

Let's visit Unesco House

PLEASE RETURN TO
LEONARD S. KENWORTH





UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

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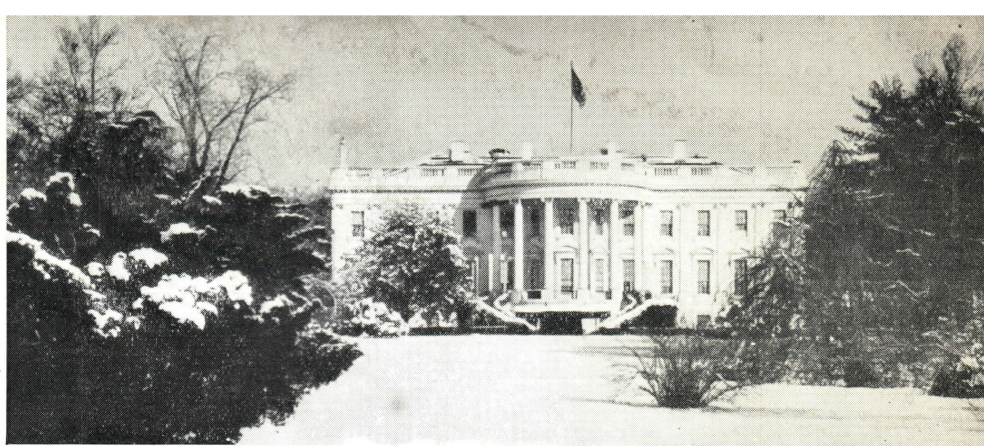
✓ WRITTEN BY LEONARD S. KENWORTHY OF THE UNESCO SECRETARIAT.

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SOME FAMOUS HOUSES

THERE ARE FAMOUS HOUSES in every city and town in the world. Some of them are famous because of their age, some of them because of their beauty. Others are famous because some important event took place in them or because some well-known person has been associated with them.

Whether you live in China or India, Brazil or Mexico, the United States or England, Czechoslovakia or Russia — or in some other country — there are many famous houses to read about and even to visit.

It would be interesting to draw up a list for your own country and also for several other countries which you have studied.

Such a list would certainly include the building in Chü Fu, China, where Confucius was born; Tagore's house in his settlement at Santineketan, or Gandhi's hut at Wardha; the Palacio do Itamaraty in Rio de Janeiro, and the Chapultepec Castle on the outskirts of Mexico City. It would probably include 10 Downing Street in London, the house of the British Prime Minister, or the Ann Hathaway Cottage at Stratford-on-Avon, associated with Shakespeare. It might list the log cabin in which Abraham Lincoln was born, or the White House where the President of the United States lives. It would no doubt include the Hradcany Palace in Prague and the Kremlin in Moscow. These are just a few of the names which would appear on such a list.

People all over the world are interested in these buildings. Sometimes they travel long distances to visit them. But these places are mostly connected with the history of one country. They are primarily national houses or national shrines.



The Hradcany Palace, Prague



Tagore's House in Santineketan, India

There are famous houses in every country in the world.



We're off to see Paris on foot...



*...and we're off by train
and by boat...*



WE'RE OFF TO PARIS...

THERE ARE VERY FEW INTERNATIONAL HOUSES in the world as yet, although there may be many of them in the future. Unesco House, in Paris, France, is one of the very few that do exist, and because of what goes on there people all over the world are interested in it.

You and your classmates have probably already visited the famous houses in your city or your part of the country. Possibly you have visited the capital of your country and seen its famous buildings. It might be fun now to visit the international house in Paris, known as Unesco House, and see for yourselves what really goes on there.

Paris may not be far away for some of you. A few hundred boys and girls could walk to Unesco

THIS IS IMPORTANT TO YOU . . .

"That's certainly one thing it means", the Guide remarks. "Perhaps it suggests something else to someone else."

"It says to me that most people don't want to start wars but that they are ignorant or prejudiced and don't know it", says a girl from Denmark.

"That's good, too," comments the Guide. "There are a lot of ideas crammed into that paragraph. Let's try it again."

"I think we forgot the whole last part," says a boy from the United States. "There it says you can do something to improve the world by educating everybody to be more just and free and peaceful."

"Yes, that idea is there, too," the Guide agrees. "And it says *all* nations ought to educate people that way." He reads carefully and slowly another time :

'That a peace based exclusively upon the political and economic arrangements of governments would not be a peace which could secure the unanimous, lasting and sincere support of the peoples of the world, and that the peace must therefore be founded, if it is not to fail, upon the intellectual and moral solidarity of mankind.'

"Now, who will interpret that for us?" the Guide questions.

"Here goes," calls out an Australian. "It says peace treaties and trade treaties between nations are all right, but that's not all we need. We have to have all the peoples of the world wanting and working for peace in every way possible."

"That's a very free translation, but it catches the spirit of the writers, I think," says the Guide. "The next paragraph tells what Unesco should do to bring about peace and a better world. It says :

'For these reasons, the State parties to this Constitution, believing in full and equal opportunities for education for all, in the unrestricted pursuit of objective truth, and in the free exchange of ideas and knowledge, are agreed and determined to develop and to increase the means of communication between their peoples and to employ these means for the purposes of mutual understanding and a truer and more perfect knowledge of each other's lives.'

A Venezuelan girl offers to help by saying, "I think I can say that in a simple way. It means : Education for everybody. A chance to try and discover new ideas and new facts and to develop new inventions. Exchange of the ideas and information which people already have."

Kissel *Yeh* *Traver* *Leon Blum* *U. Th. von*
Robert M. Cook *胡適* *Lin Shih* *Lin Shih* *Ellen Wicks*
Antony *Chen* *Mr. Nicholson* *W. J. Essman*
A. Helms *Guicel* *Q. C. MacEach*
John D. Beasley *Bernard Baruch* *Dr. Zuh Lone*
Maximilian *John O'Connell* *Admiral*

Some of the signatures on the original Constitution of Unesco

"What a smart group of boys and girls you are. This is almost a model international class! Someday some of you ought to be running Unesco yourselves. Now then, one last paragraph. We've left the best to the last." He reads:

'In consequence whereof they do hereby create the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for the purpose of advancing, through the educational and scientific and cultural relations of the peoples of the world, the objectives of international peace and of the common welfare of mankind.'

An Egyptian boy sums it up quickly:

"A Better World for Everybody."

"This has been hard work. Let's stop for a bite to eat before we see any more of Unesco House."

Everybody agrees and hurries down the steps to the Restaurant for the people who work at Unesco.

Unesco's aim is to build a peaceful and better world for everyone, through education, science and culture.

Preamble to the UNESCO CONSTITUTION

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

The Governments of the States Parties to This Constitution, on Behalf of Their Peoples, Declare

that since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defenses of peace must be constructed;

That ignorance of each other's ways and lives has been a common cause, thruout the history of mankind, of that suspicion and mistrust between the peoples of the world thru which their differences have all too often broken into war;

That the great and terrible war which has now ended was a war made possible by the denial of the democratic principles of the dignity, equality and mutual respect of men, and by the propagation, in their place, thru ignorance and prejudice, of the doctrine of the inequality of men and races;

That the wide diffusion of culture, and the education of humanity for justice and liberty and peace are indispensable to the dignity of man and constitute a sacred duty which all the nations must fulfil in a spirit of mutual assistance and concern;

That a peace based exclusively upon the political and economic arrangements of governments would not be a peace which could secure the unanimous, lasting and sincere support of the peoples of the world, and that the peace must therefore be founded, if it is not to fail, upon the intellectual and moral solidarity of mankind.

For These Reasons,

the States Parties to This Constitution, believing in full and equal opportunities for education for all, in the unrestricted pursuit of objective truth, and in the free exchange of ideas and knowledge, are agreed and determined to develop and to increase the means of communication between their peoples and to employ these means for the purposes of mutual understanding and a truer and more perfect knowledge of each other's lives;

In Consequence Whereof

they do hereby create the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for the purpose of advancing, thru the educational and scientific and cultural relations of the peoples of the world, the objectives of international peace and of the common welfare of mankind for which the United Nations Organization was established and which its Charter proclaims.

Distributed by the Educational Policies Commission of the National Education Association and the American Association of School Administrators, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W. Washington 6, D.C.



The First General Conference of Unesco in Paris in 1946

WHO RUNS UNESCO?

AFTER LUNCH THE GROUP PASSES down a long corridor on the main floor to a very large room with sparkling chandeliers and immense wall mirrors. One of the girls near the Guide sighs and says, "That looks just like the ballroom of an old castle. I can just see the court doing a quadrille or a gavotte, in lovely gowns, and suits with ruffles and frills."

"And you're not far wrong, for it was once the ballroom of the hotel. Nowadays Unesco uses it for its conferences. It was here that Unesco was started as an international organization in November, 1946, at its First General Conference."

"Who was it that had that good idea?" someone breaks in.

"Well, it's hard to say, for many people over a long period have thought of promoting world peace through education, science and culture. But the immediate forerunner of Unesco was the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education, which met during the war in London to find ways to help the schools of their countries. After the war they wanted to continue to co-operate, so Unesco was born."

A boy in the rear of the group looks puzzled and asks: "Is it only the Ministers of Education and other important people who run this organization?"

"That's a good point and I'm glad you asked, for Unesco really belongs to all the people of the 42 countries which belong to it. All these people can't crowd into one room and help decide what Unesco will do, so once a year each country sends its representatives to Unesco's Parliament or Congress, which is called the **General Conference**, where they plan Unesco's work for the year ahead."

"Do they always hold these Conferences here?" asks a Chinese boy.

"No, they hold them in different countries. The first one was here in Unesco House in 1946. The next one was in Mexico City in 1947, and the one in 1948 will be in Beirut, Lebanon."

"But suppose I wanted Unesco to do something about an idea of mine? How would I go about it?" queries a Mexican girl.

"The best way", replies the Guide, "would be to send your idea to the National Commission or Co-operating Body of your country. It is like a little Unesco made up of educators, scientists and cultural leaders in each nation. So, the process is usually from the people, through the National Commissions, to the Unesco General Conference. In that way everyone can have a part in planning Unesco's programme."

Unesco belongs to the people of the world and is directed by
their representatives.




THE
PEOPLE

Unesco belongs to all the people of the 42 countries which are its members

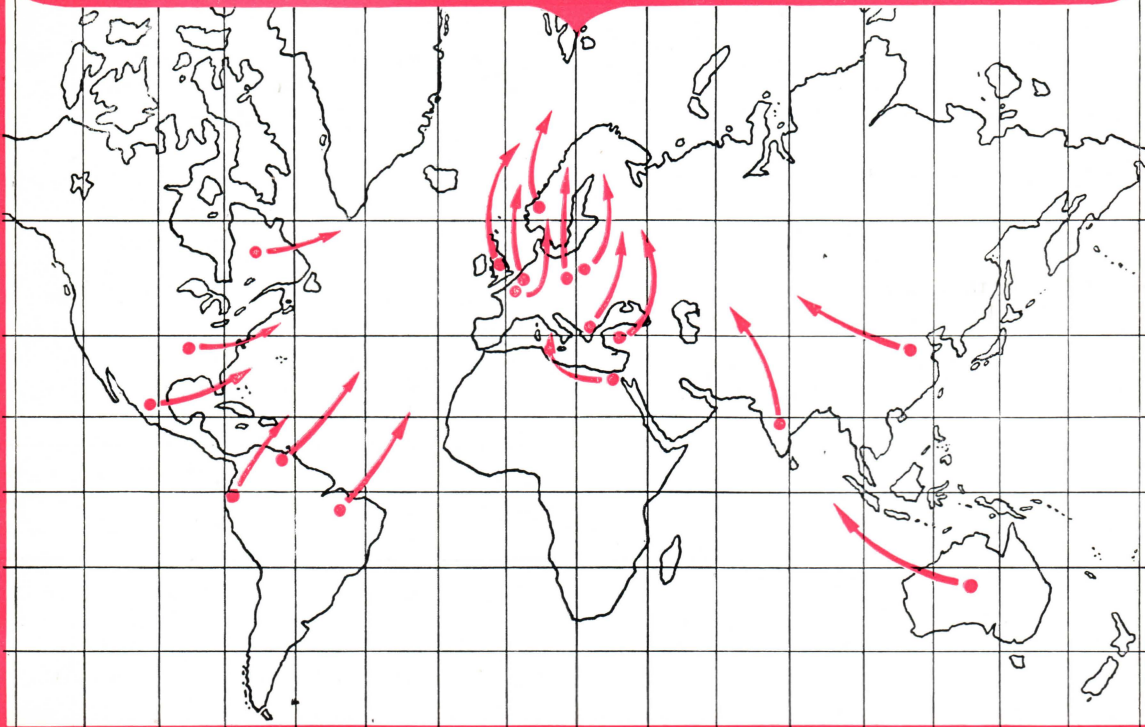


NATIONAL
COMMISSION

*The people's needs are discussed at the National Commissions (above)
and then at the General Conference (below)*



GENERAL
CONFERENCE



The members of Unesco's Executive Board come from the following countries :

AUSTRALIA
BELGIUM
BRAZIL

CANADA
CHINA
CZECHOSLOVAKIA

ECUADOR
EGYPT
FRANCE

UNITED KINGDOM
GREECE
INDIA

MEXICO
NORWAY
POLAND

TURKEY
USA
VENEZUELA

Can you pick out these countries on the map ?

WE LISTEN TO UNESCO AT WORK



AS OUR GROUP HAS BEEN TALKING, we have edged our way down the hall and a guard signals to us to be a little more quiet, since the Executive Board is in session.

"And what is the Executive Board?" a South African boy enquires.

"It is something like a Board of Directors. The General Conference cannot meet throughout the year, so they choose 18 members to act for them on questions which need to be decided quickly or on points which were not completely decided at the yearly conference. These Board Members are chosen because they are world-minded people interested in all the countries of the globe.

"They happen to be meeting to-day. Let's slip in and listen to them for a little while."

The children and their Guide file quietly into the room, and find places among the chairs arranged for visitors. Behind them is a long table labelled "Press" for the newspaper reporters. In front, the Members of the Executive Board are sitting at a large table. The Chairman is speaking in English. As soon as he finishes, one of the interpreters repeats in French what has just been said.

The Board is discussing whether any parts of

Unesco's programme should apply to Germany and Japan and one after another the Members give their opinion, speaking either in French or English. These are the two "working" languages of Unesco and the Members of the Board must be able to use one of them no matter what their own language may be. Now the Chairman is speaking again :

"When we began the discussion of this difficult question, there seemed to be a wide difference of viewpoint between the Members who come from countries that were occupied by the enemy during the war and those who were spared that terrible experience. However, we have now reached unanimous agreement, I believe, on the first steps that we should take to bring Germany and Japan into contact with Unesco. I suggest we request the Director-General to send this plan at once to the Allied Authorities in control of Germany and Japan and to get everything ready so that the plan can be put into action by the Secretariat as soon as he receives a favourable reply. Is that agreed?" Everybody nods. "It is so decided," says the Chairman.

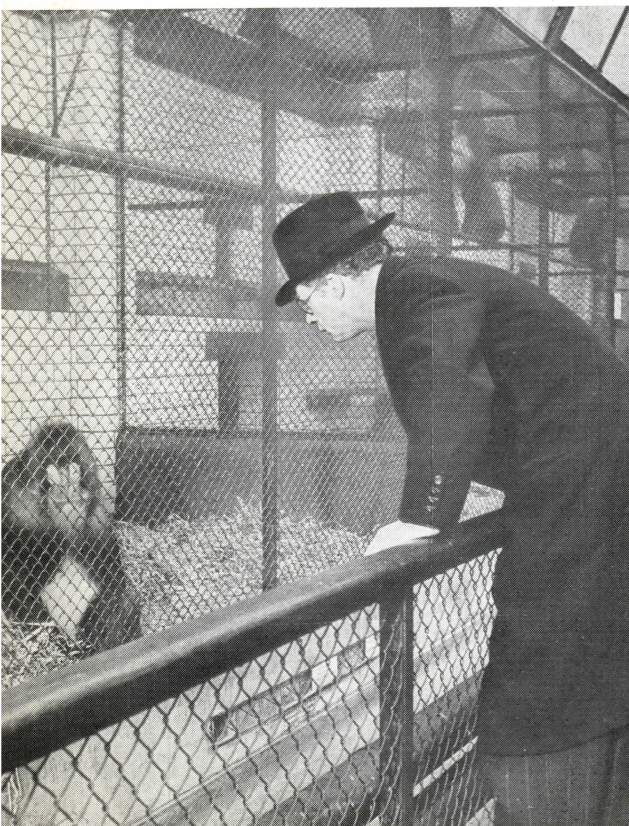
As they pass on to the next problem, the Guide beckons to us and we leave, impressed by the feeling of friendliness and co-operation between these eighteen men of different race and nationality.

**Unesco's Executive Board of 18 is chosen by the Conference to represent
it throughout the year. It acts as Unesco's Board of Directors.**



(above) Dr. Huxley at home

(below) When he was head of the London Zoo



WE MEET Dr. JULIAN HUXLEY AND HIS CHIEF HELPERS

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL HAD NOTICED OUR GROUP at the Executive Board Meeting and had been pleased to see boys and girls from so many countries. Even though he was very busy, he answered our request to meet him by saying he could meet us for a few minutes in his office.

Before we meet Dr. Huxley, the Guide tells us that as Director-General he is the head of the Secretariat, or the staff, which carries out the programme decided upon by the General Conference and the Executive Board.

The Guide continues: "And Dr. Huxley is a fascinating person because he knows so much about so many things. He is a biologist and zoologist and the grandson of the famous Th. Huxley who worked with Darwin. He is the author of many books including "The Science of Life" which he wrote with H. G. Wells. When he was a student at Eton, he won prizes in poetry, literature and biology and at Oxford he won a "Blue" (a special prize) in athletics. During the war he was on the British Broadcasting Corporation's 'Brains Trust'. He has travelled all over the world and is what you might call a 'world citizen'."

Dr. Huxley meets us with a smile and shakes hands with each of us. Then he leans against the fireplace and says: "I am delighted to see all of you and to know you are interested in Unesco. Most of the time our visitors are adults and a lot of our work is with grown ups, so we are glad when we have some younger visitors."



Walter H. C. LAVES
Deputy Director-General



Jean THOMAS
Assistant Director-General



C. E. BEEBY
Assistant Director-General

"It reminds us that what we're trying to do here is to help to build the kind of world in which you will be glad to live. It ought to be a world built on co-operation between school children, teachers, scientists, musicians, journalists and all other kinds of people—a world beyond war, beyond poverty, beyond ignorance and beyond disease.

"That is what we are all trying to do at Unesco House. Now, if there are two or three questions about Unesco, perhaps I can answer them for you."

A boy from Turkey asks :

"How many people are there to help you do all Unesco's work?"

"Oh, I'd say there are several million helpers," Dr. Huxley remarks, "if you count all the people who want to help us build a better world. But on the Secretariat there are only 650 of us including typists, clerks, roneo machine operators and all the rest, and they come from 34 countries."

The Turkish boy isn't quite satisfied, so he presses Dr. Huxley with another question. "But who are the chief ones?"

"That's very hard to say. But I do have a Deputy Director, Dr. Walter Laves, from the United States; and two Assistant Directors; M. Jean Thomas of France and Dr. Clarence Beeby of New Zealand, who give me a great deal of help. M. Thomas is in charge of the sections on Cul-

tural Affairs and Dr. Beeby of all the Educational work. Then there are heads of Sections on Natural Science, Reconstruction, Social Science, Philosophy and Humanities, the Arts and Letters, Libraries, Museums, Exchange of Persons, External Relations, Public Information, Budget and Administration, Exchange of Information and Personnel. That's a long answer. Now, is there another question?" Dr. Huxley adds.

"Yes, I'd like to know how many billion dollars Unesco spends a year to do all those things," says a girl from New Zealand. "And who pays for Unesco's programme?"

Dr. Huxley replies "Unfortunately, we don't have several billion dollars to spend, even though we ought to have that much to do the job we should do. For 1948 we have only seven and a half million dollars. That is the cost of one light cruiser or twelve bombers, or about one eightieth of one day's cost of World War II. It doesn't seem much does it? In answer to your other question, every nation pays a certain percentage, according to its population and wealth. For example, the United States pays 42 per cent and tiny Haiti pays 5/100 of 1 per cent."

Meanwhile Dr. Huxley's secretary has entered the room and so we guess we should move along. We leave quickly, after thanking the Director-General, and he calls out to us : "Bon courage-good luck !"



The bombed University of Liège in Belgium

BUILDING UP AGAIN

"I SAW A LOT OF BOXES and crates addressed to Poland, Greece and China, and lots of other countries, being loaded into a truck outside Unesco House," a girl from Ecuador remarks. "Can you tell us what the workmen were doing with them?"

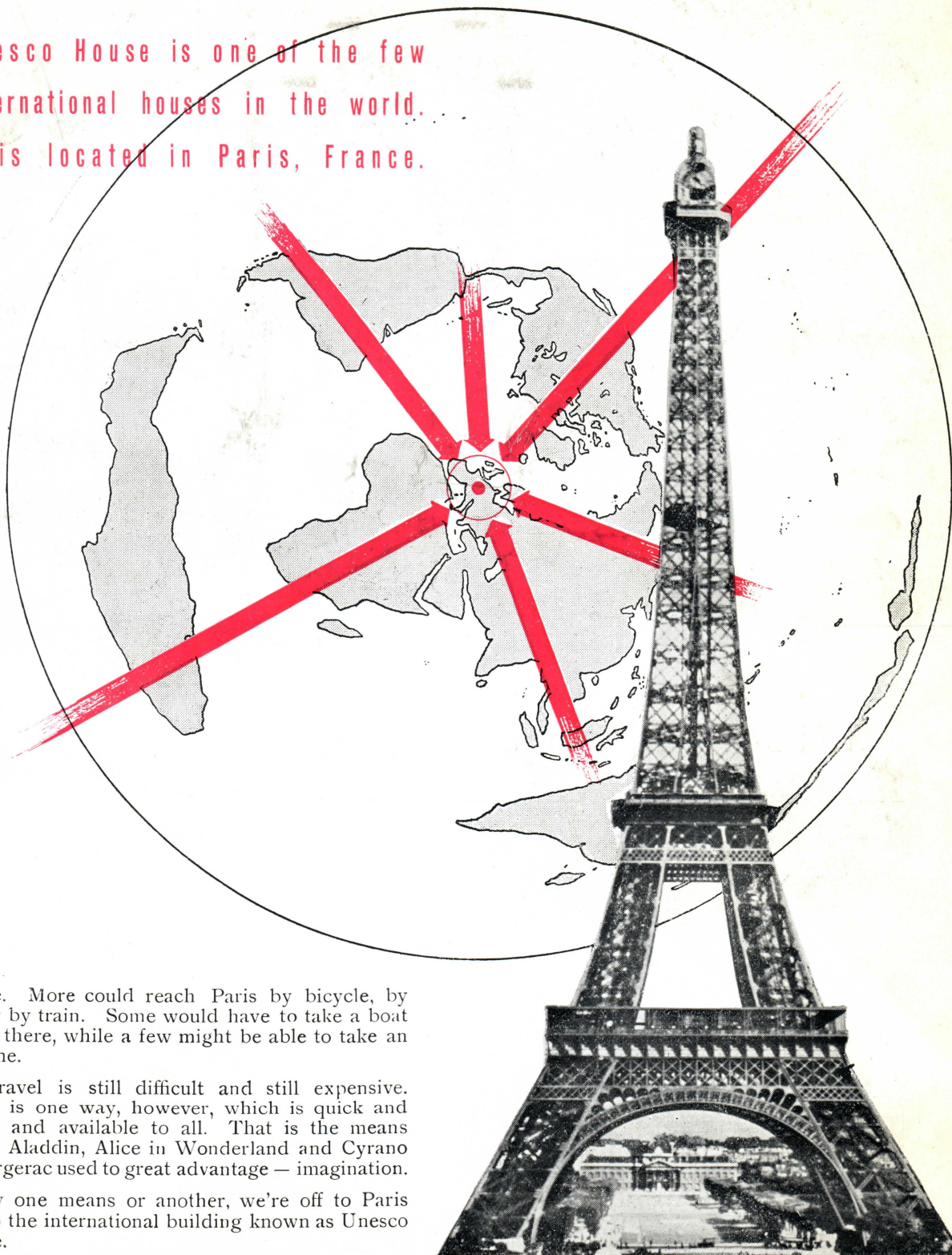
"Yes, gladly" says the Guide, "but let's go talk to them as they work." So the group hurries downstairs and outdoors and asks the supervisor what they are doing.

He replies: "We are trying to get people to aid others as much as possible. Most of the materials are shipped directly to those needing help, but some of it comes through Unesco House. Some of those boxes are full of test tubes, and flasks and other scientific equipment which Unesco has bought from war surplus supplies to send to war-



All that is left of the village school at Stroumi in Greece

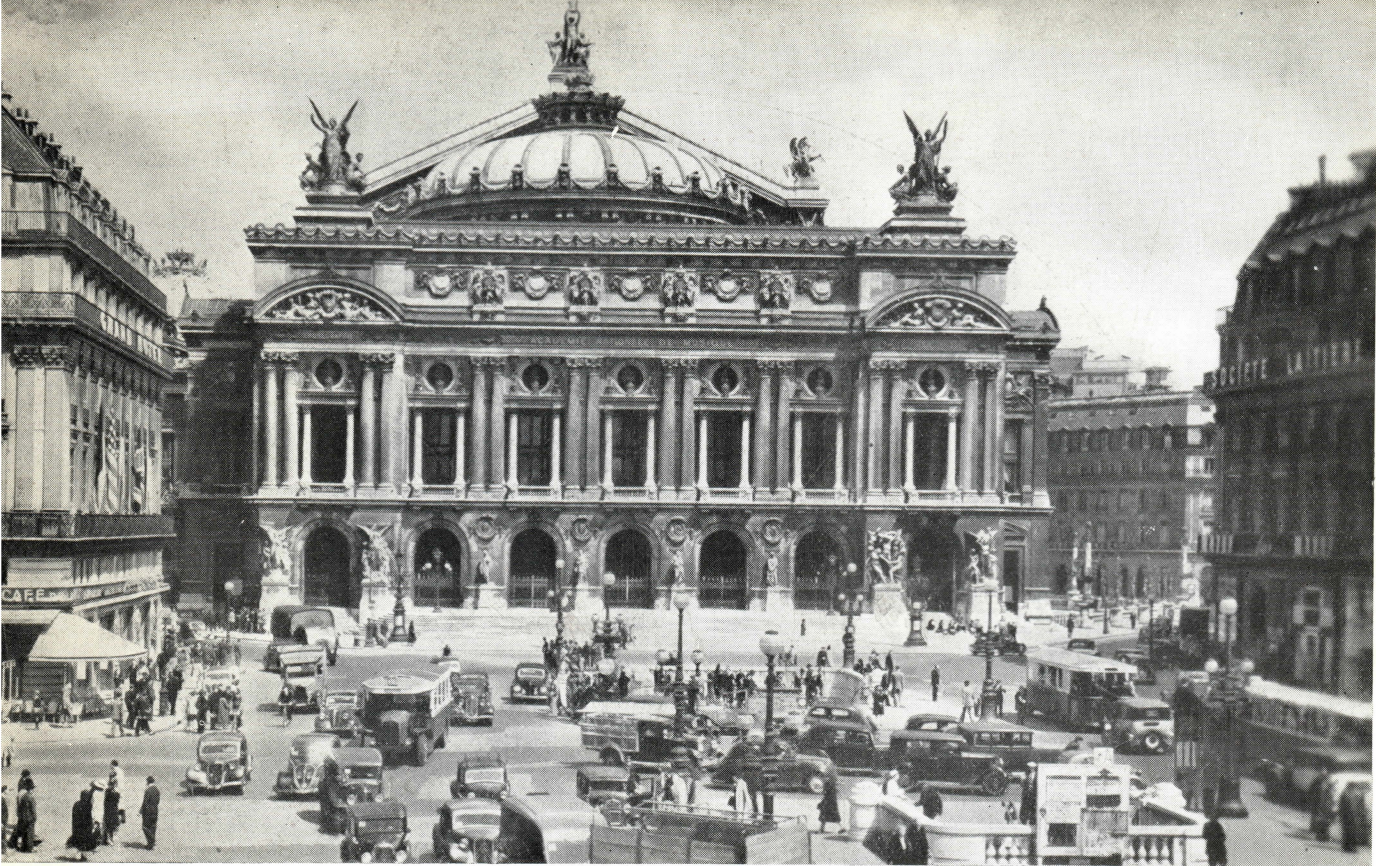
Unesco House is one of the few
international houses in the world.
It is located in Paris, France.



House. More could reach Paris by bicycle, by bus or by train. Some would have to take a boat to get there, while a few might be able to take an airplane.

But travel is still difficult and still expensive. There is one way, however, which is quick and cheap and available to all. That is the means which Aladdin, Alice in Wonderland and Cyrano de Bergerac used to great advantage — imagination.

So, by one means or another, we're off to Paris and to the international building known as Unesco House.

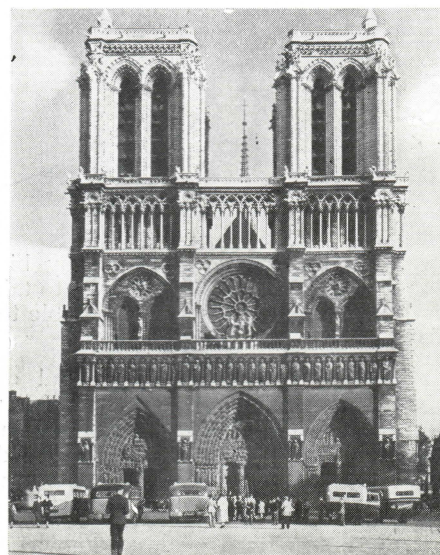


The Opera House in the heart of Paris

...AND HERE WE ARE



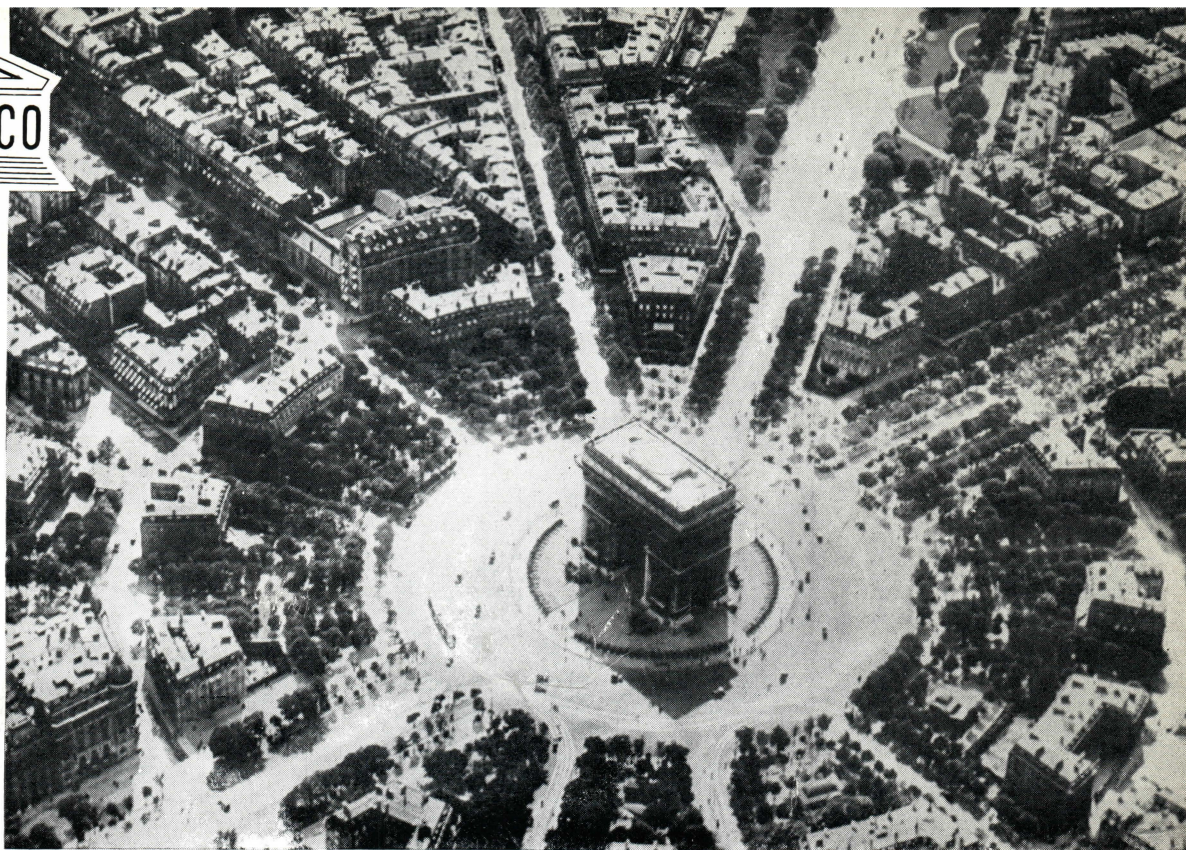
Bears in the Paris Zoo



The Cathedral of Notre-Dame in Paris



19, AVENUE
KLÉBER



Unesco House is close to the Arc de Triomphe in Paris

LET'S MEET AT THE ARC DE TRIOMPHE

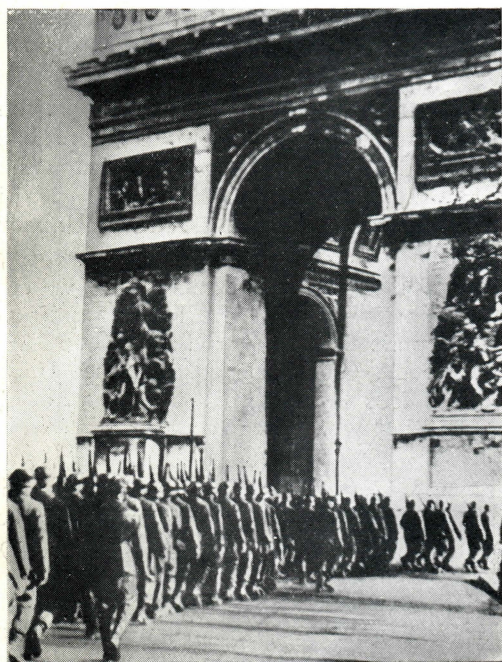
THERE ARE MANY PLACES IN PARIS where we could meet, but the most convenient one will probably be the Arc de Triomphe, the famous monument which was built to celebrate Napoleon's victories and under the arch of which the French Unknown Soldier of World War I lies buried.

Once our world group is assembled here, we cross the wide boulevard with the help of a French "agent" or policeman, and stroll up Avenue Kléber to No. 19. A Guide welcomes us to Unesco House and tells us a little of the history of this famous building whose walls could tell us so much more if they could only talk.

"Years ago", he begins, "this was a famous hotel and a show-place of Paris. It has had many occupants in the long years of its existence. In 1919 the British delegation to the Peace Conference at Versailles lived here. During the first part of World War II, the French Ministry of Armaments had offices here. Then, in June, 1940, when the Germans occupied Paris, the Military governor, Stülpnagel took over the building as his headquarters.



Unesco House when it was the famous Majestic Hotel



In 1940, the Germans occupied Paris and marched through the Arc de Triomphe

"Today you can see the intricate telephone system they installed and the massive concrete ceiling they built to protect it. In the basement are their old air-raid shelters, with a room above them filled with sand as a protection from bombs. On the outside walls, you can see the shell-marks from the gunfire at the time of the Liberation in August, 1944.

"For several months after that the United States Army had its headquarters here and then it was a centre for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA). In September, 1946, Unesco moved here from London and the building was re-named Maison de l'Unesco or Unesco House.

"In the past it has housed some of the planners of war ; today it houses some of the planners of peace."

Unesco House is a building with an interesting history. It is the Headquarters of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.



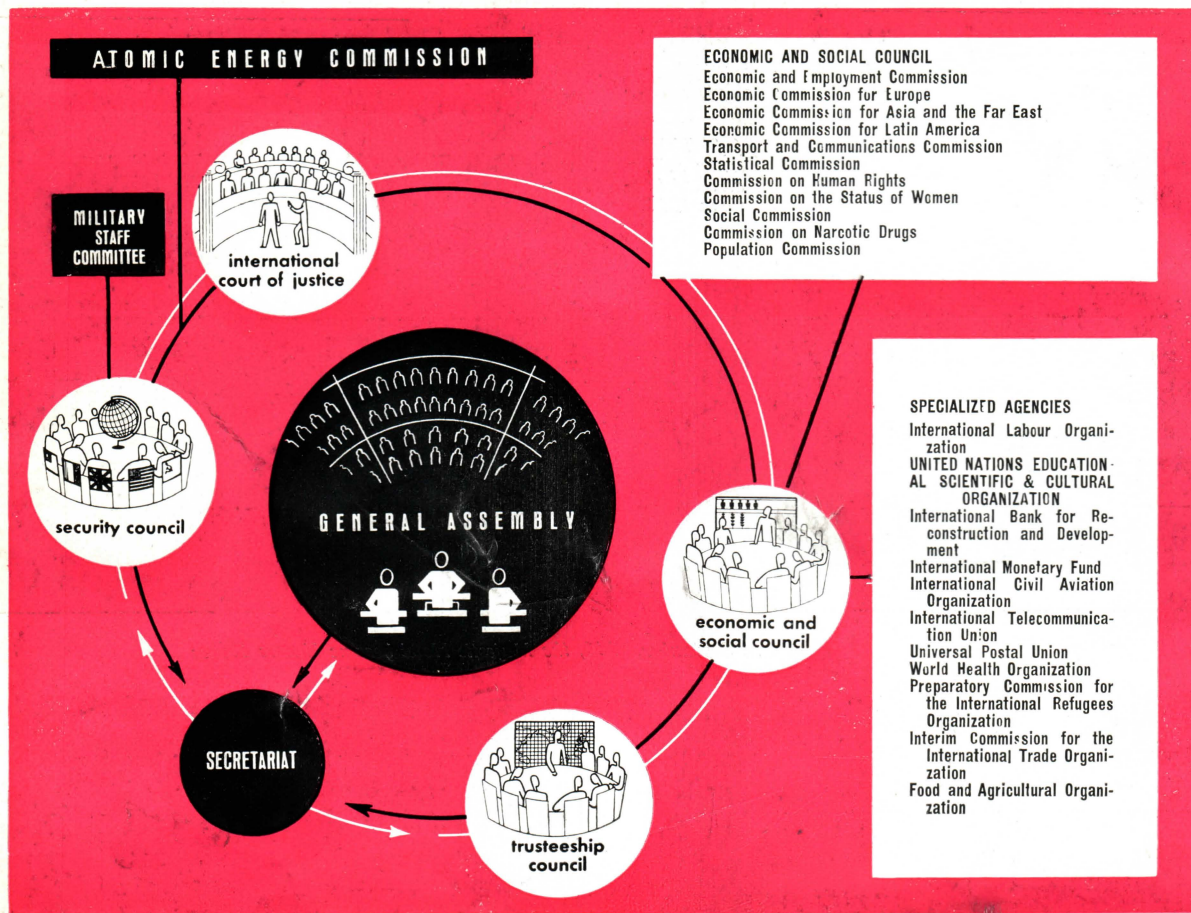
(left) The German governor Stülpnagel was arrested in the Majestic in 1944



(right) After the Liberation, the US Army and later UNRRA used the Majestic

In September, 1946, the Majestic Hotel became Unesco House

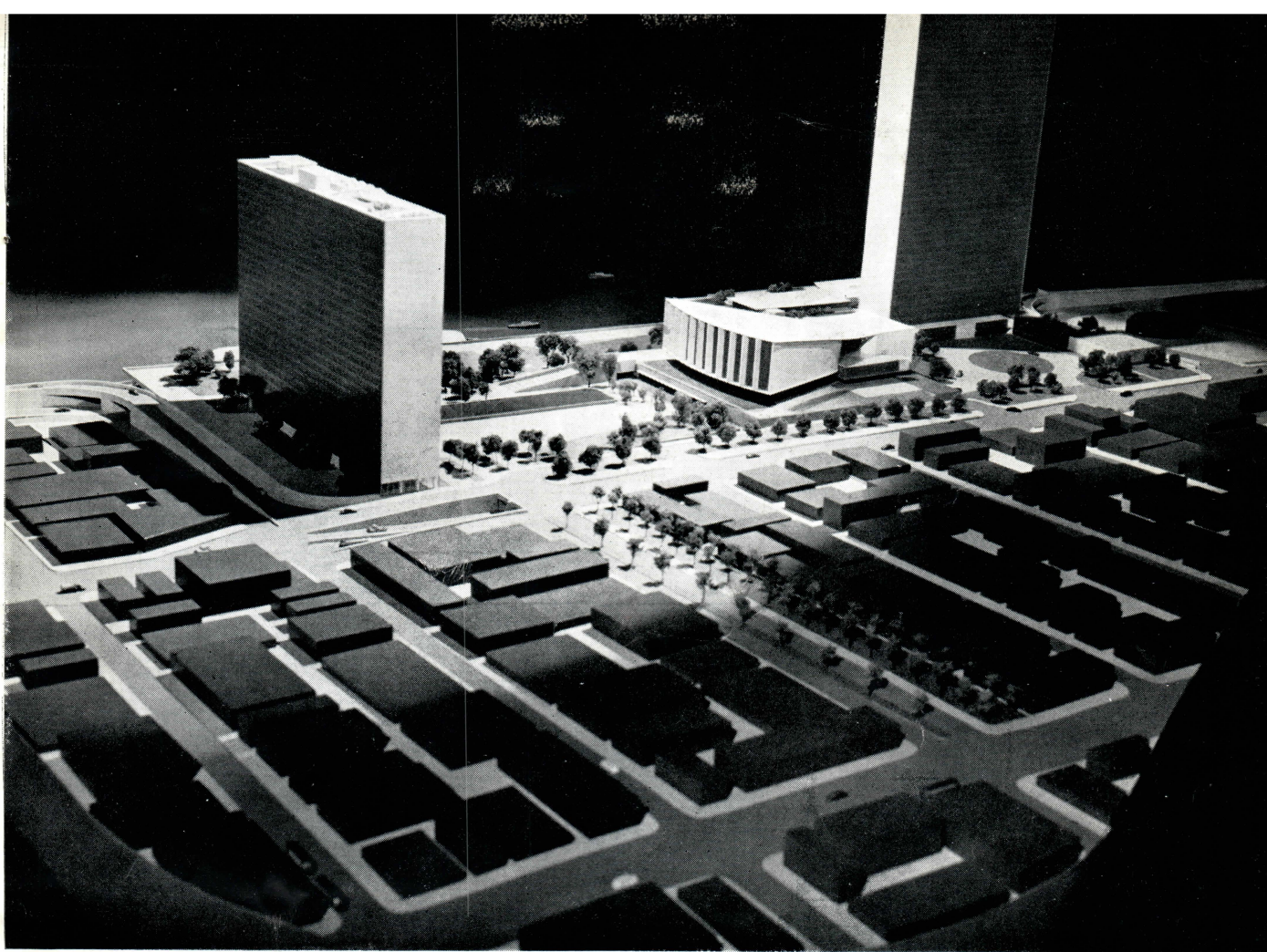




AS WE PASS WITH THE GUIDE through the main hall, the boys and girls in the front of the group see a large cluster of flags and some of them cry out; "There's the flag of my country," or "There's our flag." One or two cannot find the flags of their nations and they ask the Guide: "Why isn't our flag included there? You seem to have most of the flags of the world, but not ours?"

"Oh, that's too bad," he replies, "but those are only the flags of the 42 nations that belong at present to Unesco. We hope that some day every nation in the world will be represented, but not all of them have joined us yet."

"But what's that blue flag with a white globe on it, all wrapped up in leaves?" questions another boy in the front of the crowd.



Model of the proposed permanent Headquarters of the United Nations

"Oh, that's the new world flag — the official flag of the United Nations," replies the Guide, "and the 'leaves' as you called them, are olive branches. Unesco is only one part of the world organization known as the United Nations, even though an important part. There are other parts such as the International Court, the International Labor Organization, the World Health Organization, and the Food and Agriculture Organization."

"They are all like planets in a great solar system revolving about the sun — which is the United Nations at Lake Success near New York City. They are all working together to prevent war, and to bring about a peaceful and better world for everyone. Some of them are specializing in bringing about a better world in one way and others in quite different ways."

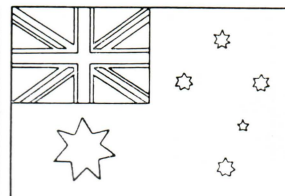
He turns and points to a large chart near the flags which shows the U.N. system, and adds: "There is a poster showing all of them together. On it you can see Unesco in relation to the rest of U.N."

**Unesco is a part of the
United Nations System.**

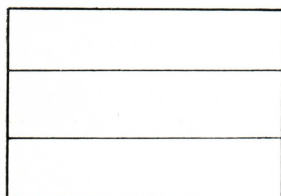
WHICH IS YOUR FLAG ?



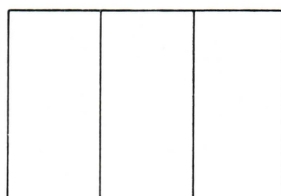
AFGHANISTAN



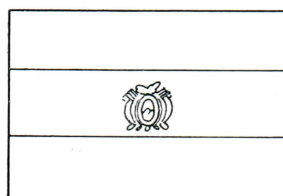
AUSTRALIA



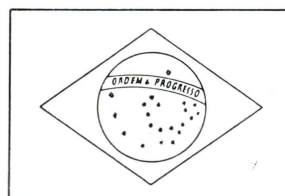
AUSTRIA



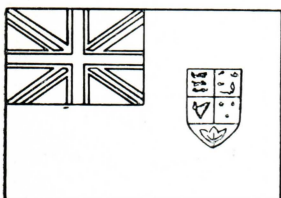
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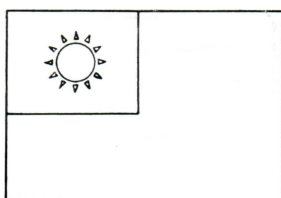
BOLIVIA



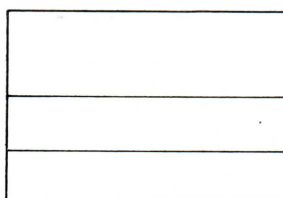
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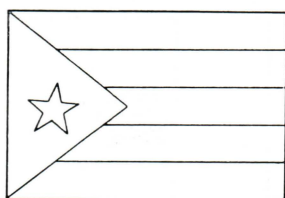
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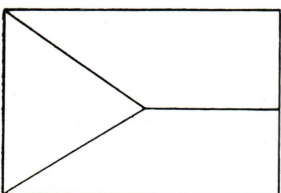
CHINA



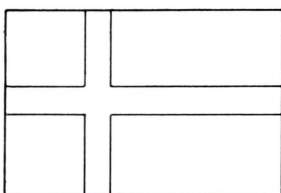
COLUMBIA



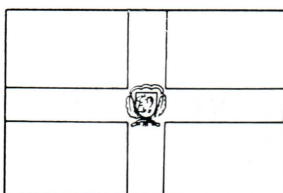
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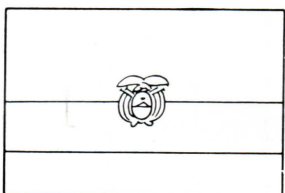
CZECHOSLOVAKIA



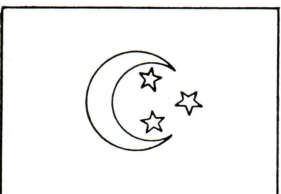
DENMARK



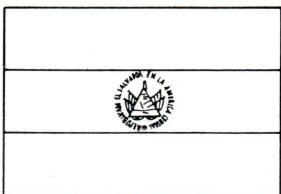
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC



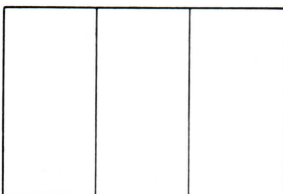
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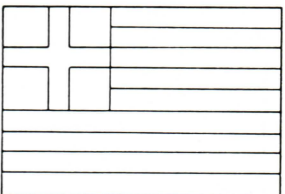
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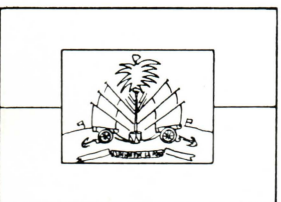
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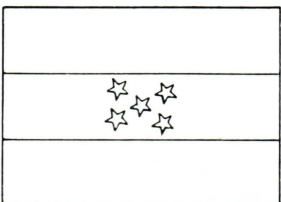
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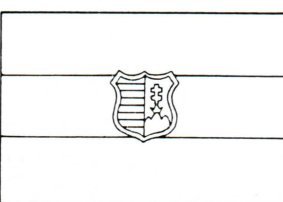
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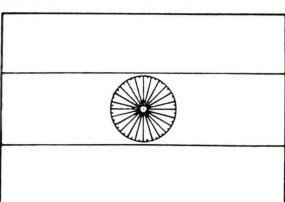
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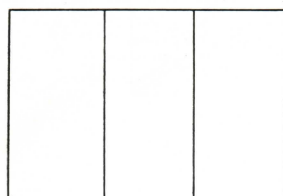
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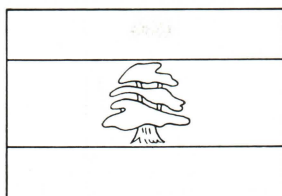
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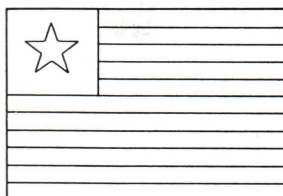
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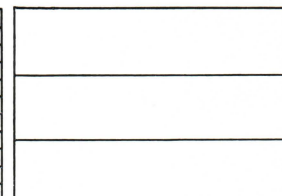
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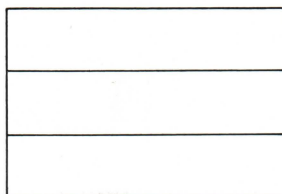
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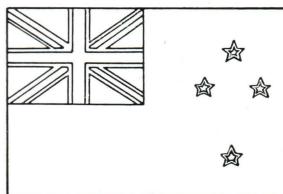
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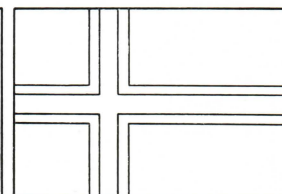
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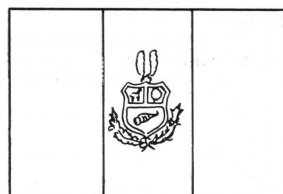
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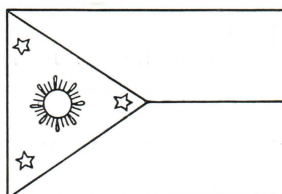
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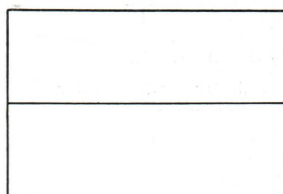
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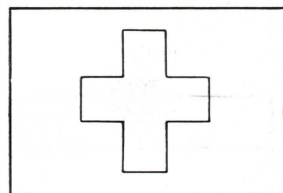
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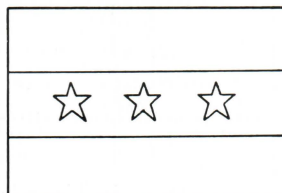
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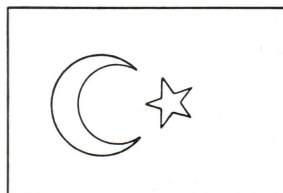
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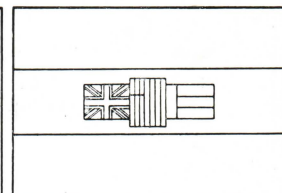
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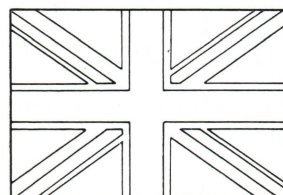
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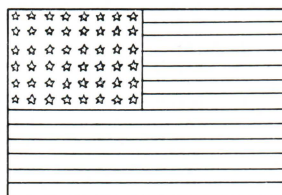
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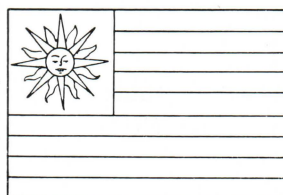
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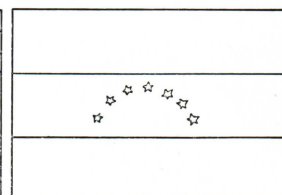
UNITED KINGDOM



UNITED STATES



URUGUAY



VENEZUELA

These are the flags of the member nations of Unesco. When you have picked out your own flag, see if you can colour it from memory and then the flags of other countries, too.

THIS IS IMPORTANT TO YOU . . .

AS OUR GROUP MOVES ON around the lobby, another member sees a scroll in a far corner and calls out to the Guide, "I say, sir, what is that big document over there?"

Pleased that someone should have seen it so soon, the Guide smiles and says, "That is the Constitution of Unesco. The first part of it, called the Preamble, tells why the people of the world organized this part of the United Nations and what they expected it to do. Let's go over and read it. It is a wonderful document and may become as famous as the English Magna Carta, the American Declaration of Independence and the French Declaration of the Rights of Man. Let's read it to see if we can simplify it a little. Like all such documents, it is written in language that isn't easy to understand at once. I'll try the first paragraph and then some of you can try the next :

'That since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed.'

"It says first" he adds, "that wars begin long before the shooting starts. They start with people's wrong ideas about each other. To stop wars we have to change people's ideas of each other, no matter how hard that is. Now who'll have a go at the second paragraph." He reads again :

'That ignorance of each other's ways and lives has been a common cause, throughout the history of mankind, of that suspicion and mistrust between the peoples of the world through which their differences have all too often broken into war!'

"I'll try," says a Chinese girl. "It says people haven't known enough about each other in the past and that they have sometimes gone to war because of misunderstandings which could have been prevented if they had known each other better."

"Excellent!" responds the Guide. "And by 'people' they may mean people of different countries or races or religions or standards of living. Yes, that's a good summary. Now let's try the third paragraph about the great and terrible war which has just ended.' He reads again, pausing after each phrase:

'That the great and terrible war which has now ended was a war made possible by the denial of the democratic principals of the dignity, equality and mutual respect of men, and by the propagation, in their place, through ignorance and prejudice, of the doctrine of the inequality of men and races; that the wide diffusion of culture, and the education of humanity for justice and liberty and peace are indispensable to the dignity of man and constitute a sacred duty which all the nations must fulfil in a spirit of mutual assistance and concern!'

There is silence for quite a while and then a French boy says "I think that paragraph means that Hitler's idea that the Germans are a super race is all wrong and that was a chief cause of the last war."



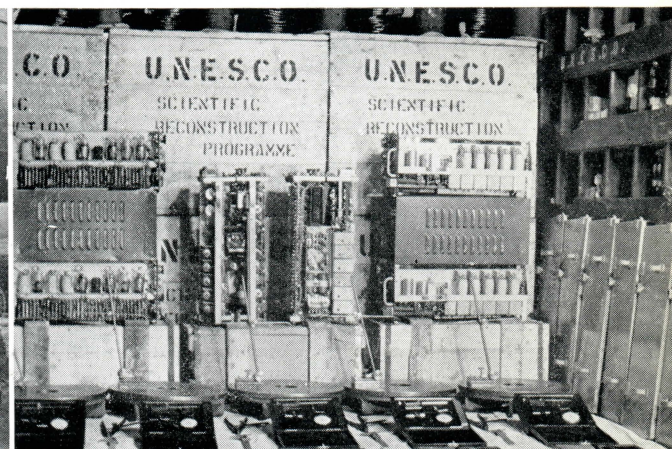
War-crippled boys learn to play games again



Crates of books leaving Unesco House for war-damaged libraries



U.S.A. sends a plane-load of pencils to schools in Europe & Asia



Technical equipment collected by Unesco for damaged laboratories

devastated countries. Some of them are full of books and magazines for libraries which were destroyed during the war. And some of them are full of pencils and notebooks and scrapbooks which boys and girls are sending to other boys and girls who suffered much more during the war than they did."

"But how do you know just what people need?" asks one of the group.

"Partly from reports sent in by the war-devastated countries, but we have also sent out men and women to make on-the-spot surveys of the needs in almost all the war-devastated countries of Europe and Asia."

"But the Director-General said Unesco had only seven million dollars a year to spend. That wouldn't buy very much, would it?"

"No, it won't. But the National Commissions and lots of organizations and groups of school children are carrying on their own campaigns for

money and materials to help rebuild the damage done by the war. Unesco is helping them by telling them about the needs and by furnishing speakers and booklets. Millions of people are helping Unesco to build a better world by restoring schools, laboratories, libraries, art centres and other cultural institutions all over the world."

"Now that's really something big Unesco is doing," calls out a Philippine boy and a Polish girl adds: "I think it's the most important job of all, right now."

**Unesco is helping to build a better world
by aiding people to equip their war-damaged
educational, scientific and cultural institutions.**



*A housewife is taught to read
by a very young teacher*

LEARNING TO READ AND WRITE

A BOY FROM CANADA SPEAKS UP and says, "I read an article in a newspaper a few weeks ago about Unesco teaching children and adults in China to read and write. If Unesco is helping them, that's practical, too. Was that story true?" he questions.

"Indeed it was," answers the Guide. "But it would be better to ask the people in charge of Fundamental Education." So off we go to the fourth floor, where we meet a Britisher who has lived several years in Africa, a Haitian, and a Chinese lady. We tell them about the article and ask them what they are trying to do.

The Chinese lady answers first. "All of you have been to school and even though you sometimes get tired of it, I'm sure you think it is a good idea. But millions of boys and girls and grown-ups, too, haven't had a chance to go to school. Many of them are victims of disease. Many of them don't have enough to eat. Many of them don't have good houses. Many of them are full of prejudices

of all kinds. As a famous Chinese wrote recently in one of Unesco's books — 'Three-fourths of the world's people are under-housed, under-fed, and illiterate.'

"But you have done a lot in China to correct such conditions," the Britisher adds.

"Oh, yes, we have done a lot to help people to get more out of the land, to build better homes, to fight disease and prejudice, and to learn to read and write. But there is very much more to be done in China and also in India, in Africa, in Latin America, in the Caribbean and in other parts of the world."

"But China is a big place. How can Unesco help all those millions of people?" someone calls out.

"Let me try to answer that question in this way," the Chinese lady continues. "Perhaps you've seen a little boat bringing a big boat into the dock. They call that small boat a 'pilot ship.' Unesco is doing something like this in China in fundamental education. The Chinese government has chosen two sections around Wusih, not far from Nanking, and a rural area in Szechwan Province in West China. They are trying very hard to help people there to improve every part of their living by better health and better houses and better education. Each section is like a pilot boat for other sections of China and the world. We call it a 'Pilot Project.' There are other 'Pilot Projects' already in Haiti and East Africa, and we hope to have another one this year in Peru."

"That's a swell idea," says an American boy. That ought to help thousands of people."

(top) A singing lesson

(middle) Little boys learn to count with chips of wood

(bottom) This boy has learnt to read at school and now teaches his father



Unesco is helping to build a better world
by aiding people of all races, nationalities
and religions to raise their standard of life.



A VAST UNKNOWN JUNGLE

Orient. These Offices are centres of information for scientists of all kinds.

"Then, we are interested in helping scientists to share the results of their research. So we have given quite a lot of money to organizations of physicists, chemists, geologists and zoologists to help them with meetings, publications, and other ways of comparing results.

He pauses for a moment, and one of the boys calls out, "Will you tell us what that big red place is on the map of South America behind you?"

"Gladly," Dr. Auger replies. "That is the Hylean Amazon region — the largest unknown tract of land in the world. It includes nearly a third of the South American continent. It covers large parts of Brazil, and some of Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru, Columbia, Venezuela and the Guianas. It is dense forest and some native tribes there are still living like the people in the Stone Age.

"Up till now, several expeditions from different countries have explored it, but their work has too often remained fruitless for want of a permanent headquarters. Recently Brazil, Peru and Unesco have brought all the interested nations together to organize an International Institute of the Hylean Amazon. Scientists of the world in this Institute will co-operate in learning how people can live better in the tropics and how tropical resources can be tapped for the benefit of the people."

A 6-year old boy from the Hylean Amazon hunts his own food with bow and arrow

THE GROUP TAKE A LITTLE TIME to look at some of the pictures of Fundamental Education in China and Haiti and then go downstairs to the Natural Sciences Section. There they meet Dr. Pierre Auger, French physicist, and one-time member of the Atomic Energy Commission, and Dr. Joseph Needham, British biochemist, who conceived the idea of a world liaison centre for science. He is standing in front of a large map of South America.

After greeting the group, Dr. Needham says: "I'm told that you are interested in discovering what Unesco is doing and that you want to know how scientists are helping Unesco to build a peaceful and better world for everyone.

"That's a large task which we are tackling in many ways. We are trying to spread the knowledge which scientists have already acquired, because we believe it should belong to everyone. One way we are doing that is through the Field Science Co-operation Offices we have set up in Rio de Janeiro for Latin America, in Cairo for the Middle East, and in Nanking and New Delhi for the

Unesco is helping to build a better world by encouraging people to add useful information to the world's store-house of knowledge, and by distributing knowledge which has already been acquired.





Films about foreign countries help us to understand them better

LEARNING ABOUT EACH OTHER

AFTER OUR INTERVIEW in the Natural Sciences Section, we stop at the Registry a moment to see the stacks of letters which come in at the rate of nearly 3,000 a week from all over the world. Many of these letters include requests for information on everything from a list of films to the names of outstanding tropical biologists or the exact title of a book in Portuguese on Brazilian education. Of course Unesco cannot answer all these questions, but it can answer many of them and tell people where they can find the answers to most of the others.

As we wander down the hall, we see in the distance a small group of people with cans of film in their

arms. The Guide hails them and inquires what they're doing.

"We have just received two short films which Unesco had a part in making. We're going to have a private showing in a small theatre near Unesco. Would you like to see them?"

"Of course we would," the Guide quickly answers and everyone agrees with him. So we go with the Mass Communications people to see the film. They are called "Hungry Minds" and "Children of the Ruins." They show vividly the effects of the war on children and plead for help for these boys and girls.

When these films are run off, the head of the Press, Radio and Films work at Unesco tells us, "These films are only two which Unesco helped to make, either by suggesting the idea to a film producer or by giving them help in preparing the script. We have already arranged for a great many other films about world affairs to be made by governments and private companies."

Then he adds, "Perhaps you would be interested to know that Unesco is arranging for a whole series of films to help people become better acquainted with other countries. Each nation will make a film on something which it does that is outstanding in art or education or science. Then each nation will exchange films with all the other countries."

"And we are starting another series to show how nations have worked together, for example, to stop a cholera epidemic in Egypt or to develop airplanes or to discover penicillin or something else of value to the whole world."

"And that is only one way," adds the Guide, "in which Unesco is trying to help us all to understand and appreciate the people of other countries. Radio broadcasts have been arranged to help people learn about other nations and a series of books has been started on how people live in different countries."



Unesco arranges broadcasts to spread knowledge



Exhibitions take the story of Unesco all over the world



Unesco has nearly 3,000 letters a week from all over the world

**Unesco is helping to build a better world by increasing understanding
of other nations and peoples.**

CAMPS AND CONFERENCES

AS WE RETURN FROM THE FILM SHOWING, we come across a group of older boys and girls in work clothes. They are clambering into a truck filled with knapsacks, tools, and boxes of books. On the side of the truck is a Unesco sign. The group moves over and starts talking to them. To the question about who they are, one of them replies, "We're young people from many countries who are going out to Greece, Poland and France to work in International Voluntary Work Camps."

"And what are they?" several boys and girls ask. One of the campers answers, "We are going to

help repair schools damaged by the war, and to rebuild houses where there have been floods and earthquakes."

"Does Unesco send you out to do these things?" asks a girl from Australia.

"Not exactly," comes the reply. "There are many groups like ours in many parts of the world doing such work in the summer or in vacation time and living together while they do it. Unesco has helped a few such groups by giving them small libraries on world affairs and by sending speakers and films to our camps. They have also helped us to get visas and make arrangements with the governments to go to these countries."

"I like that idea because it's something for young people and not just adults," one of the boys says. "But why is Unesco especially interested in Youth Service Camps?"

The head of Unesco's international voluntary work camps has been listening to the conversation and replies, "In the first place Unesco is interested because these people are helping to reconstruct

An open-air study group of work-campers from many countries



or build anew. These camps are also bringing people together from several countries of the world and Unesco is interested not only in people seeing films and reading books about people in other countries. It is interested in helping people of different countries to live together and learn together so that they may understand each other better."

"Is Unesco getting people together in other ways?" a Czech boy demands.

"Oh, yes," replies the Guide. "In 1947 a group of nearly 100 teachers from 31 nations lived in Paris for six weeks and studied how to develop world-minded boys and girls. During the summer of 1948, groups of teachers from all over the world did the same thing under Unesco's direction in Teachers' Conferences in Czechoslovakia, England, the United States and Venezuela. And a group of young librarians from all over Europe studied together in England, during the summer of 1948. Besides this, Unesco has given several score of scholarships for people to study in other lands and to bring back new ideas to their home countries."



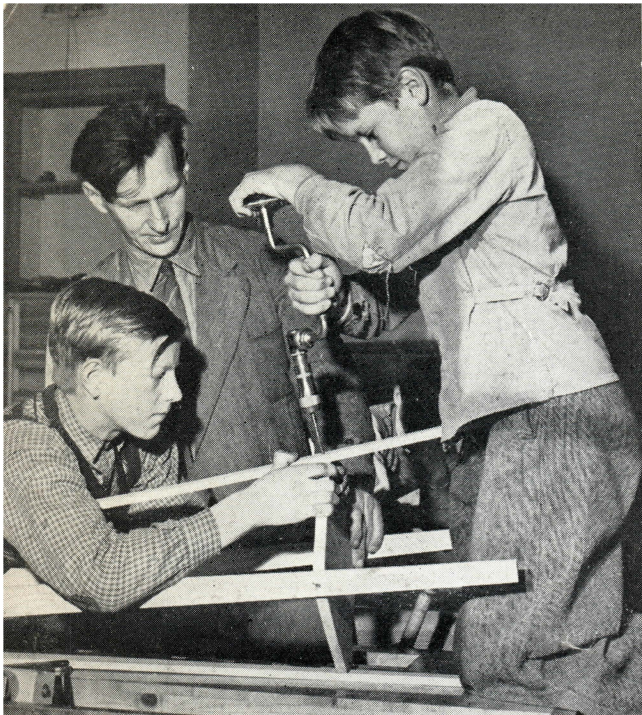
Teachers from different countries meet to discuss their problems

**Unesco is helping to build a better world by
arranging for people of different countries to
live and study and work together.**

Voluntary Work Camps help to repair war damage



WORKING



Working...



Training...



Studying...



Playing...

AS A TEAM

TRAINING . . . STUDYING . . . WORKING . . . PLAYING . . .

EVENING HAS CREPT UP ON US as we have talked about the exchange of persons around the world. Suddenly we realise that most of the Unesco Secretariat is spilling out of the front and side doors. It is "quitting time."

During lunch our group has informally chosen a leader and at this point he says to the Guide, "We would all like to thank you as much as we know how for introducing us to Unesco. We all hear and read and see a lot of bad news about international conflict nowadays. To-day we have seen a real example of international co-operation on a world scale."

"And nobody has preached to us about it," adds one of the older girls, "but it has been easy to see that Unesco cannot do its job alone. It cannot make people co-operate. It is up to us to develop team-work at home between all kinds of people.

After all, the idea behind Unesco seems to me to be team-work or co-operation."

"I believe you're right," adds the Guide. "And that is more simply said than in our Constitution. It is team-work or co-operation in the family, in the class-room, in the school, in the community, in the nation and in the world. It is team-work or co-operation between people of different races, religions and nationalities. It is team-work or co-operation between boys and girls and between men and women, between educators and scientists, farmers and labourers and artists and philosophers. You're absolutely right."

It has been planned for the members of the group to have dinner and stay in the homes of French boys and girls. As they arrive to take us off, we call in our own languages to the Guide and to our friends from all over the world :

Am Revoir — à bientôt !

cheerio — we'll be seeing you !

Unesco represents the ideal of team-work or co-operation in the family, in the classroom, in the school, in the community, in the nation and in the world, in order to build a better world for everyone.

