

In 1948 UNESCO plans to co-operate with member States in the establishment of four "pilot projects" in fundamental education, one in a small area in China (for which the Nanking Conference was preparatory), one in Haiti, one in British East Africa, and one in an area to be determined by the Executive Board. The British East African project will be of special interest, since portion of it will be carried out in conjunction with the well-known ground-nut development scheme in Tanganyika. Except in the case of Haiti (where for very special reasons some financial assistance will be given and a local Director appointed), UNESCO will not bear any of the direct cost of these pilot projects. It will, however, attach an expert consultant to each project, and will provide, and, if need be, pay for, special new educational materials (books, films, film-strips, &c.) which are to be tried out experimentally in the project. We are convinced that there is a very great need for such a central service. Interesting experiments in fundamental education are being carried out in many parts of the world, including our own island territories, but there is no co-ordination between them, and, indeed, no method whereby any country can find out what the others are doing. A great deal of money and effort is being wasted throughout the world educating backward peoples by methods that are inefficient and out-of-date. A panel of expert consultants will be formed to give assistance and advice to any member State faced with the problem of educating backward peoples.

In adult education UNESCO will make itself a clearing-house of information on methods and techniques, will produce material on international affairs for adult study groups, and will hold a conference for leaders in adult education for international understanding. It will also call a meeting of university representatives to consider such matters as the equivalence of degrees, a plan for an international association of universities, and the establishment in certain universities of international departments consisting of scholars, professors, and educators from foreign countries.

During 1948 four seminars in education will be held, each in a different region, but open to educationists from all member States. The topics will include youth organizations, the education of teachers, childhood education, and (at a seminar to be run in conjunction with the United Nations) education about the United Nations and its specialized agencies.

A draft convention is to be prepared under the terms of which member States may agree, within the limits of their constitutional powers, to direct the programmes of their respective education systems at all levels to the end of international peace and security. In 1946