

established in Patzcuaro, Mexico, a Fundamental Education Centre for Latin America. Mexico is an appropriate choice because 2,666,000 Mexican people have been taught to read and write in seven years through national literacy campaigns. The regional centre has already trained 100 students from 15 Latin American countries as leaders in fundamental education and has developed specialized teaching materials such as textbooks for adult illiterates. A similar regional centre for the Middle East is scheduled to open in Egypt in 1952.

As UNESCO has not enough money to carry out this new educational programme without fully or partially abandoning other projects which the Conference wished to maintain, the Conference decided to cut other projects by one per cent, hoping to get the rest of the money from the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and other sources to be explored by the Director-General.

Among UNESCO projects for 1952 of interest to Canada was the preparation of a Universal Copyright Convention for the protection of literary, artistic and scientific works. An Inter-Governmental Conference on Copyright, at which Canada will be represented, is to be held in Geneva in the late summer of 1952 to consider the adoption of the agreement. Canadians are also participating in an International Conference of Artists sponsored by UNESCO and in three UNESCO seminars on citizenship, on workers' education and on the role of museums in education. Information has been provided by Canada for the UNESCO handbooks *Study Abroad* and *Teaching Abroad* which contain data on scholarship opportunities and teacher exchange programmes among member states. In 1950 UNESCO set up an international commission for the preparation of a scientific and cultural history of mankind; the work is now progressing with the assistance of historians of many countries including Canada.

UNESCO'S part in the Expanded Technical Assistance Programme of the United Nations has been to recruit experts for educational missions to under-developed countries and to arrange for technical training through UNESCO fellowships. As of January 31, 1952, 18 educational advisers had completed their missions, 99 were at work in the 27 countries which had sought their assistance, and 23 others were on their way to their countries of assignment. Five of these experts were from Canada. Of the 130 technical assistance fellows who were awarded study grants by UNESCO during 1951, ten received training in Canada in various fields of technical and adult education. The technical assistance programme has been accelerated in 1952.

Up to April 1951, the Canadian Council for Reconstruction through UNESCO (CCRU), working with the Department of External Affairs and voluntary societies in Canada interested in UNESCO, was the focal point of Canadian relations with the Organization. The activities of CCRU came to an end in April 1951, and it is appropriate to review the contribution of the Council to the reconstruction programme instituted by UNESCO in educational and cultural fields. Some 800,000 children and 25,000 teachers in war devastated countries received assistance from CCRU at a cost