

The other information function is related to Unesco's own aims and activities and is thereby desired to further international understanding through publications, films, and radio and TV programmes produced either by its own services or in contract or in co-operation with National Commissions. The best known of its publications, the *Unesco Courier*, already appears in the four working languages of the organization, — English, French, Spanish and Russian; the conference noted the steps taken toward the launching in 1960 of Arabic and German language editions, and approved a further submission for a Japanese edition. Agreement was reached on a Soviet Union resolution which, as amended in the light of suggestions made by the United Kingdom delegation, spells out the support of the organization for the principles of good and neighbourly relations among States and its condemnation of all forms of war propaganda. A joint resolution by the delegations of Burma, Ceylon and Ukraine expressed the view, later endorsed by the conference, that Unesco should intensify its information work in support of peace as a check to aggressive propaganda.

A working party was appointed to appraise the changes effected in the structure of the Department of Mass Communication with a view to more clearly differentiating the two functions described above. The Programme Commission also devoted a special debate to publications policy. This debate was prompted by a Czechoslovak draft resolution which called on the Director-General to give equal space in Unesco publications to articles submitted respectively from the "socialist, neutralist and western blocs" and criticized him for giving undue preference to the last-named group. Both the criticism and the Marxist carving of the world met with a cold reception in the Commission and a modification of the original resolution was subsequently submitted. After many amendments the text finally adopted calls on Unesco to publish material reflecting to a larger extent the diversity of social systems in the world and to devote special attention to issues discussed at the eleventh session.

### **International Exchange Service**

This is the new name that has been given to what was formerly known as the Exchange of Persons Service. It purports to reflect the great wealth of technical knowledge which the Organization has acquired in years of acting as a channel of information on international exchange programmes conducted by national governments or private agencies, and of operating a grants programme of its own. Such handbooks as *Study Abroad*, *Vacations Abroad*, *Travel Abroad*, produced by the Service's Clearing House, have gained recognition throughout the world as indispensable tools for exchange specialists. In response to a request from the Economic and Social Council, the conference approved an extension of the documentation activities of the Clearing House to embrace in future all international relations and exchanges. The second of the new tasks assigned to the Service will be the operation at Bois du Rocher—a property near Paris that was given to Unesco by a Swedish donor—of a centre to provide intensive briefings in all aspects of international service to experts going on missions abroad on behalf of the different agencies of the United Nations system within the framework of the Regular, Expanded Technical Assistance or Special Fund programme. The project was warmly endorsed by several Asian delegations which referred to cases of experts who, on arrival in the country of assign-