda*, 1920; *Inceputul lumii/The Dawn of the World*, 1924). The "Birds in the Sky" creations signify soaring above, the chance of transcending terrestrial existence. The law of gravity was broken, as Brancusi "dematerialized" the volumes by polishing them once and again. On other occasions, as with

the Endless Columns of the years 1918-1928, the soaring effect is suggested by the vertical arrangement of geometrical modules. (CLT)

45. 150th anniversary of the State Tretyakov Gallery

103. In a letter of 11/01/2005, addressed to the Director-General, **the Commission of the Russian Federation to UNESCO** requested that UNESCO should be associated in 2006 with the **150th anniversary of the State Tretyakov Gallery**.

104. The Director-General considers that this request meets the criteria adopted by the Executive Board at its 159th session and proposes that UNESCO be associated with the celebration of this anniversary:

The Tretyakov Gallery was founded in 1856 by the Moscovite merchants Pavel and Sergei Tretyakov. They established the most important collection of Russian art, principally paintings, including those of the noted Russian icon painter, Andrei Rublyov. The Tretyakov Gallery recently reopened after a 10-year remodelling project. The collection of Russian icons is indisputably the finest in the world. The Gallery was given to the city of Moscow in 1892. Today the collection contains more than 130,000 items, covering the history of Russia from the eleventh to the twentieth century. The Gallery receives more than 1.5 million visitors per year, and often participates in international exhibition exchange (up to 15 loan exhibitions per year). The commemoration responds to UNESCO's goals of protecting and preserving cultural diversity in all its forms, and in particular of the safeguarding of the physical heritage. The International Conference on "Museum and Society" would be a sounding board to draw awareness to the three important international loan exhibitions being organized with the Tretyakov Gallery at the Musée d'Orsay in Paris, Masterpieces of Russian Art, in Bonn, Germany, and at the Frear Galley, Washington, DC, "Whistler and Russia". (CLT)

46. 200th anniversary of the foundation of "The Moscow Kremlin" State Historical and Cultural Museum-Reserve

105. In a letter of 11/01/2005, addressed to the Director-General, **the Commission of the Russian Federation to UNESCO** requested that UNESCO should be associated in 2006 with the **200th anniversary of the foundation of the "The Moscow Kremlin" State Historical and Cultural Museum-Reserve**.

106. The Director-General considers that this request meets the criteria adopted by the Executive Board at its 159th session and proposes that UNESCO be associated with the celebration of this anniversary:

The State Historical and Cultural Museum-Reserve is part of the World Heritage site of the Kremlin and Red Square in Moscow, inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1990. The proposed jubilee events include the updating of the exhibition in the Armoury and the Patriarch's Palace, the organization of an international conference, the publication of books, as well as the establishment of guided tours within the World Heritage site. (CLT)

47. 250th anniversary of the foundation of the Russian Academy of Fine Arts (1757)

107. In a letter of 27/12/2004, addressed to the Director-General, **the Commission of the Russian Federation to UNESCO** requested that UNESCO should be associated in 2007 with the **250th anniversary of the foundation of the Russian Academy of Fine Arts**.

108. The Director-General considers that this request meets the criteria adopted by the Executive Board at its 159th session and proposes that UNESCO be associated with the celebration of this anniversary:

Educational institutions are the highest level of the domestic system of artistic education formed throughout 200 years under the aegis of the Russian Academy of Arts established in 1757 on the initiative of Count I.I. Shuvalov, one of the important figures of the Russian Enlightenment. One of the main functions of the Academy has always been professional training and upbringing of highly qualified artists. The achievement of good results was promoted by the meticulous organization of the educational process. The Russian Academy of Fine Arts is one of the more conspicuous institutions focused on artistic education. It has always promoted both cultural dialogue at international level and the exchange of ideas between artists of all European nations. (CLT)

48. 100th anniversary of the birth of Léopold Sédar Senghor, politician and writer (1906-2001)

109. In a letter of 06/01/2005, addressed to the Director-General, **the Permanent Delegation of Senegal to UNESCO** requested that UNESCO should be associated in 2006 with the **100th anniversary of the birth of Léopold Sédar Senghor**.

110. The Director-General considers that this request meets the criteria adopted by the Executive Board at its 159th session and proposes that UNESCO be associated with the celebration of this anniversary:

Senegal's proposal to associate UNESCO with the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Léopold Sédar Senghor comes in the wake of International Year to Commemorate the Struggle against Slavery and its Abolition, for which UNESCO was lead agency. Senghor was committed to the enhancement and recognition of the African heritage and, with Aimé Césaire, to the concept of "negritude". His work, of universal stature, a link between Africa and Europe, contributes to bringing peoples closer together, to dialogue among cultures and to mutual understanding among peoples, and is the subject of national events already planned. UNESCO has already been associated with many events celebrating Senghor, the great writer, poet, academician and statesman, for instance at the Organization's Headquarters in 2002, in cooperation with the International Organization of the Francophonie. (CLT)

49. 100th anniversary of the birth of Ladislav Hanus, philosopher (1907-1994)

111. In a letter of 14/01/2005, addressed to the Director-General, **the Slovak Commission for UNESCO** requested that UNESCO should be associated in 2007 with the **100th anniversary of the birth of Ladislav Hanus**.

112. The Director-General considers that this request meets the criteria adopted by the Executive Board at its 159th session and proposes that UNESCO be associated with the celebration of this anniversary:

Ladislav Hanus, an active Catholic philosopher and historian imprisoned for his faith, contributed to the synthesis of Catholicism and humanism in a way that continues to play a part in intellectual and spiritual life and influences contemporary university education. (SHS)

50. 100th anniversary of the birth of Ludovit Rajter, composer (1906-2000)

113. In a letter of 14/01/2005, addressed to the Director-General, **the Slovak Commission for UNESCO** requested that UNESCO should be associated in 2006 with the **100th anniversary of the birth of Ludovit Rajter**.

114. The Director-General considers that this request meets the criteria adopted by the Executive Board at its 159th session and proposes that UNESCO be associated with the celebration of this anniversary:

Ludovit Rajter was a conductor, a composer and a teacher. He was one of the greatest and most honoured personalities of musical life in Czechoslovakia with a great regional impact. He started his studies of music in Bratislava then went on to the Music Academy of Vienna to study conducting and composition. In 1933, he moved to Budapest to study under the guidance of Ernő Dohnányi. Between 1933 and 1945, he was conductor of the Budapest Radio Orchestra, and a teacher at the Ferenc Liszt College of Music. In 1949, he moved to Bratislava to take up a conductor's post at the Slovak Philharmonic, and teach conducting at the Bratislava College of Music. In 1992, members of the Szombathely Symphony Orchestra decided to honour Ludovit Rajter with the title "honorary conductor for life". During a career spanning over 60 years, Rajter won a considerable international reputation, well known both in the concert hall and for his recordings, which include the four symphonies of Franz Schmidt. (CLT)

51. 100th anniversary of the creation of the "Committee for Extension of Studies and Scientific Research" (1907)

115. In a letter of 12/01/2005, addressed to the Director-General, **the Spanish Commission for UNESCO** requested that UNESCO should be associated in 2007 with the **100th anniversary of the creation of the "Committee for Extension of Studies and Scientific Research"**.

116. The Director-General considers that this request meets the criteria adopted by the Executive Board at its 159th session and proposes that UNESCO be associated with the celebration of this anniversary:

The Committee for Extension of Studies and Scientific Research (JAE) provided hundreds of scholarships to prominent professors, researchers and students and gave them the chance to study in prestigious schools, universities, scientific and cultural centres, as well as to be in the position to create and promote the necessary links between several European and Latin American countries in the fields of education, science and culture. (ED)

52. 100th anniversary of the birth of the Venerable BUDDHADASA BHIKKHU (1906-1993)

117. In a letter of 14/01/2005, addressed to the Director-General, **the Thailand National Commission for UNESCO** requested that UNESCO should be associated in 2006 with the **100th anniversary of the birth of the Venerable BUDDHADASA BHIKKHU**.

118. The Director-General considers that this request meets the criteria adopted by the Executive Board at its 159th session and proposes that UNESCO be associated with the celebration of this anniversary:

A Buddhist monk, Buddhadasa Bhikkhu left his monastery to rediscover the integration of Buddhism in the world and the spirit of its origins. His stress on the interdependence of all

things made of him a precursor of ecological thought and a champion of peace among nations. His writings had a very considerable influence on the renewal of Buddhist thinking. (SHS)

53. 600th anniversary of the death of ‘Abd al-Rahman Ibn Khaldun, historian (1332-1406)

119. In a letter of 18/01/2005, addressed to the Director-General, **the Tunisian National Commission for Education, Science and Culture** requested that UNESCO should be associated in 2006 with the **600th anniversary of the death of ‘Abd al-Rahman Ibn Khaldun**. In a letter of 10/02/2005, addressed to the Director-General, **the Permanent Delegation of Morocco to UNESCO** also requested that UNESCO should be associated with the anniversary of the death of Ibn Khaldun, and proposed that all the countries concerned should celebrate the anniversary at the regional level.

120. The Director-General considers that this request meets the criteria adopted by the Executive Board at its 159th session and proposes that UNESCO be associated with the celebration of this anniversary:

Ibn Khaldun, a great Arab thinker and historian, reflecting on the forms of political power in the North Africa of his time, and using large-scale comparisons, produced an analysis of relations between nomads and sedentary populations and between social and political forms of collective life which continues to inform the most modern political theory. (SHS)

54. 800th anniversary of the birth of MEVLANA CELALEDDIN-I RUMI, philosopher (1207-1273)

121. In a letter of 14/01/2005, addressed to the Director-General, **the Turkish Permanent Delegation to UNESCO, supported by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan** requested that UNESCO should be associated in 2007 with the **800th anniversary of the birth of MEVLANA CELALEDDIN-I RUMI**.

122. The Director-General considers that this request meets the criteria adopted by the Executive Board at its 159th session and proposes that UNESCO be associated with the celebration of this anniversary:

Eminent philosopher and mystical poet of Islam, Rumi advocated tolerance, reason and access to knowledge through love. His mystical relationship to Islam produced masterpieces that, well beyond the borders of Turkey, have marked Islamic culture and devotion. His work and thought continue to have universal relevance today. (SHS)

55. 100th anniversary of the birth of Ivan BAHRIANY, writer (1906-1963)

123. In a letter of 15/01/2005, addressed to the Director-General, **the Permanent Delegation of Ukraine to UNESCO** requested that UNESCO should be associated in 2006 with the **100th anniversary of the birth of Ivan BAHRIANY**.

124. The Director-General considers that this request meets the criteria adopted by the Executive Board at its 159th session and proposes that UNESCO be associated with the celebration of this anniversary:

A journalist and political leader as well as poet and writer, Ivan Bahriany was nominated for the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1963. He is best known for his outstanding and popular work “Tyhrolovy”, which was first published in Lviv, Ukraine, in 1944. It was translated into many foreign languages such as English, French, Danish and German. He was imprisoned for his

work during the communist regime, and sent to a concentration camp from which he escaped and eventually returned home, only to be rearrested. His novels draw on his experiences as an exile and a political prisoner. (CLT)

56. 150th anniversary of the birth of Ivan FRANKO, writer (1856-1916)

125. In a letter of 15/01/2005, addressed to the Director-General, **the Permanent Delegation of Ukraine to UNESCO** requested that UNESCO should be associated in 2006 with the **150th anniversary of the birth of Ivan FRANKO**.

126. The Director-General considers that this request meets the criteria adopted by the Executive Board at its 159th session and proposes that UNESCO be associated with the celebration of this anniversary:

A Ukrainian poet and writer, literary and social criticist and a political activist, Ivan Franko was one of the most significant Ukrainian writers at the turn of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. He was a revolutionary democrat, and a founder of the socialist movement in Ukraine. His creative legacy remains a battleground for ideological wars and along with Taras Shevchenko, he had a huge impact on modern literary and political thought within Ukraine. In addition to his own literary work, he also translated the works of William Shakespeare, Lord Byron, Pedro Calderón de la Barca, Dante, Victor Hugo, Goethe and Schiller into the Ukrainian language. He is best known for “Stolen Happiness” (1893), considered a dramatic masterpiece. In total, Franko wrote more than 1,000 works. (CLT)

57. 50th anniversary of the establishment of St. Joseph’s Kaengesa Seminary (1956)

127. In a letter of 14/01/2005, addressed to the Director-General, **the UNESCO National Commission of the United Republic of Tanzania** requested that UNESCO should be associated in 2006 with the **50th anniversary of the establishment of St. Joseph’s Kaengesa Seminary**.

128. The Director-General considers that this request meets the criteria adopted by the Executive Board at its 159th session and proposes that UNESCO be associated with the celebration of this anniversary:

The Kaengesa Seminary has proved to be a prominent learning institution actively involved in the promotion of education, peace and democracy not only in the United Republic of Tanzania but also in neighbouring countries of the East Africa and the Great Lakes area. (ED)

58. 2000th anniversary of the foundation of the city of Margilon

129. In a letter of 11/01/2005, addressed to the Director-General, **the National Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan for UNESCO** requested that UNESCO should be associated in 2007 with the **2000th anniversary of the foundation of the city of Margilon**.

130. The Director-General considers that this request meets the criteria adopted by the Executive Board at its 159th session and proposes that UNESCO be associated with the celebration of this anniversary:

Situated along the Great Silk Road, Margilon (originally Marginan) was founded in the 1st century B.C. and had its peak of development during medieval times. The city has long been known in Central Asia for its silks that were exported to the Middle East, Asia and Europe. Also, it was famous for its mosques, traditional bazaars, various craft centres and the development of scientific studies in the field of philosophy and law of Islam after the

Islamization of the region. Margilon has preserved the unique intangible heritage, expressed in such oral cultural forms as Maqoms (musical mode in Asian classical music), Ferghana Askiyasi (Ferghana Humour) and Katta Ashula (traditional songs with plates). Both cultural forms have been included in the country's Tentative List for the UNESCO programme on "Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity". Through the planned activities, the cultural heritage of Margilon will be better known and the celebration activities will contribute to a further restoration/revitalization of the Great Silk Road and enable the promotion of intercultural and interreligious dialogue in Central Asia. (CLT)

59. 2750th anniversary of the foundation of the city of Samarkand

131. In a letter of 11/01/2005, addressed to the Director-General, **the National Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan for UNESCO** requested that UNESCO should be associated in 2006 with the **2750th anniversary of the foundation of the city of Samarkand**.

132. The Director-General considers that this request meets the criteria adopted by the Executive Board at its 159th session and proposes that UNESCO be associated with the celebration of this anniversary:

Samarkand, inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2001, is a legendary city at the crossroads of great cultures and civilizations. The city, once the capital of the great Tamerlan (Timur), is well known not only for its architecture and townscape, masterpieces of Islamic cultural creativity, but also as one of the most important centres of cultural interactions along the Great Silk Road. Celebrating the 2750th anniversary of the city of Samarkand would offer a precious occasion to recall its historical role in cultural interactions in the Eurasian space as well as the importance of cultural diversity in today's world. (CLT)

III. DRAFT DECISION

133. At the close of its discussion, the Executive Board may wish to adopt a decision along the following lines:

The Executive Board,

1. Having examined document 171 EX/36,
2. Noting that the proposals sent by Member States to the Director-General comply with the criteria approved by 159 EX/Decision 7.5,
3. Encourages the Member States of all regions to make proposals with a view to ensuring an improved geographical distribution and gender balance, by selecting also eminent women, as far as possible, according to the criteria approved by the governing bodies;
4. Recommends to the General Conference:
 - (a) that UNESCO should be associated in 2006-2007 with the following celebrations:
 1. 100th anniversary of the birth of Jean Carzou (Garnik Zoulumian) (Armenia);
 2. 100th anniversary of the birth of Norair Sisakyan (Armenia);
 3. 100th anniversary of the birth of Sigmund Freud (Austria);
 4. 250th anniversary of the birth of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (Austria);

5. 100th anniversary of the birth of Letif Kerimov (Azerbaijan);
6. 200th anniversary of the birth of Napoleon Orda (Belarus);
7. 500th anniversary of the birth of Lambert Lombard (Belgium);
8. 100th anniversary of the death of King Gbehanzin of Abomey (Benin);
9. 100th anniversary of the death of Marin Drinov (Bulgaria);
10. 100th anniversary of the birth of Emilian Stanev (Bulgaria);
11. 150th anniversary of the birth of Nikola Tesla (Croatia);
12. 150th anniversary of the birth of Dragutin Gorjanovic Kramberger (Croatia);
13. 100th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Prelog (Croatia);
14. 100th anniversary of the birth of Alejandro Garcia Caturla (Cuba);
15. 100th anniversary of the birth of Jaroslav Ježek (Czech Republic);
16. 150th anniversary of the establishment of the Secondary School of Glassmaking in Kamenický Šenov (Czech Republic);
17. 300th anniversary of the death of Jiří Josef Kamel (Czech Republic);
18. 100th anniversary of the establishment of the city of Mbandaka and the Zoo and Botanical Garden of Eala (Democratic Republic of the Congo);
19. 100th anniversary of the birth of Jorge Icaza (Ecuador);
20. 100th anniversary of the death of Paul Cézanne (France);
21. 300th anniversary of the birth of Georges-Louis Leclerc, known as (comte de) Buffon (France);
22. 50th anniversary of the death of Irène Joliot-Curie (France);
23. 1500th anniversary of the construction of the Jvari Church in Mtskheta (Georgia);
24. 900th anniversary of the construction of the Gelati Monastery architectural complex and cultural centre (Georgia);
25. 100th anniversary of the birth of Dietrich Bonhoeffer (Germany);
26. 150th anniversary of the death of Heinrich Heine (Germany);
27. 50th anniversary of the death of Bertolt Brecht (Germany);
28. 100th anniversary of Bartók's and Kodály's systematic field research to collect traditional folk music (Hungary);
29. 100th anniversary of the birth of Luchino Visconti (Italy);
30. 300th anniversary of the birth of Carlo Goldoni (Italy);
31. 100th anniversary of the birth of Hideki Yukawa (Japan);
32. 500th anniversary of the death of Aisha Al-Baounieh (Jordan);
33. 100th anniversary of the birth of Akhmet Zhubanov (Kazakhstan);
34. 100th anniversary of the birth of Akzhan Zhaksybekuly Mashani (Kazakhstan);
35. 800th anniversary of the foundation of Cesis city (Latvia);
36. 50th anniversary of the First International Congress of Negro Writers and Artists (Mali);
37. 150th anniversary of the death of Danzanravjaa Dulduitiin (Mongolia);
38. 100th anniversary of University Evening Classes in West Africa (Nigeria);
39. 1300th anniversary of the birth of Al-Khalil Bin Ahmed Al Farahidi (Oman);
40. 100th anniversary of the birth of Jerzy Giedroyc (Poland);
41. 150th anniversary of the birth of Joseph Conrad Korzeniowski (Poland);
42. 100th anniversary of the birth of Grigore Moisil (Romania);
43. 100th anniversary of the first flight of a heavier-than-air aircraft performed by Traian Vuia (Romania);
44. 50th anniversary of the death of Constantin Brancusi (Brâncusi) (Romania);

45. 150th anniversary of the State Tretyakov Gallery (Russian Federation);
 46. 200th anniversary of the foundation of “The Moscow Kremlin” State Historical and Cultural Museum-Reserve (Russian Federation);
 47. 250th anniversary of the foundation of the Russian Academy of Fine Arts (Russian Federation);
 48. 100th anniversary of the birth of Léopold Sédar Senghor (Senegal);
 49. 100th anniversary of the birth of Ladislav Hanus (Slovakia);
 50. 100th anniversary of the birth of Ludovit Rajter (Slovakia);
 51. 100th anniversary of the creation of the “Committee for Extension of Studies and Scientific Research” (Spain);
 52. 100th anniversary of the birth of the Venerable Buddhadasa Bhikkhu (Thailand);
 53. 600th anniversary of the death of Abderrahmen Ibn Khaldun (Tunisia);
 54. 800th anniversary of the birth of Mevlana Celaleddin-i Rum-i (Turkey);
 55. 100th anniversary of the birth of Ivan Bahriany (Ukraine);
 56. 150th anniversary of the birth of Ivan Franko (Ukraine);
 57. 50th anniversary of the establishment of St. Joseph’s Kaengesa Seminary (United Republic of Tanzania);
 58. 2000th anniversary of the foundation of the city of Margilon (Uzbekistan);
 59. 2750th anniversary of the foundation of the city of Samarkand (Uzbekistan);
- (b) that any contribution by the Organization to these celebrations will be financed under the Participation Programme, in accordance with the rules governing that programme;
- (c) that the list of anniversaries with whose celebration UNESCO will be associated in 2006-2007 be hereby closed.

ANNEX

**COMPOSITION OF THE INTERSECTORAL COMMITTEE
FORMED IN THE SECRETARIAT TO CONSIDER THE LIST OF PROPOSALS
BY THE MEMBER STATES CONCERNING THE CELEBRATION OF
ANNIVERSARIES IN LINE WITH THE CRITERIA AND PROCEDURES ADOPTED**

The intersectoral committee shall be composed as follows pursuant to 159 EX/Decision 7.5 (159 EX/32):

- (a) One focal point from each programme sector

Education Sector (ED)
Natural Sciences Sector (SC)
Social and Human Sciences Sector (SHS)
Culture Sector (CLT)
Communication and Information Sector (CI)

- (b) The relevant services of the Sector for External Relations and Cooperation (ERC)

Europe and North America Section (RMS/EUR)
Latin America and the Caribbean Section (RMS/LAC)
Asia and the Pacific Section (RMS/PAA)
Arab States Section (RMS/ARB)
Participation Programme Section (RMS/PP)
Division of Relations with National Commissions and New Partnerships (NCP)

- (c) A representative of central services

Africa Department (AFR)
Bureau of Strategic Planning (BSP)
Bureau of Field Coordination (BFC)
Bureau of Public Information (BPI)
Secretariat of the Executive Board (SCX)
Secretariat of the General Conference (SCG)

Hundred and seventy-first session

171 EX/36 Corr.
PARIS, 13 April 2005
Original: French

Item 46 of the provisional agenda

**PROPOSALS BY MEMBER STATES FOR THE CELEBRATION
OF ANNIVERSARIES IN 2006-2007
WITH WHICH UNESCO COULD BE ASSOCIATED**

CORRIGENDUM

English only:

Page 2, anniversary (1), paragraph 15 should read “**07/01/2005**” (7 January 2005) instead of “01/07/2005”.

All languages:

The following sentence should be added to page 23, anniversary 53, paragraph 119:

In a letter of 21/3/05, addressed to the Director-General, the Permanent Delegation of Egypt to UNESCO also requested that UNESCO should be associated with this anniversary.

Page 23, anniversary 54, paragraphs 121 and 122, please read “**RUMI**” instead of “RUM-I”.

The following sentence should be added to page 23, anniversary 54, paragraph 121:

In a letter of 21/3/05, addressed to the Director-General, the Permanent Delegation of Egypt to UNESCO also requested that UNESCO should be associated with this anniversary.

Draft decision: page 27, paragraph 133 (4(a)) (53) should read:

53. 600th anniversary of the death of Abderrahmen IBN KHALDUN (Tunisia, **Morocco, Egypt**)

Draft decision: page 27, paragraph 133 (4(a)) (54) should read:

54. 800th anniversary of the birth of MEVLANA CELALEDDIN-I **RUMI** (Turkey, **Egypt**)