

Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Greece, Holland, Luxemburg, Norway, the Philippines, Poland, and Yugoslavia. The results were published in a substantial report, "Technical Needs in Mass Media" (2C/8).

At a meeting called by UNESCO in May, and attended by representatives of fifty-five international organizations and four specialized agencies of the United Nations, a constitution was drawn up for an emergency body, the Temporary International Council for Educational Reconstruction (TICER), to co-ordinate all activities concerned with educational and cultural reconstruction. It is hoped to form National Councils to co-operate with TICER as soon as possible. UNESCO itself carried out relief activities in a limited sphere. It has, for instance, purchased a large number of workshop units, specially constructed to enable technical schools and scientific faculties to construct much of their own apparatus and to repair apparatus damaged during the war. These have been distributed in China, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and the Philippines. UNESCO has also collected great numbers of books and periodicals for war-devastated libraries. Youth Service Camps have been supplied with appropriate libraries.

It is the national bodies associated with UNESCO, however, that have done the bulk of the work on reconstruction. The people of the United States of America have been particularly generous, and the American Commission for International Educational Reconstruction has announced contributions to its funds of over \$100,000,000. The United Kingdom has given over half a million books, and its film industry and its press have offered between them fifteen fellowships to permit persons from war-devastated countries to study techniques in those industries in Britain. Australia and Canada have made contributions of various kinds, and, as stated earlier, the New Zealand Government has offered UNESCO fellowships valued at £15,000. France has offered twenty fellowships, Belgium and the Netherlands five each, and considerable sums for fellowships have been given by such organizations as Rotary International and the American Chemical Society.

The Reconstruction Programme for 1948 instructs the Director-General to work in the closest co-operation with the United Nations and its other specialized agencies, and to continue to provide the Secretariat for TICER in order to bring about the co-ordination of all voluntary efforts. Member States are asked to avoid at all costs duplication between the UNESCO appeal and the United Nations Appeal for Children (UNAC), and to arrange joint national appeals wherever possible. UNESCO will continue to survey both the needs of recipient countries and the potentialities of donor countries