

and to bring the available aid to the places where it is most needed. It is obvious that, without a central intelligence service of this type, the best-intentioned efforts might become chaotic.

UNESCO will also go on producing material suitable for national campaigns, particularly films and illustrated pamphlets. (It may be noted, in passing, that a most moving film, "Hungry Minds," produced by the Canadian Film Board for the Canadian Council for Reconstruction through UNESCO, is already in the New Zealand National Film Library, and is being widely circulated.) The Secretariat will, within the limit of allocated funds, itself purchase books and equipment to meet particularly urgent needs not covered by national agencies. It will assist the organization of national book-exchange and distribution centres. As a longer-range project UNESCO is planning to have intensive studies made of the peculiar educational problems of war-handicapped children, and to collect information on the most significant attempts already made to solve those problems.

CHAPTER II: COMMUNICATION

A. *Exchange of Persons*

A central service for the exchange of persons has been set up in UNESCO House under its own Director. Although its immediate task has been to co-operate with the Reconstruction Section in organizing fellowships, its long-range function will be to act as a world clearing-house of information on the exchange of persons. During 1948, in co-operation with member States, it will prepare a comprehensive report on the number, character, and conditions of fellowships and scholarships throughout the world. This survey will show where the gaps occur, and UNESCO will try to have them filled. It will itself give a small number of fellowships, but will concentrate in the main on stimulating the necessary action by Governments and private organizations. For the first time scholars in every country will have a world picture of the travel and research facilities open to them.

UNESCO is also to undertake study of the barriers to travel, such as the difficulties of currency exchange and the restrictive laws of member States, and to take such action as lies within its power to reduce them. It will try to secure bilateral and multilateral conventions between member States.

B. *Mass Communications*

Apart from its useful report on technical needs in war-devastated countries, and various preliminary inquiries and conferences, this section does not appear to have achieved any concrete results in 1947.