

**POLISH NATIONAL COMMISSION
for UNESCO Review**



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2014

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Polish National
Commission
for UNESCO

United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

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Dr Henryka Mościcka-Dendys
Undersecretary of State
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

UNESCO and Poland Today

“...since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed”

This message, taken from the Preamble to UNESCO’s Constitution, remains compelling, all the more so as new threats to peace and security unfold. These include the activities of extremist groups, often aimed directly at world heritage, culture and people active in culture. For this reason, UNESCO’s activities are of more significance than ever before. The international community should unremittingly continue to promote the values that underpinned the Organization’s foundation, and continue to motivate its actions.

UNESCO was founded 70 years ago, after the tragic experiences of World War II. Poland was one of the first countries to become keenly involved in the Organization’s activities, which, in line with the founders intentions, were geared to helping countries build peace, by promoting cooperation in the fields of science, culture, education and freedom of expression. Its legacy significant; suffice to review the Organization’s 2014 activity to see how much – in spite of financial difficulties – UNESCO is doing, especially in regions touched recently by conflicts and humanitarian crises, primarily in Syria and Iraq. The Organization’s activities focus on providing access to education, protecting endangered cultural heritage, promoting freedom of expression and intercultural dialogue; an inherent part of a wider UN strategy on sustainable development and peace building in the twenty-first century.

UN Member States will shortly agree a Post-2015 UN Development Agenda, in which UNESCO will be responsible for implementing

some of these objectives. When it comes to meeting sustainable development challenges in today's world, issues such as education, culture and science remain of paramount importance.

Poland – one of UNESCO's founding members – participated in the Organization's work from the very beginning. Appreciative of its efforts at building understanding between peoples and cultures, we will continue to actively support it in achieving agreed goals.

UNESCO 70 years on, is a good time to take stock of what has been achieved, identify new challenges, and lay down an action plan for the future. I hope that this publication will give the reader a greater appreciation of the Organization's activities and achievements, as well as contribute to a better understanding of its ongoing significance in today's modern world. ●

Dr Henryka Mościcka-Dendys

Undersecretary of State
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Poland



Prof. Andrzej Rottermund
President of the Polish National
Commission for UNESCO

UNESCO – A Mission Still Valid

This year's edition of our Bulletin celebrates the 70th anniversary of founding of the United Nations largest agency – UNESCO. Round anniversaries often lead one, perhaps for reasons of nostalgia, perhaps concern about the future, to reflect on the achievements of the past. At the same time, cognisant of what has been achieved, we seek to consider what the future might bring, reflect on the present, and all at once ponder on the Organization's standing and aims.

UNESCO's activities are inextricably intertwined with the activities of the entire UN system. This is especially noticeable today, because of the strict observance of the division of competencies within the United Nations system, that is seen by all as a prerequisite of its effectiveness; something that has clearly applied from the very beginning of UNESCO's existence. The founding conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization was a meeting of UN Member States, and UNESCO was established to implement the objectives enshrined in the United Nations Charter, as an instrument of intellectual cooperation; continuing the work of the International Commission on Intellectual Cooperation. It is worth recalling that the Commission, founded in 1925, among 12 prominent personalities from around the world, included Polish scientist, Maria

Skłodowska-Curie, as well as Albert Einstein, Thomas Mann and Paul Valéry, who defined the mission of intellectuals thus: "If we could make the intellect a more effective and viable force in world affairs, the world would stand a better chance of healing and faster improvement".

UNESCO's main advantage is that it creates possibilities of seeking international agreement on the basis of culture, in the widest possible sense, whilst the value of initiatives undertaken on various planes at different levels, lies in the fact that they are always dictated by the objectives enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The founding of UNESCO, just like the UN, was not only the world's response to the shock of the loss of mankind's material heritage after the Second World War, but above all, a reaction to the terrifying desolation that this great tragedy left in people's minds. The intellectuals of the world, however despairing of humanity, saw hope in the possibility of building a new foundation for peace, but on condition that these might be rooted in the minds of every human being. Hannah Arendt, trusting that peaceful thought will manifest itself in action, if the "true understanding does not tire of interminable dialogue and 'vicious circles'...", believed that "... imagination eventually will catch at least a glimpse of the ... light of truth"¹. This important thinker's appeal was reflected in UNESCO's Constitution, where the first sentence reads, that the Organization's mission is to build peace in the minds of men, ("since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defence of peace must be constructed"²). This noble call, on the one hand reflected Julian Huxley's – the Organization's first Director-General – concept of an evolutionary global humanism, who saw UNESCO as an organization aimed at helping the politically and ideologically broken world, build a single, consistent world culture; with a common philosophy and goals, that for the first time in history, would unify men and nations, as well as the governments representing the various nations of the world. On the other hand, the philosopher Jacques Maritain, president of the French delegation to the second session of the General Conference, one of the authors of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, challenged Huxley's evolutionary humanism. While recognizing man's autonomy, he sought an objective for this global institution in that it would pave the way towards a practical future for the world, based on negotiation, dialogue and understanding³.

¹ H. Arendt, "Essays in Understanding, 1930-1954", 'Understanding and Politics', p. 322, Harcourt Brace & Company, 1994.

This idea was developed further in Professor Sławomir Ratajski's article "UNESCO Promoter of Dialogue", Polish National Commission for UNESCO Bulletin, 2012.

² The author of the opening sentence of the Preamble to UNESCO's Constitution was Archibald MacLeish, American poet, writer, Librarian of Congress, head of the United States delegation to the Preparatory Conference in London.

³ This concept was reflected in a speech that Jacques Maritain gave at the opening of the second session of UNESCO's General Conference, Mexico City, November 6-December 3, 1947. A Conference summary can be found in The UNESCO Courier, Vol. I, no. 1, February 1948, and an electronic version of the document at: <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0007/000736/073649eo.pdf#73651>

UNESCO's history is a reflection of the socio-political history of the second half of the 20th century. It is also an illustration of a history of ideas; a reflection of fears and expectations, of attempts to respond to the needs of individuals and societies at the global, regional and national levels. UNESCO works in a specific political context, but is continually trying to move beyond the barriers that political conditions impose, looking for solutions beyond political divisions. As international conflicts and tensions unceasingly continue to trouble the world, seventy years after the end of Second World War, so UNESCO's mission today does not cease to remain relevant. On the contrary, it becomes ever more valid, as perspectives for international dialogue grow, based on an understanding of different cultures, and the needs of nations and societies, wishing to participate in global economic growth, and universal access to science and education.

UNESCO's 70-year experience shows, ever more clearly, that the conditions for an equal dialogue are knowledge and understanding of cultural roots, and of the resulting aspirations, goals, objectives and development strategies of nations and communities, often significantly different from each other. Hence the importance of developing the principle of equal treatment and acceptance of cultural diversity that – besides the protection rules of cultural, tangible and intangible, as well as natural heritage, expressed in conventions and other UNESCO documents – have become one of the Organization's greatest achievements. These include facilitating access to education and improving its quality, providing opportunities to participate in the development and application of science, as a tool of sustainable development, the fight against poverty and natural disasters. The evolution of the concept of sustainable development has added a new dynamism to the approach to development problems, stimulating a consonance of culture and education with social and natural sciences, as well as with new communication technologies, in the civilisational process of creating an information society.

New development and civilisational challenges, as defined by international experts and recognized by Member States, were reflected in UNESCO documents. A series of norms and standards were included there that, while respecting national sovereignty, have for many countries become a model for national legislative systems, in areas falling within UNESCO's remit. An open approach to culture has also found its place in international politics. An understanding of other nations' cultures has increasingly become a prerequisite for taking political actions aiming at achieving agreement. UNESCO remains an example of such an approach, geared to achieving a consensus though different cultures and symbolic languages interact, carrying variously understood meanings. In no other global organization that deals with so many different areas of human activity, do we find such a concentration of tools, aimed at achieving understanding and peace. However, UNESCO's history is by no means one without serious tensions that have, on occasion, led to

nations breaking all contacts with the Organization, only to return, seeing the importance of participating in this forum, committed to multidimensional international cooperation.

Today, when so many conflicts in the world are rooted in a cultural background, rather than interstate, UNESCO's role has become uniquely relevant. It is the world's only international institution with such a great reach, specifically created and – after 70 years – still a forum for dialogue, whose key principle remains the achievement of a consensus. Its activities are based on the premise of equality of all UNESCO Member States and State Parties of the UNESCO Conventions – and on the acceptance of cultural proposals of different social groups, as long as these concur with the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The idea of promoting diversity, whilst simultaneously endeavouring to preserve one's own cultural identity, is not only difficult to apply on a daily basis, but remains an idea that is often misunderstood or even regarded as unacceptable to many individuals and communities. Such attitudes lead to intolerance, social exclusion, and hostilities, of varying magnitude and duration, around the world. Acceptance of diversity takes time and deep reflection, an open outlook on the history of continents and nations. Thanks to such organizations as UNESCO, this idea is gaining ground and acceptance in political actions on various levels, both local, national and international. From a perspective of the past 70 years, this is undoubtedly the Organization's major achievement.

UNESCO's actions in support of education continue to remain the key to solving global problems. Of all UN agencies, only UNESCO deals so comprehensively with education, from early childhood to adult education, education for sustainable development, intercultural education, the training of teachers for primary and secondary schools, as well as universities. The global level of education, and measures undertaken to provide access to education, as a human right and an instrument protecting human dignity, will largely determine the extent of tolerance, acceptance of diversity, respect for other people – irrespective of social group – as well as the degree of participation in civilisational advances and the achievement of a decent standard of living.

Likewise, the concept of sustainable development, which has evolved in an anthropocentric direction, linking environmental protection to the protection of natural and cultural heritage, both tangible and intangible, and thus determined the conditions of development of both the individual and societies. Most recently, UNESCO fora have increasingly promoted the view that culture permeates the three pillars of sustainable development, and in fact unites and closely ties economic and social development to care for the environment. In its reflection on sustainable development linked to the new post 2015 development agenda, the World Heritage Committee acknowledged in 2014 that in relation to heritage, sustainable development is based on four pillars: environmental sustainability,

inclusive social development, inclusive economic development, and peace and security. The notion of a cultural and natural landscape perfectly fits the concept, pointing to the integrated nature of the environment, with which a particular dialogue is conducted, as part of a process that leads to the maturity of both the individual and the local community.

The issues raised above remain the subject of debates and studies, as well as legislative proposals of the Polish National Commission for UNESCO, whose task is to work with the government on the implementation of the UNESCO conventions and programmes in Poland, as well as to participate in reflecting on, and defining new phenomena and challenges of the modern world, in a search for possible solutions. In doing so, it is helpful to look at UNESCO's past achievements. Every passing decade provided but a tentative opportunity to look at the past, because the future was always more important with the new challenges it brought. The same is true today; though reflecting on the past is always worthwhile. To reminisce about the people who created UNESCO and worked on implementing the Organization's objectives, for UNESCO's history is in fact also the history of individuals. Its Directors General, who all left their imprint on the Organization through their personalities and the issues they regarded as most important during their tenure of service. It is the story of Permanent Delegates to UNESCO and of their associates, who promoted their own country and often negotiated difficult issues, working on achieving a consensus. It is the story of experts who were assigned by UNESCO, or Member States, on missions to rescue historical monuments or help with disaster relief, or participate in the development of international standards in the fields of education, science, culture and communication. It is also the story of young Poles, for whom experience gained from participating in a summer language camp, with their counterparts from abroad, at a time of closed national borders, often proved decisive in their choice of professional careers. Finally, it is the history of National Commissions for UNESCO, whose task was to spread UNESCO ideals as well as participate in creating and promoting the Organization's image in their respective countries.

UNESCO is also about direct contact with people from different countries and parts of the world, who meet at General Conference sessions, or other international gatherings, where they contribute significantly to shaping their country's image. As history shows, this is the result of the Organization's conscious and consistent policy, which since its inception, until the late 1980s, concentrated its efforts on opening up countries to international exchange, by overcoming barriers, by direct contact between representatives of various institutions, politicians and experts in various fields, NGOs, National Commissions and young people, for whom specially organized meetings are an opportunity to learn, and in later life, promote the ideals of international cooperation and solidarity. To facilitate these

direct contacts and stimulate the creative international exchange of people from a wide-ranging variety of institutions and organizations, UNESCO has – as the only UN agency – developed global cooperation networks, especially in the fields of education and science, which include UNESCO Clubs, UNESCO Associated Schools, UNESCO Chairs, and MAB Reserves, but also national committees for UNESCO programmes, such as Memory of the World (MoW) Programme and Information for All (IFAP) Programme. Thanks to these structures – active in each country at both regional and inter-regional levels – UNESCO ideas and programmes can be implemented directly at the grassroots level, with the mass involvement of ordinary people. It is here that the ideals of a civil society truly come alive.

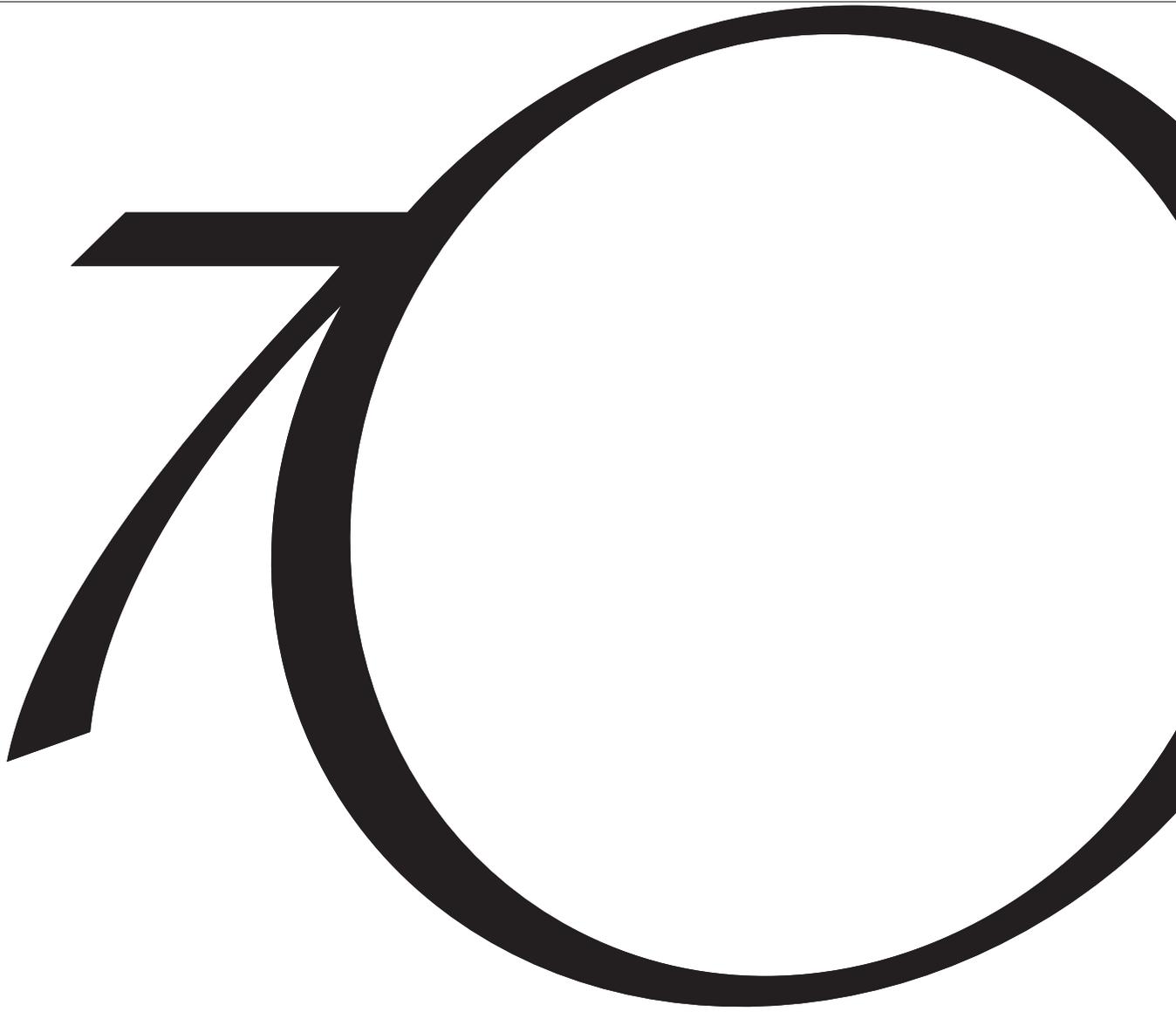
International NGOs are an invaluable co-operation tool for UNESCO.

The Organization's history enables one to trace their story, from inception, how they came about – at UNESCO's behest, initiative or inspiration, and initially, thanks to its significant aid. In a Europe, disintegrated after Second World War, organizations of people from different professional backgrounds, provided an excellent opportunity to maintain and develop cooperation between different scientific and cultural communities, on both sides of a divided world.

In this issue of the Bulletin we have included an extensive calendar of activities, over the past seventy years, with a special emphasis – understandably – on Poland's contribution. The calendar includes, in equal measure, information on a wealth of issues tackled by UNESCO Member States, as well as problems and efforts undertaken to resolve them. UNESCO's history is also interwoven with Poland's difficult post-war history. We wish to enrich that historical context with a brief look at the Polish National Commission for UNESCO's activities and achievements in 2014. ●

Professor Andrzej Rottermund

President of the Polish National Commission for UNESCO





UNESCO and Poland

UNESCO is a singular organization in that it is not directed against anyone but unites countries of different regime type, traditions and level of development. It is singular in that it works, and works beneficially.

Antoni Słonimski

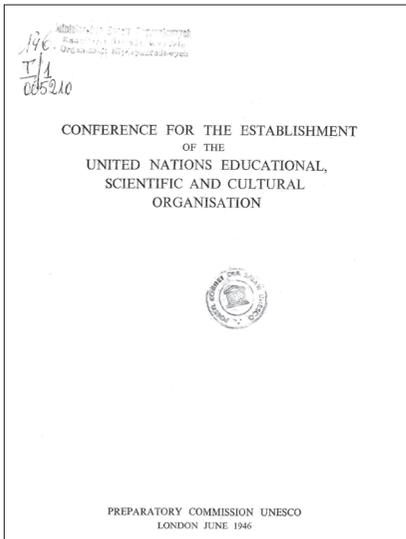
1942–1945

During the Second World War, the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education (CAME) held its meetings from 1942 to 1945. Representatives of the governments in exile, who had temporary seat in London: Czechoslovakia, Greece, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland and Yugoslavia participated in it. The French Committee of National Liberation chaired by general Charles de Gaulle also took part in the works of the Conference.

The concept of establishing an international universal organization for intellectual cooperation, dealing with education and culture, and being part of the United Nations system, emerged in the course of work initially devoted to international cooperation in rebuilding education systems in war-devastated countries, especially in Europe. The United Nations Charter, adopted on 24 October 1945, provided such a possibility:

The various specialized agencies, established by inter-governmental agreement and having wide international responsibilities, as defined in their basic instruments, in economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related fields, shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of Article 63 (art. 57.1).

1945 November



The Conference to Establish the Educational and Cultural Organization of the United Nations (ECO/CONF), convened jointly by British and French governments, was the conference of the UN Member States. It took place in the seat of the Institute of Civil Engineers in London, between 1 and 16 of November 1945. During the conference, the decision was made that the scope of competence of the newly established intergovernmental organization would be extended to science as a separate field of competence and "S" was added to the earlier proposed name (UNECO). The issues of information and communication (libraries, press, film and radio) were included in Organization's activities within culture. 44 countries took part in the Conference.

Representatives of 37 countries, including Poland, signed the Constitution on the last day of the session. The Polish delegation was headed by Józef Wycech, the Minister for Education.

Antoni Słonimski, Polish writer involved in the UNESCO Preparatory Commission, recalled:

(...) When the Preparatory Commission was established to elaborate on the programme of future work, Julian Huxley, a famous biologist and essayist, brother of the writer Aldous Huxley, headed the first secretariat. It was divided into seven sections. I received a letter from Huxley in autumn 1945 with the proposal of my taking over as the head of one of these sections - the section for international literature and theatre (...). We started to work in the atmosphere of America of Roosevelt's era and labour England, in a team of persons close to each other and strengthened by one faith. The section of exact sciences was taken over by an outstanding biologist Joseph Needham, the section of press, film and radio - by John Grierson, the author of documentaries, the section of libraries - by Bob Carter¹.

The offices of the Preparatory Commission were located in London, at Belgrave Square.

1946

The UNESCO Convention enters into force on 4 November, after its ratification by 20 States.



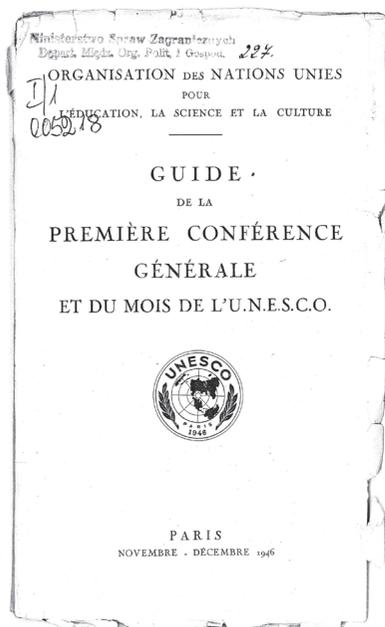
Julian Huxley
The first Director-General of UNESCO

■ **Poland joins UNESCO on 6 November, as the 21st Signatory State. The first Permanent Delegate of Poland to UNESCO is Dr Henryk Birecki.**

As of 16 September, the offices of UNESCO are located in Paris, in a building close to the Triumphal Arch, on 19 avenue Kléber put at UNESCO's disposal by the French Government. Before the Second World War the building hosted the hotel "Majestic", famous for meetings of artists and writers. The hotel "Peninsula Paris" has been there since 2014. The seat of UNESCO remains there until its relocation to a specially designed building at 7, place de Fontenoy in 1958.

¹ A. Słonimski, *Jak powstało UNESCO (How UNESCO was established (in:) Artykuły pierwszej potrzeby. Notatki i uwagi 1951–1958 (Basic necessities. Notes and remarks 1951–1958),* Warsaw 1959, p. 78–79.

The first session of the General Conference (20 November – 10 December) is held in the UNESCO House on avenue Kléber, after its official inauguration at the Sorbonne. The session headed by Léon Blum (France) gathers delegations of 48 countries, some as observers. The General Conference approves the Agreement between the United Nations and UNESCO. Numerous decisions are adopted regarding the structure and the main lines of work of the Organization in compliance with the concept prepared in London. The first election of members of the Executive Board, composed of 18 personalities, takes place. One of them is Prof. Marian Falski (known to generations of Poles as the author of the Reading Primer), elected for one year. The most important objective of UNESCO at that time is to aid countries, which have suffered as a result of the war and to build international understanding through education, science and culture. The Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Commission is chaired by Dr Bernard Drzewieski, delegate of Poland, later Director of the Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Section.



Julian Huxley, who played a significant role in establishing the Organization, is elected the first Director-General of UNESCO for a shortened term of office at his request (1946–1948). In 1970 he will recall:

Having got acquainted with my new function² I took two weeks off, during which I wrote the brochure entitled "UNESCO: Its Purpose and Philosophy", in order to formulate own thoughts in a better way and also, as I hoped, to share them with the delegates for the first session of the General Conference, which was to be held in Paris, in December 1946, to define the main directions of policy and programme of UNESCO and then to choose its first director-general. The brochure expressed my attitude as a humanist and therefore, some delegates wrongly assessed me as an opponent of religion, whereas others interpreted my liberalism as a pro-communist approach³.

UNESCO signs the agreement with the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation on 19 December, in which it undertakes to continue achievements of the Institute, operating from 1925 under the aegis of the League of Nations, as the executive body of the International Commission of Intellectual Cooperation. One of the initiators and members of the Commission is Marie Skłodowska-Curie, along with Henri Bergson, Albert Einstein, Sigmund Freud, Julian Huxley, Thomas Mann, Rabindranath Tagore and Paul Valéry. The Institute terminates its activities on 31 December. UNESCO was the beneficiary of the Commission and the Institute, in the moral and also material sense, as it took over the Institute's collections of books and archives.

In Poland, the Ministry of Education appoints in June the organizing committee for the establishment of the national

² It refers to the function of the secretary of the Preparatory Commission, which J. Huxley held after withdrawing of Alfred Zimmern, due to health reasons.

³ Quotation after "40 years of solidarity between nations", UNESCO 1988, p. 5-6. The interview conducted in 1970.

commission, under art. VII of the UNESCO Constitution. The national commission is established by the decree of the Council of Ministers, 31 October 1946, under the name of National Commission for Cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. It has a temporary seat in the National Museum in Warsaw and since June 1948 in the Ministry of Education. The president of the National Commission is at that time Dr Stanisław Skrzyszewski, the Minister of Education, and Dr Stanisław Lorentz, Director of the National Museum in Warsaw is vice-president. The position of secretary-general is held by Dr Maria Żebrowska (University of Warsaw).

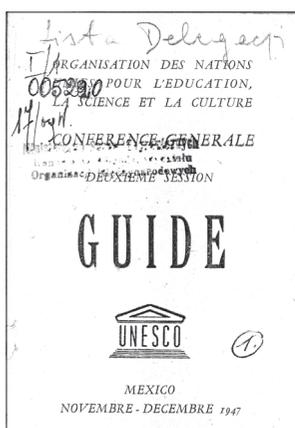
After suspending by Poland its involvement in the works of UNESCO, the National Commission, although not formally dissolved, in fact ceases to operate. It will recommence its work upon decision taken at a meeting on 30 October 1954.

UNESCO becomes the co-organizer of the 9th Session of the International Conference on Public Instruction. The previous sessions were organized every year, starting from 1934 by the International Bureau of Education (IBE/BIE), operating in Geneva since 1925, first as a private NGO and later as an intergovernmental organization. All subsequent 38 thematic sessions of this Conference (currently named the International Conference on Education), will be organized together by UNESCO and IBE, which becomes an integral part of the Organization in 1969 and is now the UNESCO Institute of category 1.

The International Council of Museums (ICOM) is founded as one of the first non-governmental organizations, gathering eminent specialists from various countries. It is created at the conference in Louvre to develop international cooperation and to support UNESCO by providing professional advice and conducting international activities.

Prof. Stanisław Lorentz is an active member of ICOM since the very beginning of the Organization.

1947



The second session of the General Conference is held in Mexico (November - December). The head of the French delegation is philosopher Jacques Maritain, who in his famous speech cuts himself off from the humanism of Julian Huxley, stating that "What makes UNESCO's task seem at first paradoxical is that it presupposes unity of thought among men whose conceptions are different and even opposed. However deep we go there is no longer any common basis for speculative thought. In these conditions is unity of thought conceivable? (...) Agreement may still result spontaneously, not from a common speculative philosophy, but from a common practical philosophy. This is enough to launch a great enterprise based on negotiations, dialogue and understanding."⁴

⁴ UNESCO Courier, Vol. I, No 1, February 1948, p.1.

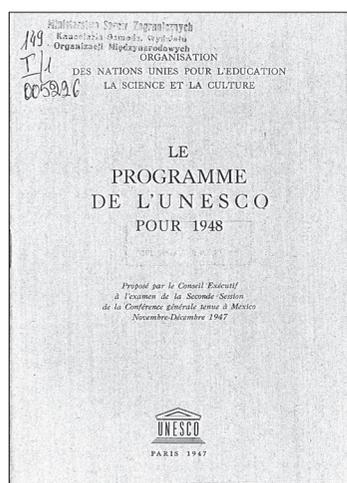
■ Polish historian, Prof. Stanisław Arnold is elected member of the Executive Board for three years.

Within the framework of UNESCO's campaign on educational, scientific and cultural reconstruction, American volunteers from the Commission for International Education Reconstruction (CIER) come to Poland, as well as to Austria, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Italy and Yugoslavia.

The first associations founded in Japan and USA initiate the movement of UNESCO associations, centres and clubs. They gather people of goodwill, acting in line with UNESCO ideals. The World Federation of UNESCO Clubs, Centres and Associations (WFUCA) is established in 1981, as a non-governmental organization affiliated to UNESCO.

1948

Jaime Torres Bodet, a Mexican writer and diplomat, takes office as UNESCO Director-General, elected at the second session of the General Conference in Mexico City. (► 1947).



UNESCO recommends to Member States to make free primary education compulsory and universal. The Organization will start a campaign, in 1950, for universal compulsory education on a basic level, supporting Member States in their efforts and encouraging them to incorporate the objectives of equal access to education and the development of international understanding in all the educational activities.

A book coupon programme is launched in order to allow countries to purchase and sell books and other cultural and scientific materials abroad in their own currency.

■ Many European countries take advantage of the programme in which UNESCO plays the role of an intermediary. Poland is both an ordering party for books and equipment from abroad and a supplier processing orders from other countries. The programme functions until the end of the 1980s.



UNESCO inaugurates a programme for the translation of literary works in the Collection of Representative Works. One of the first series is entitled: "Knowledge of the Orient". Ibero-American, Italian, Persian, Indian, Pakistani, Japanese, Chinese series are also published. UNESCO is the co-publisher. Ten literary works translated from Polish are published within the programme. (► 1977)

The journal "Moniteur de l'UNESCO" becomes in 1948 "The UNESCO Courier". The "Courier" is an illustrated journal from 1954, bearing the subtitle "A window open on the world". It becomes a very popular monthly journal, later published in over

30 languages. In Poland it is considered a valuable material for teaching English, French, German and Russian. Over seven hundred issues of the journal illustrate the history of UNESCO and its times. The last edition will be released in 2011.

The first volume of the handbook on university studies and scholarships abroad is published under the title "Study abroad". Member States publish information in it about the opportunity of studying, obtaining fellowships and international exchange.

■ **The offers of Polish universities will also be published there, starting from the academic year 1955/56.**

■

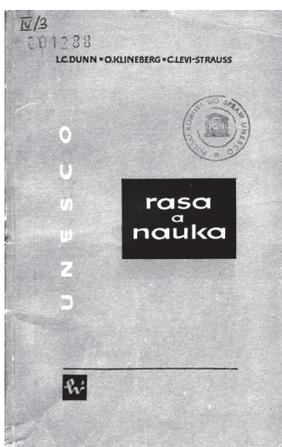
The programme of fellowships co-financed by UNESCO is launched in 1949.

The International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) is established by UNESCO. IUCN (later World Conservation Union and currently the International Union for the Conservation of Nature) will be an advisory body to UNESCO in its works referring to the World Heritage Convention and the Man and the Biosphere Programme (MAB).

■ **The World Congress of Intellectuals for Peace takes place in Wrocław in August. Julian Huxley leaves the session with some other delegates after the speech of the head of the USSR delegation, who attacks the US policy. He later critically comments the way the Congress was organized.**

■

1949



Polish edition of UNESCO publication contradicting the theory of race and racism, published in 1961 under the title "Rasa a nauka" (Race vs. science) by Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe.

At the instigation of the United Nations, in cooperation with renowned intellectuals, including Claude Lévi-Strauss, Alva Myrdal, Alfred Métraux, and Michel Leiris, UNESCO undertakes reflections and studies on the question of race and then develops a programme designed to combat racism. The "Statement on race", adopted by UNESCO in 1950, completely denies the scientific validity of the concept of race. It is the first of a series of declarations, preceding adoption in 1978 of the "UNESCO Declaration on Race and Racial Prejudice". Numerous publications, exhibitions and lectures for young people support activities carried out by UNESCO during a period of over thirty years.

The first International Conference on Adult Education (CONFINTEA) is organized by UNESCO in Denmark. The next ones will be held in: Montreal (1960) on "Adult Learning in a Changing World", Tokyo (1972) on "Adult Learning in the Context of Lifelong Learning", Paris (1985) on "The Development of Adult Education. Aspects and Trends", Hamburg (1997) on "Adult Learning. A key for the Twenty-First Century" and in Belém, Brasil (2009), on "Living and Learning for a viable future. The power of adult learning".

■ **Adult education is the issue of special interest to Poland in 1950s and 1960s. The first international UNESCO conference held in Poland is devoted to adult education in Europe (Warsaw, 1957).**

■

The first issue of a quarterly for social sciences "International Bulletin of Social Sciences" (later "International Social Science Journal") is published by UNESCO.

A new series of *Index Translationum*, a multilingual annual bibliography of books translated in Member States in various disciplines (science, technology, and literature) is the continuation of the guide published from 1932 to 1940 by the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation. *Index Translationum* will be published until 2013.

■ **The Bibliographic Institute of the National Library in Warsaw provides data related to Poland.**

■

UNESCO takes initiatives aiming at, on the one hand, fostering art education, including modern art, and on the other hand - promoting modern creativity and artists from various regions of the world. The first "Catalogue of reproductions of paintings" – a selection of paintings by artists from all over the world is released in 1949.

UNESCO, together with the World Health Organization, establishes the Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences (CIOMS). It also creates the Union of International Technical Association (UATI) a few years later.

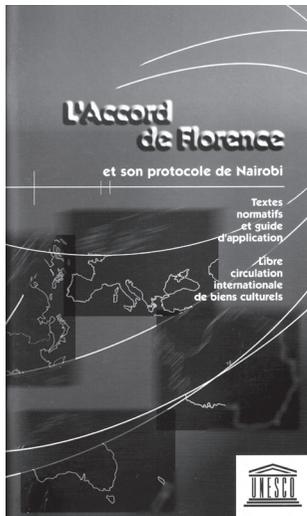
The International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies (ICPHS/CIPSH) is established on UNESCO's initiative. ICPHS will play a role in social and human sciences comparable to the role of ICSU (the International Council of Scientific Unions, currently: International Council for Science) as the union of international organizations in exact and natural sciences.

The International Music Council (ICM) is established as UNESCO advisory body on musical matters. It will be composed of national sections and international organizations, specialised in various types of music (e.g. The International Society for Contemporary Music, the International Musicological Society and the International Association of Music Libraries, established by UNESCO and ICM in 1952).

Earlier, in 1948, The International Council for Archives was created and The International Association of Universities (AIU) will come to existence in 1950.

UNESCO plays an active role in establishing international non-governmental organizations, and it also supports organizations which existed before the Second World War, such as PEN International, the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA) and the International Union of Architects.

1950



Pursuant to a resolution adopted at the fifth session of the General Conference in Florence, UNESCO is to become an international centre facilitating contacts between people, thanks to cooperation with Member States and international non-governmental organizations. The Organization encourages countries to eliminate obstacles in the exchange of persons, identified by means of analysing the existing international agreements. Member States and national commissions for UNESCO are encouraged to conduct policy, aiming at strengthening international cooperation of individuals in the field of education, science, culture and information. A special programme will be launched within these activities, at the session of the General Conference in New Delhi (1956).

■ **Prof. Stanisław Lorentz chairs the working group dealing with bilateral agreements on cultural and scientific cooperation concluded between Governments.**

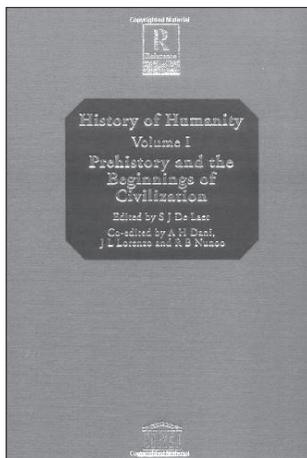
■

UNESCO launches a school programme for Palestinian refugee children in the Near East as a part of common activities with the UN Relief and Works Agency.

The General Conference adopts the Florence Agreement on the abolition of customs duties for some educational, scientific and cultural materials, which extends the Beirut Agreement on facilitating international circulation of visual and auditory materials, adopted in 1949.

■ **Poland will ratify the Florence Agreement in 1971.**

■



UNESCO establishes the International Commission for a History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind. 6 volumes will be prepared within 18 years, in cooperation with about one thousand specialists from 60 countries. The first volume will be published in 1963. Work on a new, corrected version will begin in 1978.

The first issue of a quarterly "Impact of science on society" is published focusing on social consequences of scientific and technological progress. UNESCO is very much involved in the subject from the very beginning.

Co-Action Programme is established to fund small-scale projects developed by individuals and NGOs.

Attempts to establish new international organizations, as f. ex. an organization gathering associations in engineering, bring about disputes and controversies, resulting from difficulties in cooperation between individuals and institutions in the world divided politically and ideologically.

1951

The UN Technical Assistance Programme is established. Within this programme, UNESCO deals with the following topics: basic and secondary education, combating illiteracy, technical and vocational education, scientific research, scientific and technical documentation, and development of social sciences.

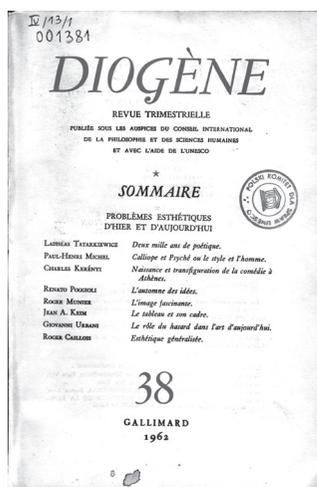
1952

An American university teacher, John W. Taylor is appointed acting Director-General of UNESCO, from December 1952 to 1 July 1953.

UNESCO establishes the International Social Science Council (ISSC). Claude Lévi-Strauss becomes its first secretary-general.

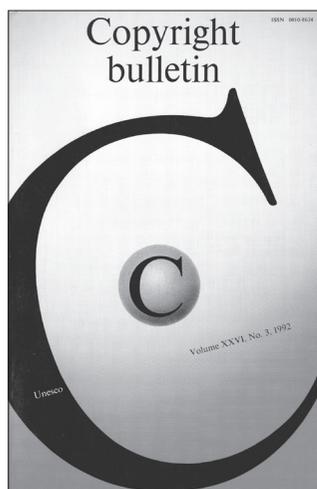
■ **Kazimierz Szczerba-Likiernik**, since 1948 a member of UNESCO Secretariat, takes over the position of the ISSC secretary-general. He earlier headed the department of social sciences, initiating the international cooperation of the network of international organizations gathered around UNESCO, acting in the field of political sciences, economics, sociology, legal sciences and geography. Prof. Adam Schaff, member of the Polish Academy of Sciences and vice-president of the Polish National Commission for UNESCO participates in the works of ISSC in the following years as one of the Polish experts. Leszek A. Kosiński (Poland/Canada) will be the secretary-general of ISSC in the years 1996-2002.

■



The first issue of "Diogène" is published, edited by Roger Caillois and after his death in 1978, by Jean d'Ormesson. The concept of the founders of the journal issued by UNESCO and the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies (CIPHS), is based on the assumption that it is essential to combine in the humanities various disciplines and issues. Nowadays, 12 international non-governmental organizations and specialists from 148 countries belong to CIPHS.

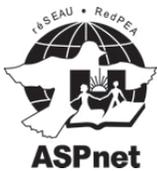
The Universal Copyright Convention, prepared in cooperation with UNESCO is adopted on 6 September in Geneva, introducing the principle of multilateral protection and mutual respecting of these rights by signatory States of the Convention and prohibiting discrimination of foreign copyrights. Additional Protocols to the Convention will be adopted in Paris in 1971. By publishing the quarterly *Copyright Bulletin* since 1948, UNESCO popularises the issues related to the copyright and international conventions, adopted under its auspices, including the Rome Convention (1961) and the Brussels Convention (1974).



■ **Poland informs UNESCO** about its decision to withdraw from the Organization as a protest against its current line of action considered as partial in the situation of tensions and conflicts in Europe and the world. The General Conference in the resolution of 11 December appeals to the government of the People's Republic of Poland to reconsider its decision. Poland practically does not participate in the works of UNESCO (including works of the Executive Board), nor pays the contribution as of 1949. It

also withdraws from the works in such organizations as ICOM. The National Commission's activities are suspended. Poland will actively participate in the works of UNESCO again and will reactivate its National Commission in 1954, in a changed international situation.

1953



The first emblem of the UNESCO Associated Schools Project Network applicable till 2005 (on the left) and the Polish language version of the currently used ASPnet logo.



Luther H. Evans, an American political scientist and Librarian of the United States Congress, takes over the position of the Director-General of UNESCO.

Young people are main addressees of the initiatives for building international understanding and cooperation basing on the ideas of the Charter of the United Nations and on acquiring a better knowledge about other nations and cultures. An experimental programme is created for this purpose, in which 33 high schools from 15 countries initially participate. The main topics, recommended for schools in the years 1953-1963 are: human rights, women's rights, better understanding of other cultures, and the UN system.

Two high schools from Warsaw participate in the UNESCO programme, implementing didactic pilot projects in the school year 1955/1956, regarding learning about other cultures (Narcyza Żmichowska High School No 15) and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Bogdan Limanowski High School No 1, operating under the auspices of the Association of the Friends of Children). The first inter-school exchange is developed with France. The number of Polish schools implementing the UNESCO programme will gradually increase in subsequent years and the experimental programme will become the UNESCO Associated Schools Project Network – ASPnet. The network comprises 9900 educational centres in 180 countries in 2014, including 101 in Poland, starting from kindergartens, through all levels of schools, to teacher training institutions.

1954

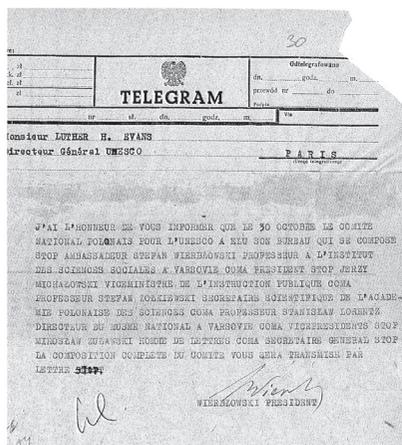


The „Blue Shield” emblem of the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, designed by Prof. Jan Zachwatowicz

The Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, is adopted in The Hague. It is the first international instrument, focusing exclusively on the protection of cultural heritage in the event of armed conflict and in relation to its consequences.

Prof. Stanisław Lorentz, Prof. Kazimierz Michałowski and Prof. Jan Zachwatowicz are members of the Polish delegation. Prof. J. Zachwatowicz is the author of the emblem of the Convention later named the Blue Shield.

CERN, The European Council for Nuclear Research (currently: the European Organization for Nuclear Research) is established in



The telegram, sent by Stefan Wierblowski, the President of the Polish National Commission for UNESCO to the Director General of UNESCO, Luther B. Evans, 1954
Source: Archives of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs

J'ai l'honneur de vous informer que le 30 octobre le Comité National Polonais pour l'UNESCO a élu son bureau qui se compose: Ambassadeur Stefan Wierblowski, professeur à l'Institut des Sciences Sociales à Varsovie, Président. Jerzy Michałowski, Vice-ministre de l'Instruction Publique, professeur Stefan Żółkiewski, secrétaire scientifique de l'Académie Polonaise des Sciences, professeur Stanisław Lorentz, directeur du Musée National à Varsovie, Vice-présidents. Mirosław Żuławski, homme de lettres, Secrétaire général. La composition complète du Comité vous sera transmise par lettre.

I have the honour to inform you that the Bureau of the Polish National Commission for UNESCO was elected on the 30 Octobre, composed of: Ambassador Stefan Wierblowski, professor in the Institute for Social Sciences in Warsaw, the President; Jerzy Michałowski, Undersecretary of State at the Ministry of Education, Prof. Stefan Żółkiewski, the Secretary of Research of the Polish Academy of Sciences and Prof. Stanisław Lorentz, Director of the National Museum as Vice-presidents; Mirosław Żuławski, a writer, as secretary-general. The full composition of the Commission will be sent to you by mail.

Geneva. Nowadays CERN is one of the biggest research centres in the world with regard to the physics of elementary particles and the structure of matter, gathering scientists from about 500 institutions worldwide.

The International Association of Arts (AIAP), a non-government institution gathering painters, sculptors, and graphic designers is established at the conference in Venice in 1954. Such artists as Mirò, Braque, Vasarely, Moore, and Calder are among the founders of AIAP. It is yet another non-governmental organization in the field of culture, established by UNESCO. Just like the International Council of Museum (ICOM), the International Music Council (IMC) and the International Theatre Institute (ITI), AIAP will find its seat in the UNESCO building.

■ **Active participation of the Polish delegation in the eighth session of the General Conference in Montevideo (1 November-10 December) opens a new chapter in the cooperation of Poland with UNESCO. The delegation is headed by ambassador Jerzy Michałowski, Vice-Minister of Education. The delegates are: ambassador Stefan Wierblowski, Seweryn Mencil, Antoni Słonimski, Prof. Stanisław Lorentz, Jerzy Wiechecki, and Halina Jaczewska.**

■ **The National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO resumes its activities in a partially altered and extended composition. The ambassador Stefan Wierblowski is nominated president. He was the professor in the Institute of Social Science at the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, the president of the Scientific and Publishing Council of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Polish ambassador to Czechoslovakia (1945-47) and Undersecretary of State at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (1951-54). The extended composition of the Bureau of the National Commission included: ambassador Jerzy Michałowski, the Undersecretary of State at the Ministry of Education, Prof. Stefan Żółkiewski, the Secretary of Research in the Polish Academy of Sciences and Prof. Stanisław Lorentz, Director of the National Museum in Warsaw and member of the Polish Academy of Sciences. Mirosław Żuławski, a writer, becomes secretary-general. As a main line of its activities, the reactivated National Commission assumes cooperation of Poland with international organizations affiliated to UNESCO and creation of Polish sections of these organizations, as well as supporting their activities.**

1955

UNESCO launches an international campaign for museums, carried out in cooperation with the International Council of Museums (ICOM).

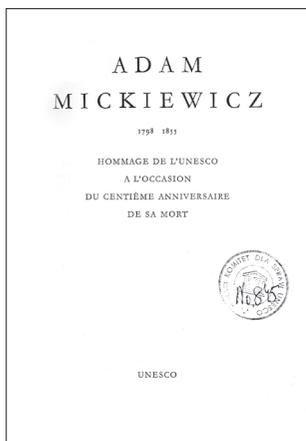
■ **This initiative has a strong appeal in Poland. The Polish National Committee of ICOM, headed by Prof. Stanisław Lorentz, conducts a widely spread museum action.**

UNESCO initiates a programme for promoting modern art, in cooperation with the organizers of the Biennale in Venice. The international jury chooses five works of contemporary painters, which are then reproduced and popularised by UNESCO.

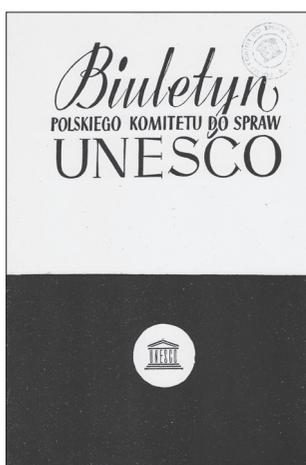
■ The work of Tadeusz Kulisiewicz finds itself among five works selected on the XXVII Biennale in Venice.

■ The Polish Section of the International Association of Art Critics (AICA), set up at the initiative of UNESCO in 1950, is established. Its president is Juliusz Starzyński, the members are, among others: Professors: Jan Białostocki, Tadeusz Dobrowolski, Stanisław Lorentz, and Mieczysław Porębski.

■ Centenaries of prominent personalities in culture and science are celebrated by UNESCO since 1949. The Centenary of death of Adam Mickiewicz, celebrated on Poland's initiative, under the auspices of UNESCO, is given much publicity in 1955. On this occasion, UNESCO publishes a book on the Polish poet in English, French and Spanish. Its Polish version is published by PIW Publishing House. Many anniversaries related to Polish culture and science are celebrated under the auspices of UNESCO. The celebration of the anniversaries of Nicolaus Copernicus (1973) and Fryderyk Chopin (1960, 1999, 2010) will have the widest international response. There are also anniversaries celebrated together with neighbouring countries, inter alia, of Ignacy Domeyko (2002), Czesław Miłosz (2004), and Michał Kleofas Ogiński (2015).



1956



■ A new legal basis for the National Commission's activity in Poland is introduced by a Government's decree of 19th May 1956, and the name is slightly modified to "Polski Komitet dla spraw Organizacji Narodów Zjednoczonych dla Wychowania, Nauki i Kultury (UNESCO)" (The Polish Commission for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization UNESCO). According to this regulation, the Commission is "an advisory body to the Government and to the delegation of the People's Republic of Poland to the General Conference of UNESCO in matters regarding this Organization". The Commission operates as an institution performing UNESCO's tasks on a national level". Ambassador Stefan Wierbłowski becomes its president, whereas a journalist Władysław Grzędziński is appointed secretary-general, replacing Mirosław Żuławski, nominated the Permanent Delegate to UNESCO. As a result of an extended scope of activities, four subcommittees – for education, science, culture and information – will be constituted in 1958.

■ The members of the Polish delegation to the ninth session of the General Conference in New Delhi, headed by Mirosław Żuławski, are among others, the representatives of the Polish

From 1956, the National Commission has its permanent seat in the Palace of Culture and Science (PKiN) on 17th floor. The current office is located on the 7th floor of PKiN since 1993. The Commission published a monthly entitled the Bulletin of the Polish National Commission for UNESCO since November 1956, where, inter alia, translations of articles from various UNESCO periodicals were published in Polish, as well as information on cooperation of Poland with UNESCO, in French. Maria Szletyńska, an employee of the Commission, a journalist and a translator, edited the Bulletin for over 20 years. The last issue from this series was published in 1990. The journal entitled "UNESCO and us" replaced it in 1994, the last issue being published in 2000. The bulletin comprising mostly problem articles started to be published since 2011. From 2012 the journal has been a bilingual, Polish-English publication.

National Commission for UNESCO: a journalist Zygmunt Broniarek, Prof. Eugeniusz Eibisch, Prof. Stanisław Lorentz, Prof. Jerzy Pniewski, Prof. Adam Schaff and a writer Wojciech Żukrowski. Ambassador Stefan Wierbłowski is elected to the UNESCO Executive Board.

■ Poland submits a draft resolution on cooperation of countries with differing economic, social and educational systems, scientific institutions and cultural traditions. The document, adopted as resolution no. 71 (9 C/7.71), is supposed to help support by governments the direct cooperation between institutions in different regions of the world. Earlier, such an idea, presented by the Polish National Commission for UNESCO, was endorsed by the European national commissions at their regional conference in Aix-en-Provence.

■ Luther H. Evans, the Director-General of UNESCO pays an official visit to Poland, in September. He offers UNESCO's extended support in organizing cooperation between specialists in the fields of science and culture, and also exchange of books and reproductions of art works between countries. The DG announces the provision of UNESCO's further aid for Polish museums and libraries. In return, Poland is expected to assist the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America in developing education and science, as well as to take up activities contributing to a better understanding of European culture in other regions of the world.

■ The General Conference at its session in New Delhi adopts a ten year programme entitled East-West, aiming at improving mutual understanding and respect for cultural values. The programme comprises an exchange of educational and cultural materials, conferences and encouraging exchange between writers, students, pedagogues, historians and others. Its objective is also to popularise knowledge about the cultures of the East and about European culture in schools and societies.

The Executive Board takes a decision to get involved in the activities undertaken by the United Nations in Korea and establishes a special fund for this purpose. Thanks to the efforts of the UN Korean Reconstruction Agency (after the war 1950-1953) and UNESCO, a printing press is built in Korea, able to produce 20 million textbooks a year. The UN Secretary-General, Ban Ki-moon was one of the children who held such a book in 1956.

South Africa withdraws from UNESCO claiming that some of the Organization's publications amount to 'interference' in the country's 'racial problems'. The State will rejoin the Organization in 1994, under the presidency of Nelson Mandela.

1957

■ Poland becomes actively involved in the UNESCO East-West programme. Prof. Ananiasz Zajaczkowski is the representative of Poland to the Director-General's advisory committee. A working

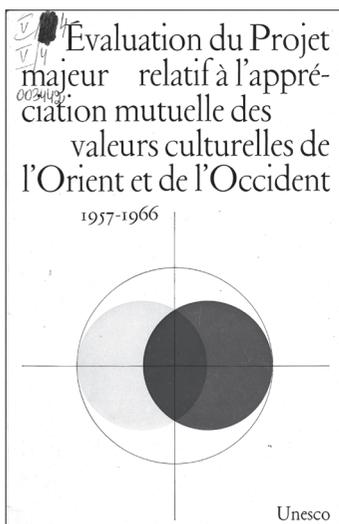
group is established in Poland, gathering orientalists and specialists in other scientific disciplines from the University of Warsaw, the Jagiellonian University in Krakow and the University of Łódź. As a result of its work, a research activity programme is established in the scope of philology, history and the following cultures: African, Arabic, Indian, Persian, Semitic, and Turkish. Activities concerning questions related to the East-West better understanding are also planned (articles, lectures, specialist works related to monuments, as well as materials on Polish culture for Arabic and Asian countries). The programme of translating the works of Arab, Persian and Turkish literature is launched. The recommendation is made for the Polish orientalists to participate in scientific expeditions abroad and the orientalists from other countries to take part in expeditions organized by Poland. A special working group, in cooperation with the specialists from the Polish Bibliographic Commission, prepares a list of books considered representative for Polish culture.

■ Within "A week for the cultural rapprochement with the East", a large exhibition on 'Oriental writing and book' is organized in the National Museum in Warsaw.

■ At the regional conference of National Commissions in Dubrovnik, the Commissions of Poland, the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands make a joint proposal to the Director-General, regarding the importance of research in history for the mutual appreciation of the cultural values of East and West.

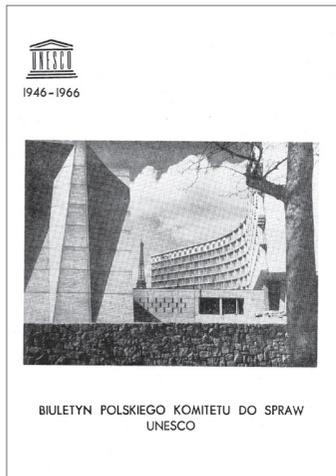
■ A working committee for cooperation with the International Commission for a History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind is established in Poland. Professors Aleksander Gieysztor, Bogdan Suchodolski, Michał Walicki, Kazimierz Kumaniecki, Nina Assorodobraj and Witold Kula are among the members of the committee.

■ The international meeting of philosophers takes place in Warsaw, organized on the initiative of the International Institute of Philosophy in Paris. Prof. Tadeusz Kotarbiński chairs the meeting attended by 60 philosophers from abroad (including USA) and Poland. Professor Kotarbiński will be the president of the Institute in the years 1960-63.



1958

A new, permanent seat of UNESCO is opened in Paris, on 3 November 1958, at 7, Place de Fontenoy, where the Organization will have been based to this day. The building, which has been set in textbooks as an example of the architecture of that time, is designed by Marcel Breuer (US), Pier-Luigi Nervi (Italy) and Bernard Zehrufuss (France). The architecture and arrangement of the room intended for the Executive Board sessions symbolizes equality of all its members and convergence of the ideas. UNESCO appeals to artists to donate art works to decorate the new seat. The appeal meets with a response from inter alia, Picasso, Mirò, and Tàpies. The works of many artists donated



The picture of the new UNESCO Headquarters at 7, Place de Fontenoy – on the cover of the Bulletin of the Polish National Commission for UNESCO.

by the governments of Member States can also be admired in the UNESCO main building, as well as in the seat, at the Miollis street, which was built later.

The “UNESCO Month” is celebrated in Paris, on the occasion of the opening of the new UNESCO Headquarters. The events within the “UNESCO Month” include an exhibition organized jointly by the Polish and French National Commissions for UNESCO in Palais de la Découverte, entitled “Pierre et Marie Curie, leur oeuvre et ses conséquences” (Pierre and Marie Curie, their scientific work and its further consequences). It is one of the first thematic exhibitions of UNESCO, which later will be made available for countries in the form of travelling exhibitions.

Travelling exhibitions, consisting of photographs, will be for many years used by UNESCO in cooperation with national commissions, as one of the forms of disseminating ideas related to science and culture.

The Convention concerning the International Exchange of Publications and the Convention concerning the Exchange of Official Publications and Government Documents between States is adopted at the tenth session of the General Conference.

■ Poland will join both Conventions in 1970.

UNESCO establishes the liaison committee of international organizations in the field of art and letters in order to strengthen international cooperation between artists and writers. These include the International Theatre Institute (ITI), the International Music Council (IMC), the International Association of Arts (AIAP), International PEN, the International Union of Architects (UIA) and the International Association of Art Critics (AICA).

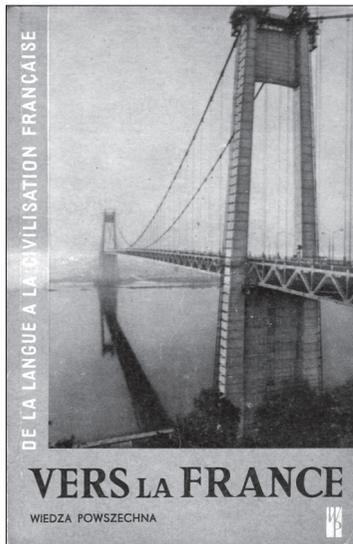
An Italian lawyer, Vittorino Veronese, a president of the Executive Board, who performed this function for many years, is elected Director-General of UNESCO in December.

■ **The Polish National Commission for UNESCO makes a proposal to the other national commissions to exchange information on culture and science, as well as on economic and social issues. This appeal will meet with a positive response of 36 countries, in 1959. In an article, published in the UNESCO Chronicle, in October 1959, Władysław Grzędzielski, the secretary-general, encourages other national commissions to introduce a provision on the direct cooperation between national commissions in bilateral governmental agreements. He points to agreements signed by the Polish government, comprising such provisions, with France (1958) and Norway (1959).**

■ **Various attempts at cooperation with France, especially in the field of teaching French, were made before – in 1956 and 1957.**



Works of art donated to UNESCO to decorate its new permanent seat: a fresco by Pablo Picasso (above) and a sculpture by Alberto Giacometti. (Pictures from the UNESCO jubilee publication „40 ans de solidarité entre les nations”. © UNESCO, 1988).



A three week French-Polish seminar takes place in 1956 in Paris, devoted to social sciences. Fernand Braudel leads a session related to history. The exchange of geographers (three week stay, three persons from each country) is organized as part of cooperation with the French Commission for UNESCO. A project is also launched of Polish-French cooperation concerning mutual consultations on the content of geography textbooks issued in both countries.

Thanks to the cooperation between the two Commissions, a series of textbooks to learn French is published in 1964 under the subtitle "De la langue à la civilisation française" by the authors connected with the Sorbonne, including Yves Brunsvick secretary-general of the French Commission for UNESCO. It is published in Poland jointly by two publishing houses: Wiedza Powszechna and Librairie Marcel Didier. The series will have several editions and numerous prints within the next years. These are the first textbooks published in Poland with no use of Polish language. The first volume is entitled "Vers la France". The volume "A Paris", part II, contains a photograph of a new seat of UNESCO. A publication devoted to the Polish culture comes out in France on the initiative of the Polish National Commission for UNESCO.

Poland is one of the first European countries which offers fellowships awarded by UNESCO to foreign students. The first young researchers are received in 1958. A young specialist from Yugoslavia carries his research in the National Library in Warsaw and a museologist from Indonesia is an intern in the Museum in Biskupin.

Each year Poland offers ten annual fellowships in the field of exact and natural sciences, and ten in Polish philology, Slavonic studies and the history, as well as three month fellowships for young pianists.

A seminar devoted to social consequences of industrialisation, attended by 30 Polish scientists, takes place in the London School of Economics in September, organized in cooperation with the National Commission of the United Kingdom.

The International Professional Translators and Interpreters Congress takes place in Warsaw.

Poland promotes international cooperation in the field of science and culture, participating in works of many international non-governmental organizations affiliated to UNESCO and establishing their national committees or national sections.

The national committee of IUCN will be established in Poland in 1958 and the 7th session of this organization will be held in Warsaw in 1960. Prof. Władysław Szafer becomes the honorary president of IUCN.

In 1958 Polish scientific organizations were members of nine out of twelve international scientific unions, gathered in the International Council of Scientific Unions (currently: International Council for Science) ICSU. These organizations have their national committees in Poland. These are:

- The National Committee for International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics (IUGG)
- The National Committee for International Astronomical Union (IAU)
- The National Committee for International Union of Biological Sciences (IUBS)
- The National Committee for International Union of Biochemistry (IUB)
- The National Committee for International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC)
- The National Committee for International Geographical Union (IUG)
- The National Committee for International Union of Radio Science (URSI)
- The National Committee for International Union of History and Philosophy of Science (UIHPS)
- The National Committee of International Mathematical Union (IMU)

In the years 1958-1959, the following Polish scientists are members of the executive bodies of unions belonging to the ICSU: Prof. Kazimierz Kuratowski, a member of the Bureau of the International Mathematical Union, Prof. Tadeusz Urbański, a member of the Management Board of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, Prof. Wojciech Świąciosławski, a member of the Thermochemical Commission of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, Prof. Jan Dylík, president of the Commission for Periglacial Morphology of the International Geographical Union, Prof. Wacław Olszak, a member of the Execution Board of the International Union of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Prof. Wojciech Rubinowicz, a member of the International Congress Committee of the International Union of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Prof. Kazimierz Ajdukiewicz, vice-president of the Section of Logistics of the International Union of History and Philosophy of Science, Prof. Aleksander Birkenmajer, vice-president of the International Union of History and Philosophy of Science, Prof. Bogdan Suchodolski, vice-president of the Commission of the Section of the International Union of History and Philosophy of Science.⁵

In 1958 Poland belonged to 15 following non-governmental organizations in the field of culture: museums, music, theatre and film, affiliated to UNESCO:⁶

- The International Association of Art Critics AICA. The Polish section was approved on the convention in Oxford, 1955. Prof. Juliusz Starzyński was the president.
- The International Association of Arts AIAP. The National Committee of AIAP was established in 1954. Its first president was Prof. Stanisław Teisseyre.
- The International Council of Museum ICOM. Prof. Stanisław Lorentz, an active participant of the works of ICOM, was the first president of the Polish section. Prof. Kazimierz Michałowski, Prof. Janusz Durko, Prof. Ksawery Piwocki, Prof. Zdzisław Rajewski were members at that time.

⁵ Information provided after: *Biuletyn Polskiego Komitetu do spraw UNESCO* (Bulletin of the Polish National Commission for UNESCO) No 4 (30), April 1960.

⁶ Information provided after: *ibidem*, No 3 (11) March 1958.

- The International Music Council (IMC/CIM). Andrzej Panufnik was the vice-president of IMC in the years 1950-51. The Polish section was approved to join IMC in 1956. Prof. Zbigniew Drzewiecki was its president at that time. The Polish Music Council, established in 1968, was headed in the years 1979-1999 by Jan Sześzewski, vice-president of IMC between 1984-87. The Polish section published its journal entitled „La Musique en Pologne“. The Polish Music Council has had a new status since 2002.
- International Folk Music Council (IFMC).
- International Council on Archives (ICA). The Head Office of State Archives has been the member of the Council since 1957.
- International PEN. Jan Parandowski was the president of the Polish PEN club since 1933.
- The International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CIAC). ZAiKS has represented Poland in this organization since 1926.
- The International Federation of Library Associations (FIAB). The Association of Polish Librarians is a member of the Federation.
- European Society of Culture (SEC). The association was established in 1949 at the Congress of PEN-Clubs in Venice. Membership is individual. The members of SEC were, inter alia: Maria Dąbrowska, Stanisław Dygat, Jarosław Iwaszkiewicz.
- The International Theatre Institute ITI. Poland is one of the members-founders of ITI. Bohdan Korzeniewski was a member of the Executive Council of ITI in the years 1957–1969, whereas Janusz Warmiński had this function since 1973 until his death in 1996. Janusz Warmiński was vice-president in the years 1977-1979 and he was the president of ITI between 1979-1985 for the next three terms of office. He was awarded the title of the Honorary President of ITI in 1985. The Polish representatives held positions in the ITI Committees. The Xth ITI World Congress took place in Poland in 1963. A bilingual journal „Le Théâtre en Pologne / The Theatre in Poland“ was published from 1958 until 2009 by the Polish Centre of ITI.
- International Congress of Modern Architecture. (CIAM). Poland was represented by Professors Jerzy Sołtan, Helena Syrkus and Szymon Syrkus.
- International Union of Architects (UIA). Prof. Jan Zachwatowicz was a member of the Executive Committee.
- The International Literary and Artistic Association (ALAI). The representative of Poland is a writer Jan Brzechwa.
- International Federation of Art Cinemas (CICAE). The National Film Department of the Art Institute was the Federation's associate.

Moreover, Poland belonged to 24 NGOs which were not affiliated to UNESCO at that time, inter alia to:

- The International Federation of Film Archives (FIAF). Prof. Jerzy Toeplitz became president of FIAF in 1948. The FIAF congress took place in Warsaw in 1955.
- The international Association of Film and Television Schools (CILECT). The National Higher School of Film in Łódź is one of ten film schools, belonging to this organization affiliated to UNESCO. In 1956 the vice-president was prof. Stanisław Wohl.

1959

A special Fund is launched in order to encourage Member States and NGOs to operate projects in the fields of competence of UNESCO on national or international levels. It will be known as Participation Programme from 1960. In previous years, UNESCO provided aid to Member States under Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.



In Poland, many meetings, seminars, exhibitions, festivals etc. will be carried out under UNESCO Participation Programme.



The International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property is established in Rome. This is an intergovernmental organization, established in accordance with a resolution of the General Conference, adopted in New Delhi in 1956.



The Ministry for Culture is its member. Polish experts are members of the Council of ICCROM - Prof. Kazimierz Malinowski as the first one. Prof. Andrzej Tomaszewski will be director of ICCROM in the years 1988-1992. ICCROM conducts scientific research and didactic activities. International post-graduate courses of ICCROM are highly valued among specialists, e.g. a course on stone conservation in Venice will be attended by many Polish conservators.



In 1959 Poland receives beneficiaries of UNESCO fellowships from Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, India, Israel, Norway, the United Arab Republic and the USA.



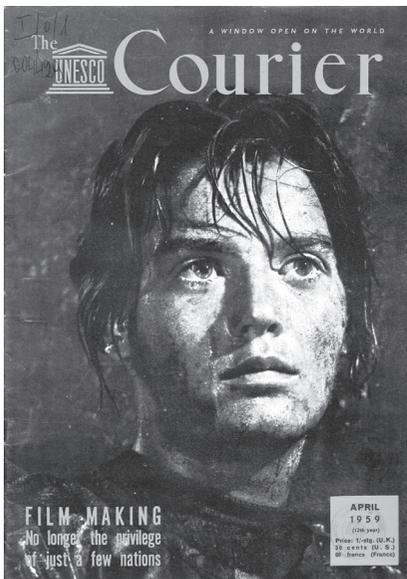
Two-week training on public opinion survey takes place in Warsaw conducted by UNESCO international experts, and by Prof. Jan Szczepański as an expert from Poland. Young scientists and radio journalists from Poland and France participate in the training.



In 1959 Poland is the host of many international conferences: a session of the World Federation of Scientific Workers (WFSW), a meeting of the Council of the International Federation for Information and Documentation (FID), an annual session of the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA), a Congress of the International Associations of Scientific Films, and International Geographical Congress.



Polish National Commission for UNESCO takes the initiative to organize three-week summer language camps for Polish secondary school students, with the participation of the staff from abroad. They are organized by the Ministry of Education and the Polish National Commission for UNESCO, which ensures the staff of native speakers from abroad. The objective of the programme is to help increase the level of foreign language proficiency and break barriers in free communication through knowing other cultures and direct contacts with native speakers. Teams from abroad have the opportunity to get acquainted with the Polish cultural heritage during an additional week of stay in



UNESCO Courier of April 1959 featuring a scene from the film "Kanal" (Sewer) by Andrzej Wajda, with a subtitle "Film making. No longer the privilege of just a few nations".

Poland. The French Commission for UNESCO is the first partner in organizing language camps. As of 1959, students, apart from French, learn also English and Russian. In 1969 the British team includes not only teachers, but also students – of the same age as the Polish participants. Such format of the camps will become a rule in future. The greatest number of camps (up to 28) will be organized in the 1990s thanks to the cooperation of the Polish National Commission for UNESCO with the national commissions of Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Russian Federation, Spain, and Switzerland, as well as with the Central Bureau from the UK, the Kościuszko Foundation and the Wisconsin International Education Inc., a teachers association from the USA, Jugenwerk and the Fund for Polish-German Cooperation.

The works of the Polish composers get high places in the competition of the International Music Council IMC, called the International Rostrum of Composers, in which 16 radio stations and 13 countries take part in 1959. These are: Tadeusz Baird, Witold Lutosławski, Grażyna Bacewicz, Krzysztof Meyer, Krzysztof Penderecki, and lately Agata Zubel (2014). IMC guarantees international publicity for the works awarded in the competition, passing them on to radio stations, philharmonics and producers of recordings.

The Polish National Commission for UNESCO develops bilateral cooperation with other European Commissions. The exhibition on Andersen and books for children is shown in Warsaw within cooperation with the Danish Commission for UNESCO, whereas in Copenhagen an exhibition on Polish literature for children is organized. The Polish exhibition is later shown in many European countries and Japan.

The cover of the April edition of "The UNESCO Courier" shows a scene from the film "Kanal" (Sewer) by Andrzej Wajda with a subtitle "Film making. No longer the privilege of just a few nations."

1960

17 African countries join UNESCO: Guinea, Benin, Congo, Ivory Coast, Mali, Madagascar, Senegal, Niger, Central African Republic, Cameroon, Nigeria, the Republic of Upper Volta (currently: Burkina Faso), Somalia, Gabon, Togo, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Chad.

The General Conference adopts two new normative instruments: the convention and the recommendation against discrimination in education.

Poland will ratify the Convention in 1964.

The Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC/COI) is established by UNESCO to conduct research activities and coordinate international cooperation. Nowadays, it has autonomous status, however it is structurally linked to UNESCO

(the Secretary of COI holds the function of UNESCO Assistant Director-General). The COI coordinates international research programmes into oceans and seas, sustainable development, controlling transformation and protection of marine environment, the use of space and marine resources, exchange of data and technology, conventions and legal regulations, whereas on a global scale it focuses on developing early warning systems for tsunami in the Pacific region, north-eastern Atlantic, Caribbean and the Mediterranean Sea.

■ **Poland is one of 40 founding States of IOC. Three Polish scientists held the function of the vice-president of IOC: Prof. Fryderyk Pautsch, Prof. Andrzej Niegolewski and Prof. Czesław Drouet. Moreover, many Polish oceanographers were IOC experts.**

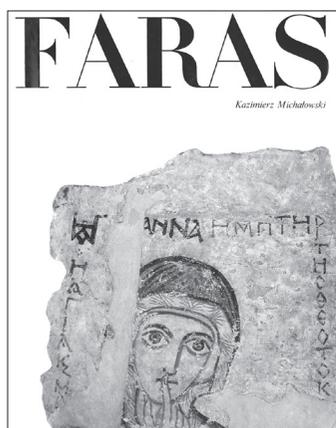
■ The decision is made to establish the International Brain Research Organization (IBRO) under the auspices and with support of UNESCO. Poland is among the founders of this organization.

The International Film and Television Council is established under the auspices of UNESCO, gathering specialised organizations.

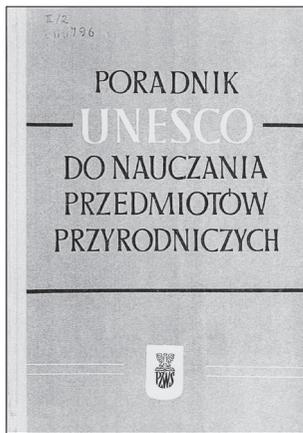
The Director-General proclaims the first UNESCO international campaign for the safeguarding of heritage, at the request of the governments of Egypt and Sudan, which seek UNESCO's assistance in saving monuments of ancient civilization from the lower Nile, threatened with flooding as a result of building the Aswan High Dam. UNESCO pleaded for aid from "governments, institutions, public and private foundations, as well as all people of goodwill". 22 architectural complexes and monuments, especially temple complexes in Abu Simbel and Philae were transferred to new places within the 20 years lasting project, with participation of expert teams from 40 countries.

■ **Poland actively participates in the Nubia Campaign. Prof. Oskar Lange as the vice-president of the Council of State, is a member of the Committee of Patrons, whereas Prof. Tadeusz Kotarbiński is a member of the International Action Committee. The works are conducted in Abu Simbel and Faras, Egypt (1961-1970), as well as in Dongola, Sudan (1961-1964), under the guidance of Prof. Kazimierz Michałowski, known for his archaeological works in Egypt before the Second World War. The saved wall paintings from Faras are exhibited in the National Museum in Khartoum. Some of them will be donated to Poland, to become part of the National Museum in Warsaw collections, since October 2014 presented on a new exhibition.**

■ Polish experts have participated before in the works of UNESCO regarding monuments. Prof. Stanisław Lorentz was appointed as an expert to the International Committee on Monuments, Artistic and Historical Sites and Archaeological Excavations, for a four year term, in 1956, whereas



Kazimierz Michałowski, *Faras Wall Paintings in the Collection of the National Museum in Warsaw*, Wydawnictwo Artystyczno-Graficzne, Warsaw, 1974. UNESCO sponsored publication.



Polish edition of the UNESCO Sourcebook for Science Teaching, issued in 1960, by Państwowe Zakłady Wydawnictw Szkolnych.

Prof. Kazimierz Michałowski was vice-president of the conference, during which international principles related to archaeological excavations were specified (Palermo, 1956).

■ The UNESCO Sourcebook for Science Teaching is published by Państwowe Zakłady Szkolne under the title „Poradnik UNESCO do nauczania przedmiotów przyrodniczych”. Over one million copies of the guidebook were published in many languages. Its aim was to illustrate, how to prepare teaching aids using simple, commonly available means.

■ An exhibition of Japanese woodcuts from the 17th to the 20th century takes place in Krakow thanks to an agreement with the Japanese Commission for UNESCO. It includes also the woodcuts from the collections of the National Museum in Krakow. An exhibition of Polish graphic design will take place later in Tokyo.

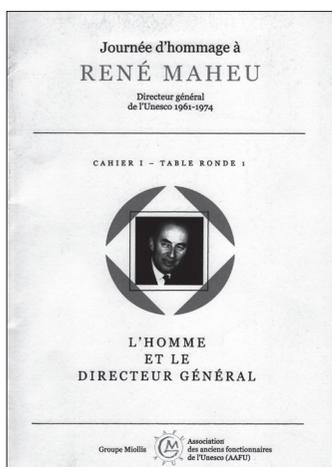
1961

UNESCO Collection of Traditional Music of the World is inaugurated. The International Music Council and a French musicologist Alain Daniélou cooperate with the Organization in its creation. Over one hundred pioneer recordings of traditional music from all over the world are included in the collection, most of them prepared in situ.

The International Union of Geological Sciences is established.

1962

René Maheu (France) takes over the function of the Director-General and holds it until November 1974, after having been appointed Acting Director-General twice before.



■ The documentary of Jarosław Brzozowski entitled “The Bay of Polar Bears” is awarded the Kalinga Prize, granted for the popularization of science. The film was made during the Polish polar exhibition, organized within the International Geophysical Year. The Kalinga Prize, which is awarded to this day, was founded in 1951 thanks to the donation of the Kalinga Foundation (India). Prof. J. L. Jakubowski, a member of the Polish Academy of Sciences was in the jury for this prize in the years 1956–60.

■ Prof. Julian Hochfeld is appointed the Deputy Director of the Department of Social Sciences in the UNESCO Secretariat.

■ XVI Congress of the International Scientific Film Association (AICS) takes place in Warsaw.

1963

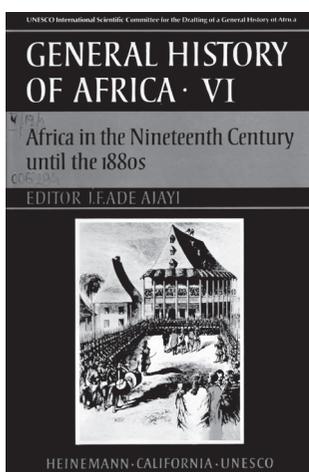
■ Wojciech Kętrzyński, a journalist and member of the Polish Commission for UNESCO, becomes a Permanent Delegate to UNESCO.

■ Research is conducted on the image of Poland in textbooks published in the countries of Latin America. Similar studies on the image of these countries in Polish textbooks are conducted by Polish scientists.

■ Eminent Africanists and Orientalists carry out research on the image of the countries from Africa and the East presented in Polish textbooks.

■ Bilateral consultations on geography textbooks are conducted in cooperation with India.

1964



UNESCO launches the General History of Africa Project with a view to remedy the general ignorance on Africa's history. The idea behind the project is to reconstruct Africa's history, freeing it from racial prejudices ensuing from slave trade and colonization, and promoting an African perspective. The first two volumes were published in 1980. By 2014, eight volumes have been published and translated into 16 languages, including three African languages. The ninth volume is in preparation now.

The International Institute for Educational Planning inaugurates its activities in Paris.

The Second International Congress of Architects and Specialists of Historic Buildings in Venice adopts the International Charter on the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites, known as the "Venice Charter" and, on the initiative of UNESCO, the resolution on the establishment of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS). Prof. Stanisław Lorentz is a member of the organizing committee of ICOMOS, composed of representatives of 20 countries.

■ René Maheu, the Director-General of UNESCO pays an official visit to Poland. He participates in the celebration of 600th anniversary of the Jagiellonian University.

1965

The International Hydrological Decade (1965–1974) is inaugurated by the UN General Assembly as a result of a concern of the international community regarding water shortages in dry and semi-dry zones.

■ One of the initiators of the Decade is an eminent Polish hydrologist, Prof. Julian Lambor. His successor, Prof. Zdzisław Kaczmarek is elected as vice-president of the Committee of Experts preparing the project of the Decade. The National Committee for the International Hydrological Decade will be established in Poland in 1966.

■ The first General Assembly of the International Council on Monuments and Sites ICOMOS is held in Warsaw and Krakow. Prof. Stanisław Lorentz, who has led the works of the organizing committee, becomes a member of the ICOMOS Bureau. ICOMOS is an advisory body to UNESCO, especially in matters concerning the World Heritage Convention. ICOMOS is composed of national committees and international scientific committees.

■

UNESCO supports the International Centre for Theoretical Physics in Trieste.

1966

The Declaration of Principles on International Cultural Cooperation, related to all aspects of intellectual activities regarding education, science and culture is adopted by the General Conference. The declaration is addressed to governments, authorities, organizations, associations and institutions responsible for cultural activities.

After a big flood in Venice, UNESCO proclaims the second international campaign for the safeguarding of historical sites. The action to rescue Venice has lasted until today. UNESCO undertakes similar actions for, inter alia, Borobudur (Indonesia) in 1972, Katmandu (Nepal) in 1979, Havana (Cuba) in 1983, Sana (Jemen) in 1984, Angkor (Cambodia) in 1993, Tyre (Lebanon) in 1998, the Democratic Republic of Congo in 2000, Easter Island in 2001, Afghanistan in 2003. UNESCO campaigns have been planned for many years.

1967

The Experimental World Literacy Programme (EWLP) is established following the meeting of the First World Congress of Ministers of Education on the Eradication of Illiteracy in Tehran (September 1965). In 1967 the first four EWLP projects are launched. On 8 September 1967 the First International Literacy Day is celebrated.

A Convention is signed establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO/OMPI), which will become a specialized agency of the United Nations in 1974. UNESCO is still involved in the copyrights issues, however competences have been shared now.

1968

■ Prof. Ignacy Malecki chairs the session of the Science Commission at the 15th session of the General Conference.

■ A brochure on the national policy in science and research in Poland is published in the series *Science policy studies and documents* (No. 21).

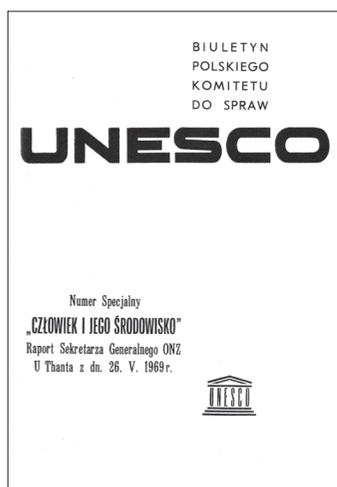
■ The Polish National Commission for UNESCO undertakes activities, aiming at promoting Polish culture among teachers of Associated Schools and members of UNESCO Clubs from the European countries. Lectures and classes, which take place in Krakow, are combined with visiting monuments. The Jagiellonian University will become the co-organizer of three-



week courses in English and from 1975 also in French. Dr Halina Nieć coordinates this programme on behalf of the University. In 1990s she will be the Polish National Commission's for UNESCO expert on legal protection of heritage and human rights. The courses, which gather about 30 persons from abroad each year during the holiday season, will be organized until 1988, in last years also in cooperation with the University of Wrocław.

1969

The report of the UN Secretary-General, U-Thant, on "Man and his Environment" initiates preparatory work to the United Nations conference under the same title, in Stockholm, 1972. The conclusions and recommendations of the Report become an incentive to further development of UNESCO activities regarding the environment – in oceanography (the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission IOC/COI), hydrology (the International Hydrological Decade and then the International Hydrological Programme IHP), earth sciences (the International Geological Correlation Programme IPGC), biosphere (Man and the Biosphere MAB Programme).



Bulletin of the Polish National Commission for UNESCO of 26 May 1969, devoted to the U-Thant's report on "Man and his Environment".

The working group is created at the Polish National Commission for UNESCO in 1968, dealing with the UN and UNESCO programme "Man and his Environment". Its work is led first by Prof. Ignacy Malecki, and later, on his being appointed to a position in the UNESCO Secretariat, by Prof. Włodzimierz Michajłow. The Commission publishes the text of the so-called U Thant report, as a special issue of the bulletin.

The International Bureau of Education (IBE/BIE) in Geneva becomes part of UNESCO. Nowadays, IBE has the status of an Institute of the 1st category and specialises in educational curricula.

Prof. Andrzej Janowski, president of the Polish National Commission's Subcommittee on Education will become a representative of Poland in the Council of the International Bureau of Education for two terms of office, starting 1991.

Prof. Ignacy Malecki is appointed Director of the Department of Scientific Policy and Basic Research, and performs this function until 1972.

Dr Adam Wysocki leads the Programme for Development of Scientific Information.

The Polish National Commission for UNESCO starts to grant Copernicus Fellowships (six per year) funded by the Polish government, with reference to the anniversary of Nicolaus Copernicus. Fellowship beneficiaries in the field of exact and natural sciences are hosted by the Jagiellonian University in Krakow and the Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń.

■ **The Congress of the International Association for the Advancement of Educational Research takes place in Warsaw. Prof. Bogdan Suchodolski is elected president of the association for a four year term of office.**

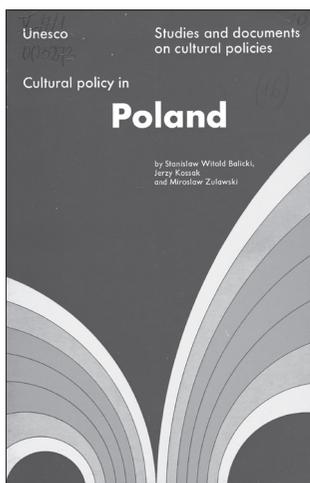
■

1970

One of the priorities of the Organization is to develop European scientific cooperation. UNESCO convenes the first conference of ministers responsible for science and technology policies in the European and North American region (MINESPOL), devoted to scientific research, applied sciences and basic studies.

■ **A feasibility study of a multilingual thesaurus of scientific policy is commissioned by UNESCO to two institutions: The Centre for Documentation and Scientific Information of the Polish Academy of Sciences and the Scientific Section of the House of Commons Library in London.**

■



UNESCO publishes the first climate atlas of Europe, in cooperation with the World Meteorological Organization.

The first conference on cultural policies and their institutional, administrative and financial aspects is held in Venice. Such notions as "cultural development" and "cultural dimension of development" emerge in the documents. Regional conferences, including the European one in Helsinki in 1972 (EURO CULT) will be held in the 1970s, as a follow up to the world conference.

■ **"Cultural policy in Poland" by Witold Balicki, Jerzy Kossak and Mirosław Żuławski, is published in 1972, in a series of brochures issued by UNESCO.**

■

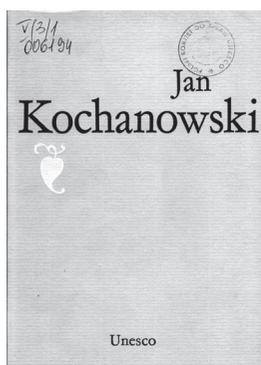
UNESCO adopts the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property.



■ **Poland will ratify this Convention in 1974.**

■

128 countries are signatories of this Convention to the present day, whose objective is to limit illegal trafficking of works of art. UNESCO collaborates in this matter with INTERPOL, UNWTO, UNODCT (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime), WCO (World Customs Organization) and institutions representing the art market. UNESCO intensifies activities regarding implementation of the Convention and protection of cultural goods at risk, due to the situation in areas affected by conflicts (Mali, Syria, and Iraq) and in other parts of the world. The Subsidiary Committee for implementation of the Convention will be established in 2013. Poland will be elected as a member of this group in May 2015.



■ The General Conference decides upon undertaking studies into Slavic cultures. Therefore, the international colloquium on humanistic and social values in Slavic literature will be held in Warsaw in 1972. The VII International Slavic Congress will take place in 1973, also in Warsaw. The participants of the Congress recommend UNESCO to undertake interdisciplinary studies on Slavic cultures during the 18th and 19th centuries, in the years 1974–1976, as well as on Slavic cultures in the Balkans and the place of Slavic cultures in European culture. Implementation of the programme will be later prolonged until 1980. Within this programme, a publication on Jan Kochanowski will also be released.

■ An international UNESCO seminar on the educational role of the family takes place in Poland. A postconference publication entitled „The educational role of the family in the world today”/“Les fonctions éducatives de la famille dans le monde d’aujourd’hui” edited, inter alia, by Antonina Kłoskowska, will be published in 1972 by PWN Publishing House.

1971

The first Development Decade proclaimed by the UN, which ends in 1972, and its continuation in the second Development Decade, have an impact on UNESCO programmes, previously focusing mainly on the topic of peace and international understanding. The notions of endogenous development, rooted in local cultures, and of cultural dimension of development are introduced and anticipate the idea of sustainable development. In 1986, the UN will proclaim the World Decade for Cultural Development for the years 1988-1997.



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



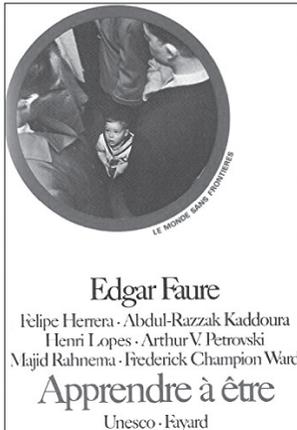
Man and
the Biosphere
Programme

The first biosphere reserves are established within the Man and the Biosphere Programme (MAB). They aim to be areas raising awareness of a need for radical change in thinking about the natural environment and revealing the impact of human activity on the environment. Over twenty years later, the strategic documents and guidelines will be adopted, related to the functioning of biosphere reserves: The Seville Strategy and the statutory framework of the World Network of Biosphere Reserves, adopted by the General Conference in 1995. The global network comprises 651 biosphere reserves in 2015, including 15 transboundary sites, in 120 countries.

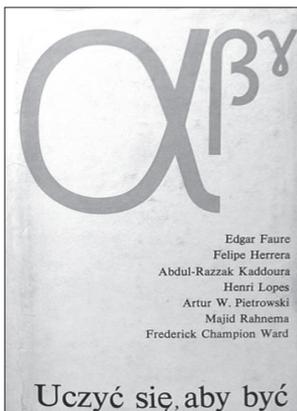
■ Nowadays, there are 10 biosphere reserves in Poland, including 4 transboundary ones, two bilateral: Karkonoski (Poland–the Czech Republic) and Tatrzański (Poland–Slovakia), as well as two trilateral: Eastern Carpathians (Poland–Slovakia–Ukraine) and Western Polesie (Poland–Ukraine–Belarus).

■ The Polish National Committee for UNESCO/MAB, operating in the Polish Academy of Sciences, is the institution coordinating the implementation of the programme in Poland since 1972. Prof. Alicja Breymeyer was its president for many years and

the initiator of establishing transboundary reserves. She was Poland's representative on the International Coordination Council of the MAB Programme, for two terms of office, in the years 1991–1995 and 1995–1999.



The International Commission on the Development of Education is established, chaired by Edgar Faure, which submits a report containing 21 recommendations regarding the new educational policy. The Commission's basic assumption is the conviction of the need to guarantee the opportunity for lifelong learning. The document will be published in 1972 under the title "Learning to be" and its Polish translation – in 1975 under the title „Uczyć się aby być”. The report, known as "The Faure Report" assumes the premises of lifelong learning. The International Commission for Education established by UNESCO in 1995, chaired by Jacques Delors, will correspond directly to the work of the Faure's Commission.



Polish edition of Edgar Faure's report „Learning to be”, published in 1972 under the title „Uczyć się, aby być”.

The first issue of a quarterly on education *Prospects/Perspectives* is published, a periodical issued until 2004 by UNESCO and the International Bureau of Education in Geneva.

UNESCO, in cooperation with the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU), publishes a feasibility study on the International Scientific Information System (UNISIST). The objective of this initiative is to facilitate international exchange of scientific information.

■ **Dr Adam Wysocki will supervise implementation of the UNISIST programme in the UNESCO's Secretariat.**

■ **Bogdan Ileczo becomes the Permanent Delegate of the People's Republic of Poland to UNESCO.**

1972

The General Conference adopts the Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage. It is the first normative instrument which treats cultural and natural heritage jointly. The World Heritage List – the best known form of UNESCO's activity – is inaugurated under this Convention.



■ **Poland is a member of the World Heritage Committee in the first term of office, for only two years as a result of election by draw, to guarantee rotation of membership. Poland will become member of the World Heritage Committee again in 2013, for a four year term of office.**

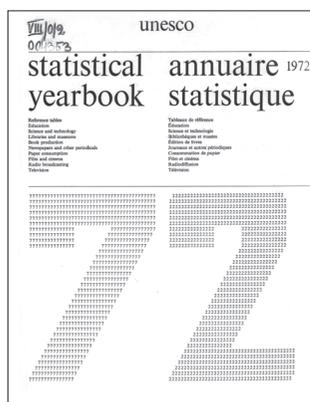
The first session of the World Heritage Committee takes place in the UNESCO Headquarters in 1977. The Committee consists of 15 countries. Prof. Krzysztof Pawłowski represents Poland.

The International Union of Geological Sciences, established in 1961, is the main partner of the Organization in carrying out the activities of the international expert programme under the name International Geoscience Programme (IGCP), launched in 1972 under the name International Geological Correlation Programme.

■ A member of the Council of the International Geological Correlation Programme, nominated by the Director-General of UNESCO and the president of the International Union of Geological Sciences for the years 1986–1987, is Prof. Krzysztof Birkenmajer, a member of the Polish Academy of Sciences.

■ CEPES – the European Centre for Higher Education for Europe and America is established, based in Bucharest.

■ Prof. Zofia Kietlińska becomes the first president of the CEPES Advisory Committee. Dr Jan Sadlak, the chief of the Section for Higher Education Policy, will be appointed Director of the CEPES in the years 1999–2009. The main publication issued by CEPES is the magazine “Higher Education in Europe”.



■ According to the UNESCO Statistical Yearbook for 1972, Poland is sixth in the world as regards the number of books published in 1971.

■ The government of Tunisia and UNESCO proclaim the international campaign for preserving the monuments of Carthage.

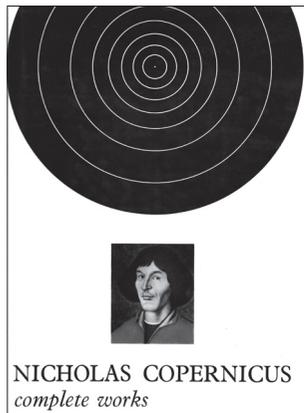
■ In 1969, before the campaign is formally launched, Dr Andrzej Daszewski, an associate of Prof. Kazimierz Michałowski becomes the coordinator of the preparatory activities for the campaign at UNESCO's request.

A quarterly “Impact of Science on Society” deals with the relationship between science and art in view of technological changes. Zbigniew Czczot-Gawrak, a historian and film theoretician, is among the authors of the articles.

■ The German–Polish Textbook Commission, established under the auspices of UNESCO Commissions of the Federal Republic of Germany and Poland, meets in Warsaw in February 1972 for the first time, and then in Braunschweig. Dr Georg Eckert, Director of the Institute for Textbooks and the president of the UNESCO Commission of the Federal Republic of Germany, chairs the German delegation. A principle is assumed in the agreement concluded between the Commissions that “before publishing new textbooks, the parts regarding given countries, should be debated on within a group of experts”.

Historians, geographers and later also teachers, teacher trainers and publishers of textbooks participate in the works. The experience of the German–Polish Textbook Commission, as a successful undertaking implemented under the auspices of the national commissions for UNESCO, will be presented during the thematic debate at the 166th session of the UNESCO Execution Board in 2003.

1973

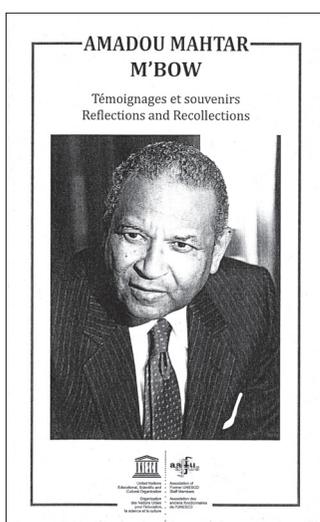


The celebration of the 500th anniversary of the birth of Nicolaus Copernicus gets a wide international range, inter alia, a huge exhibition "Nicolaus Copernicus or astronomic revolution" takes place in the National Library in Paris. An international symposium is organized by the Polish Academy of Sciences and the Polish National Commission for UNESCO, entitled "Man and the universe". The Polish Academy of Sciences publishes an English version of Copernicus "Complete works" in 1972.

Cooperation with the Commission of the Federal Republic of Germany starts to develop, not only concerning the work of the Textbook Commission. Polish specialists are invited to take part in conferences and activities concerning historic districts of European cities, contemporary culture, and cultural institutions. The first summer language camp in German is organized in 1973.

The Decree no. 201/703 issued by the Polish Council of Ministers on 13 August 1973 comes into force defining the organization, competencies and scope of activities of the Polish National Commission for UNESCO. Under this document, the Commission is a unit of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, established to "organize the cooperation of relevant ministers, central offices and institutions with UNESCO".

1974



Amadou Mahtar M'Bow (Senegal) is elected Director-General of UNESCO and will hold the post until 1987. He was Assistant Director-General for Education since 1970.

The International Hydrological Programme (IHP/PHI) is established, which will start operating in 1975. It is the only programme in the UN system implementing international research projects on evaluating water resources and the impact of human activity on them. A world network of metering and observatory points is developed within this programme.

Polish experts actively cooperate with UNESCO in launching of the new programme. The first representative of Poland in the Intergovernmental Council of IHP is Prof. Zdzisław Kaczmarek, followed by Prof. Zdzisław Mikulski, Prof. Witold Strupczewski (1997–2001) and Prof. Maciej Zalewski (2011–2015).

The General Conference adopts the "Recommendation concerning Education for International Understanding, Co-operation and Peace, and Education relating to Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms". It will become the basic document for the Associated Schools in developing their activities.



Poland will organize a European meeting on "Education for Peace – implementation of the UNESCO 1974 recommendation in school programmes", in 1984.



Poland hosts the II European Conference of UNESCO Associated Schools and Clubs (in Toruń and Białowieża), as well as the international UNESCO seminar on "School and permanent education" (Warsaw).



The international UNISIST course for participants from developing countries on education of documentation centres employees is held in Katowice.



The international conference on teaching chemistry is held in Wrocław. A series on "Teaching basic sciences" is published as a follow-up, comprising materials from the UNESCO conference.



Czesław Wiśniewski, who was the ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to France, is appointed the Permanent Delegate to UNESCO. Jaromir Ochęduszek, previously the ambassador to Romania, takes over the function of the secretary-general of the National Commission.



1975



After a break of several years, the Theatre of Nations festival, held in France from 1957, is reactivated on the initiative of the International Theatre Institute (ITI) and for the first time takes place outside France, in Warsaw. The festival is accompanied by teatrological symposiums and becomes a turning point in the history of the international theatre. Innovative trends emerge in the theatre, *inter alia*, thanks to the achievements of Jerzy Grotowski and Józef Szajna.



Polish specialists will participate in the works of UNESCO in years to follow, related to preserving performing arts in Asia and Africa.



Several international conferences are organized in Poland:

- The Congress of the International Association of Theatre Critics (AICT), held during the season of the Theatre of Nations:
- The annual congress of the International Association of Art Critics (AICA)
- The International Conference for Teachers on "Education – Profession – Employment"
- The international seminar on mathematical modelling, organized by UNESCO and the Polish Academy of Sciences
- The Congress of the International Typographic Association affiliated to UNESCO.



■
 On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the end of the Second World War, Poland organizes an exposition in the UNESCO Headquarters, exhibiting posters from the competition organized by the Federation of Resistance Movements, the Ministry of Culture and Arts and the Association of Polish Artists and Designers. The reproductions will be later published in an album issued by the Krajowa Agencja Wydawnicza Publishing House, in three languages.

■

1976

The General Information Programme (PGI) is launched. It will operate until 2001, when it will be replaced by the Information for All Programme (IFAP). PGI includes all forms of UNESCO activities in the field of scientific and technological information, libraries, and archives.

■
 The PGI programme is headed by Dr Adam Wysocki, previously director of the Department of Scientific Information.

■

The General Conference on its session in Nairobi adopts recommendations concerning the Safeguarding and Contemporary Role of Historic Areas, known also as the recommendation concerning the safeguarding of historic or traditional complexes and their role in contemporary life, or – in professional circles – as the Warsaw recommendation, because the international meeting of experts preparing the text of the recommendation was held in Warsaw. Prof. Krzysztof Pawłowski chairs the meeting of experts, attended by more than a hundred representatives from 43 countries and over a dozen participants from international organizations. UNESCO is represented by the Assistant Director-General, John E. Fobes.

■

The first International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sport (MINEPS) is convened in the UNESCO Headquarters in Paris. It will play a considerable role in preparing the International Charter for Sport and Physical Education, adopted in 1978. The work is currently in progress to update it.

UNESCO adopts the Recommendation on the Legal Protection of Translators and Translations and the Practical Means to improve the Status of Translators in recognition of the role of translators in promoting international understanding.

■
 The cooperation of the Polish National Commission for UNESCO with national commissions of Finland, Switzerland, Turkey and Hungary, is strengthened.

■

1977

The UN Conference on Water takes place in Argentina. UNESCO deals with education on water, both within the framework of IHP programme, and further activities of institutes and UNESCO centres, including, inter alia, the Institute for Water Education established in Delft. (►2006)

The International Fund for the Promotion of Culture is inaugurated, serving to promote local cultures, creativity, as well as regional and international cooperation. Nowadays, the Fund is used to support projects in developing countries, implementing the ideas of the UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (2005).

UNESCO Catalogue of Representative Works: POLAND

1. *Le cadran solaire* [Zegar słoneczny], Jan Parandowski, Introduction by Maxime Herman, 1961, translated from Polish to French by Michel Marcq, Paul Cazin, Simone Deligne, publisher: Editions mondiales – UNESCO.
2. *La poupée* [Laika], Bolesław Prus, Preface by Jean Fabre, 1962, translated from Polish to French by Michel Marcq, Simone Deligne, Wenceslas Godlewski, publisher: Editions mondiales – UNESCO.
3. *Pourquoi le concombre ne chante-t-il pas?* *Poésies polonaises pour enfants*, 1976, selection and translation from Polish to French by Zofia Bobowicz, publisher: Saint-Germain-des-Prés – UNESCO.
4. *Le droit de l'enfant au respect. Quand je redeviendrais petit. Journal du Ghetto* [Selected works], Janusz Korczak, Preface by S. Tomkiewicz, Afterword by Igor Newerly, 1979, translated from Polish to French by Zofia Bobowicz, publisher: Robert Laffont – UNESCO.
5. *Ariadne's Thread: Polish Women Poets: K. Iłkiewiczówna, A. Kamińska, U. Kozioł, E. Lipska, M. Pawlikowska-Jasnorzewska, H. Poświętowska, A. Świrszczyńska, W. Szymborska*, Introduction by Susan Bassnett and Piotr Kuhiwczak, 1988, translated from Polish to English by Susan Bassnett, Piotr Kuhiwczak, publisher: Forest Books – UNESCO.
6. *Moïse, le benjamin de la Bible* [Mojżesz, benjamin Biblii], Janusz Korczak, 1988, translated from Polish to French by Zofia Bobowicz, publisher: Librairie bleue – UNESCO.
7. *Jardins et autres récits*, Jarosław Iwaskiewicz, 1993, translated from Polish to French by Georges Lisowski, Paul Cazin, publisher: Belfond – UNESCO.
8. *Young Poets of a New Poland. An Anthology*, 1993, translated from Polish to English by Donald Pirie, publisher: Forest Books – UNESCO.
9. *Comment aimer un enfant*, Janusz Korczak, 2002, translated from Polish to Arabic by Ahmed Lamih, publisher: Dergham – UNESCO.
10. *L'art et la vie*, Józef Czapski, selection and preface by Wojciech Karpiński, 2002, translated from Polish to French by Julia Jurys, Lieba Hauben, Thérèse Douchy, publisher: L'Age d'Homme – UNESCO.

■ **“Polish Days” offering a rich programme of cultural events are organized in the seat of UNESCO from 26 September to 6 October. The income from stamps, handcraft and records sales will support the Co-Action programme. On this occasion, the Polish government donates a work by Magdalena Abakanowicz as a gift to UNESCO. Two countries – Japan and Spain – organized similar events before.**

■ **Prof. Janusz Ziółkowski is appointed Director of the Department of Cultural Development of UNESCO.**

■ **The anthology of Polish poetry for children translated into French is published in the Collection of Representative Works, under the title „Pourquoi le concombre ne chante-il pas”⁷. Editor’s note in the foreword recalls the Polish custom of reading to children in bed.**

■ **The international seminar on using radio and television in teachers’ education, held in January in Warsaw, is attended by specialists from Arabic, African, European countries and the USA. The conference is organized by The Polish National Commission for UNESCO, the Ministry of Education and the Institute for Teachers Education. Polish experience in distance teaching and lifelong learning win UNESCO’s recognition (including, in particular, the activity of the Radio and Television University for Teachers NURT).**

■ **Poland is the host of the XV Congress of the World Organization for Early Childhood Education OMEP, devoted to legal problems in protecting child’s rights and interests. The organizer of the Congress is the Society of the Friends of Children, performing the function of the Polish section of OMEP.**

■ **The Polish Section of Jeunesses Musicales organizes the international music camp in Olsztyn, in which 120 young musicians from 9 European countries take part.**

⁷ The title was taken from a popular poem by Konstanty Ildefons Gałczyński „Dlaczego ogórek nie śpiewa” (“Why does a cucumber not sing”).

1978

The first 12 sites inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1978:

Aachen Cathedral (Germany)
 City of Quito (Ecuador)
 Galápagos Islands (Ecuador)
 Historic Centre of Kraków (Poland)
 Island of Gorée (Senegal)
 L'Anse aux Meadows National Historic Site (Canada)
 Mesa Verde National Park (United States of America)
 Nahanni National Park (Canada)
 Rock-Hewn Churches, Lalibela (Etiopia)
 Simien National Park (Etiopia)
 Wieliczka Royal Salt Mine (Poland)
 Yellowstone National Park (United States of America)

Two Polish sportsmen are awarded the Fair Play Prize in the category "action – fair play attitude": an athlete Ryszard Podlas with a honorary diploma for giving his place to the opponent player, and a football striker Włodzimierz Lubański – with a congratulatory letter for resigning from scoring a goal to avoid injuring the opponent's goal-keeper.

UNESCO adopts the "Declaration on Fundamental Principles concerning the Contribution of the Mass Media to Strengthening Peace and International Understanding, to the Promotion of Human Rights and to Countering Racism, apartheid and incitement to war".

The World Heritage Committee inscribes twelve sites on the World Heritage List by its second session in Washington. Among them, there are two cultural properties from Poland: the Historic Centre of Krakow and the Royal Salt Mine in Wieliczka. The World Heritage List numbers over one thousand sites in 2014, of which 14 are in Poland, including transboundary and serial sites.

UNESCO proclaims the commemoration of the centenary of Janusz Korczak birth under the slogan "Reforming the world means reforming education". The international Committee is established to coordinate the celebration, composed of representatives of eight countries, including Israel, USSR, GDR, FRG and Poland.

1979

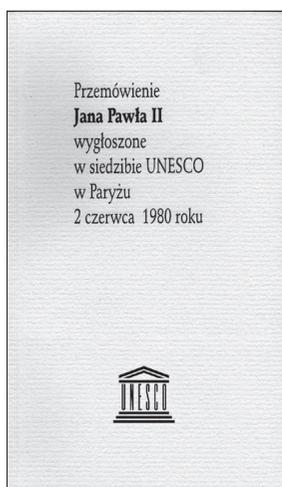
The area of the National Museum in Oświęcim and Brzezinka is added to the World Heritage List under the name Auschwitz Camp, at the second session of the World Heritage Committee. It is inscribed on the List as representative for all similar places in the world. On Poland's initiative, the World Heritage Committee will change the name in 2007 to Auschwitz Birkenau. The German Nazi Concentration and Extermination Camp (1940–1945).

At the same session of the World Heritage Committee, Białowieża Forest is added to the List as the first natural site. It will become a transboundary area expanding into the Belarusian part in 1992. The whole Białowieża National Park in Poland is a World Heritage Site since 2014.

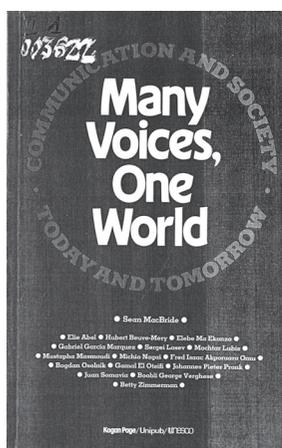
UNESCO publishes three works of Janusz Korczak in the "Collection of Representative Works" in the International Year of the Child: "The Child's Right to Respect", "When I am little again" and "Ghetto Diary" in the translation from Polish by Zofia Bobowicz. "How to love a child" will be published in this series in 2002, translated into Arabic. (► 1977)



1980



The text of the speech delivered by John Paul II on 2 June 1980 in the UNESCO Headquarters in Paris, published by the Polish National Commission for UNESCO in 1999.



■ The function of the Permanent Delegate to UNESCO is taken over by Ignacy Gajewski. Józef Czesak, a former ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to Canada becomes President of the Polish National Commission for UNESCO.

■ Pope John Paul II gives a speech in the UNESCO Headquarters that has been quoted on numerous occasions, in which he emphasises the fundamental role of culture. He states, inter alia, „(...)Culture is that through which man as man, becomes more man, 'is' more, has more access to 'being'. The fundamental distinction between what man is and what he has, between being and having, has its foundation there too. Culture is always in an essential and necessary relationship to what man is, whereas its relationship to what he has, to his 'having', is not secondary, but entirely relative. All man's 'having' is important for culture, is a factor creative of culture, only to the extent to which man, through his 'having', can at the same time 'be' more fully as a man, become more fully a man in all the dimensions of his existence, in everything that characterizes his humanity.”⁸

The report “Many voices one world”, is submitted by the International Commission for the Study of Communication Problems, established by UNESCO, headed by Sean MacBride, an Irish Nobel Prize winner. The main problems recognized by the Commission are concentration of media, their commercialisation and unequal access to information. Its work concur with the debate on a new information and communication order, lasting until the late 1970s, as a result of “decolonisation of information”. Not all members of the Commission agree to the presented conclusions and their opinions are published in an annex to the report. The text of the report invokes fierce criticism by the governments of the USA and UK, which consider it an attack on the freedom of the press. Approval of the report's conclusions by the majority of Member States is one of the main causes of the following States withdrawal from UNESCO: USA in 1984, UK and Singapore in 1985. UK will return to UNESCO in 1997, the United States in 2003 and Singapore in 2007.

■ In Poland, the Mc Bride Report is mentioned in the quarterly „Przekazy i opinie” (October–December 1981) by Dr Karol Jakubowicz, the head of a team of experts of the National Broadcasting Council (KRRiTV) at that time. In 1994 he commented in the Bulletin „UNESCO i my” (“UNESCO and us”):

“From the time an open, free media market started to be

⁸ The text of the speech delivered by the Pope John Paul II on 2 of June 1980 in the UNESCO Headquarters in Paris is available at: <http://inters.org/John-Paul-II-UNESCO-Culture>. It was published in Polish translation from French in 1995 by the Lublin Catholic University and then in the form of a separate publication by the Polish National Commission for UNESCO in 1999.

established in Poland, the notions around which the debate on communication in UNESCO focuses, became more concrete. Before, the government of the Polish People’s Republic would take a stand that was both of propaganda nature (e.g. support for the democratization of communication), and of political character (support for the new world information and communication order), whereas communication for the sake of development and support of national production of the mass communication content was treated as something not directly related to Poland. Nowadays, serious problems and dilemmas stand behind these notions, which are live, relevant and up-to-date for us, as we have to consider them for our own use (...)⁹.



Following the Intergovernmental Conference on actions, needs and programmes for development of communication and information (DEVCOM), which took place in Paris in April 1980, the General Conference establishes a new programme – the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC/PIDC), at the General Conference session in Belgrade. Its objective is to extend cooperation and assistance for the development of information infrastructure and to reduce disparities between countries in the levels of development of communication and information. Initially the programme was perceived as an instrument for creating a new global information order. Gradually, it has become a forum for supporting free, pluralistic media in developing and in-transition countries. IDPS supported over 1700 projects in about 140 countries with the total of over 105 million USD within 30 years.

1981

UNESCO launches an international campaign for the safeguarding of the Hue World Heritage Site (Vietnam). Dr Andrzej Misiowski is appointed a member of the Hue-UNESCO Working Group for the Safeguarding of the Hue World Heritage Site.

1982

The Second World Conference on Cultural Policies (MEDIACULT) in Mexico City adopts the Declaration on Cultural Policies”. It provides a broad, anthropological definition of culture, which relates to such notions as cultural identity, democracy, art education, relationships between culture and science, financing of culture and international cultural cooperation. Culture is defined as: “(...) the whole complex of distinctive spiritual, material, intellectual and emotional features that characterize a society or social group. It includes not only the arts and letters, but also modes of life, the fundamental right of a human being, value systems, traditions and beliefs”. This definition will be later quoted in the Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity, adopted in 2001.

The World Congress on Books in London evaluates the situation of books and readership after ten years, which have passed from the International Book Year proclaimed by UNESCO (1972). Recommendations adopted during the Congress concern

⁹ Bulletin „UNESCO i my” (“UNESCO and us”) No 2 (273) 1994,p.15, Polish National Commission for UNESCO.

government policy and the role of professionals: writers, translators, illustrators, as well as booksellers, publishers, and librarians in relation to the "meaning of the content of books for individual development, historical values, development of artistic and spiritual awareness, economic and social progress, international understanding and peace."



Janusz Zabłocki, previously ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to Lebanon, becomes secretary-general of the Polish National Commission for UNESCO.



1983

The UNESCO symposium on new information technologies and their cultural, social and economic impact, takes place in Rome.



The Association of Journalists of the People's Republic of Poland in cooperation with the Polish National Commission for UNESCO organizes an international conference on "The role of information and communication in supporting development processes and international understanding".



A catalogue "Polish Films on Arts and Artistic Culture, 1945–1978", prepared by Prof. Zbigniew Czacot-Gawrak and Tadeusz Balant, is published in English, French and German versions.



1984

A World Congress of the International Society for Education through Art (INSEA) takes place in Rio de Janeiro to discuss the significance of arts education in the face of social and cultural transformations.

A conference on the implementation of the UNESCO Convention on the Recognition of Studies, Diplomas and Degrees in Higher Education in the European region is organized by the European Centre for Higher Education (CEPES) in Bukarest.

1985

The International Informatics Programme (IIP) is established as a new intergovernmental programme. Its purpose is to develop international cooperation as regards training, development of infrastructure, defining national policies and securing higher recognition of the role of informatics.



The international summer school on "Defects of crystal lattice" is the seventh of a series of meetings organized by the Institute of Physics of the Polish Academy of Sciences since 1966. The summer school, attended by 150 persons from 12 countries, is supported by UNESCO under the Participation Programme.



The first six-week postgraduate course in English for young journalists from developing countries takes place in Zaborów near Warsaw. The second six-week course will take place in Zaborów and Katowice in 1987. The courses are organized within

the framework of the IPDC programme. Their Polish co-organizers are: the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the publishing house Prasa-Książka-Ruch, the Committee for Radio and Television and the Polish National Commission for UNESCO. The participants are selected by UNESCO. Dr Karol Jakubowicz, the expert of the Polish National Commission for UNESCO, is the training coordinator.

■
Witold Nawrocki, the secretary-general of the Association of Friends of UNESCO in Poland, is elected member of the World Federation of UNESCO Associations, Clubs and Centres.

1986

The participants of the UNESCO symposium on the „Science and the Boundaries of Knowledge: the Prologue to Our Cultural Past” adopt a document known as the Venice Declaration.

On the occasion of the International Year of Peace, 60 students and teachers attend the first meeting of the representatives of Associated Schools from 23 countries of Eastern and Western Europe, organized in the UNESCO Headquarters.

1987

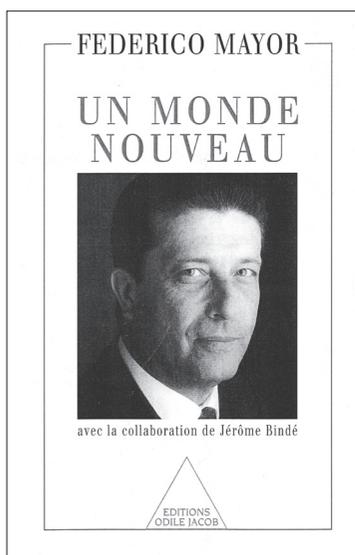
Federico Mayor Zaragoza, a biochemist, former minister of science in the Spanish government, is elected Director-General of UNESCO, out of many candidates. He will hold this position for two terms of office. Federico Mayor introduces a new concept of a “culture of peace” which will be later adopted universally by means of the UN proclaimed Year and Decade. Federico Mayor visited Poland many times, as Director General and previously, as a participant of the scientific conference, organized by the Polish Academy of Sciences.

The first “Report on communication in the world” is published.

■
Prof. Kazimierz Żygulski, a sociologist from the Polish Academy of Sciences, a former minister of culture and art, becomes president of the Polish National Commission for UNESCO. Dr Leon Waściński, earlier the Permanent Delegate to UNESCO, is appointed secretary-general. Ambassador Janusz Zabłocki takes over the function of the Permanent Delegate.

■
The 72nd Esperanto World Congress is held in Warsaw, on the occasion of the centenary of Esperanto language creation.

■
An exhibition of selected posters takes place in the Poster Museum at Wilanów. They were earlier presented in Paris on the First International Poster Salon (in Grand Palais), organized by AIAP under the auspices of UNESCO. About 600 political, advertising and theatrical posters were shown in Paris, sent from 40 countries, including Poland. The following Polish artists are represented: Wiktor Sadowski, Waldemar Świerzy, Henryk Tomaszewski, Franciszek Starowieyski, Maciej Urbaniec, and Mieczysław Górąski. The next exhibitions will take place in 1988 and 1989.



■ The UNESCO travelling exhibition on the “Art of Islam” is presented in the National Museum of Archaeology in Warsaw.

■

1988

Federico Mayor, the Director-General officially inaugurates the World Decade for Cultural Development, on the 21 January in Paris. The Decade has four major objectives:

- to acknowledge the cultural dimension of development
- to affirm and enrich cultural identities
- to broaden participation in culture
- to promote international cultural co-operation.

■ The Polish sculptor, **Wiktoria Czechowska-Antoniewska**, designs the medal awarded by the Director-General for outstanding initiatives related to the Decade. The artist donates her work to UNESCO.

■



The seat of the Polish research station of silk manufacturing in Milanówek near Warsaw.

Photo in the Catalogue of the exhibition “Poland on the silk road” published by the Polish National Commission for UNESCO in 1998.

The programme “The Study of the Silk Roads: Roads of Dialogue”, launched by UNESCO in 1988 for five years, is continued until the end of the Decade, due to big interest it evokes.

■ The following initiatives take place within the programme, inter alia: desert, sea and steppe route expeditions, which are accompanied by seminars and other international events. Polish Orientalists participate in the expeditions. Three specialists are granted the Ikuo Hirayama fellowships for their own research work. The exhibition of Polish kontusz sashes is organized in the National Museum in Warsaw and the exhibition “Poland on the Silk Road” on painting on silk and the traditions of the silk manufacturing in Milanówek near Warsaw, is organized in the Polish Institute in Paris, by Instytut Wzornictwa Przemysłowego (Institute of Industrial Design).

■

1989

The programme Priority Africa is adopted by the General Conference, inspired by the Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development initiated by the UN General Assembly in 1986. Within the framework of the United Nations Special Initiative for Africa, UNESCO becomes the leading agenda in the fields of: basic education, making use of information and communication technologies for development and building peace in the world, Africa remains a global priority in UNESCO’s programme and budget to this day.

The Félix Houphouët-Boigny Peace Prize is established, which honours living individuals and active public or private bodies or institutions that have made a significant contribution to promoting, seeking, safeguarding or maintaining peace in the world. The first winners of the Prize will be Nelson Mandela and Frederik W. De Klerk in 1991.

■ **Prof. Janusz Symonides is appointed Director of the Department of Human Rights, Democracy and Peace in the UNESCO Secretariat. He will perform this function until 2000.**

■

The UNESCO recommendation on the Safeguarding of Traditional Culture and Folklore is adopted. It draws attention to the importance of protecting and popularizing folk and traditional cultures, encourages Member States to establish museums, provide professional training for documentary filmmakers and archivists, to conduct scientific research and to facilitate interinstitutional cooperation. UNESCO's ten-year Programme for Craft Promotion will begin in 1990.

The International Council for Research and Scientific Policy submits a report prepared for UNESCO on "Science and Technology in Developing Countries: Strategies for the 90s".

The Regional Office for Science and Technology for Europe (ROSTE) is established in Venice. Prof. Ignacy Malecki is appointed member of the Scientific Council.

■ **The XV Session of National Committees of the International Hydrological Programme of the countries of Eastern Europe takes place in Białowieża. Poland is the coordinator of two IHP working groups: for methodological studies in experimental drainage areas (Prof. U. Soczyńska from the University of Warsaw) and the research group for "Effect of urbanization on hydrological system and water quality" (Prof. Z. Mikulski).**

■

The Second Symposium on Internationalizing Scientific and Technical Terminology is organized in Warsaw by the International Organization for Unification of Terminological Neologisms (MOUNT).

■

UNESCO launches, on Finland's initiative, the first regional ecological project The Baltic Sea Project, which initially concentrates on the environmental issues and after the Earth Summit in Rio, 1992, on a much wider topic of sustainable development. Schools from 9 countries in the Baltic Sea region, including Poland, participate in the project.

■

Poland is the international coordinator of the programme at regional level in the years 2003-2006. Dr Jolanta Mol is appointed the coordinator. An international conference on "Diversity & Sustainability" will be held in Katowice and Złoty Potok in September 2006, with the participation of national coordinators, delegations of schools from the Baltic countries and a representative of UNESCO Secretariat. At the conference, Poland will hand over coordination of the programme to Lithuania.



The cover of the Baltic Sea Project Newsletter no 1 (24), 2004, featuring Dr Jolanta Mol as a new international coordinator of the Project.

1990

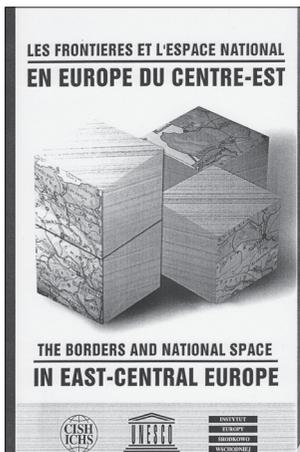
**Education
for All**



The International Literacy Year, proclaimed by the UN General Assembly, is expected to become a turning point in combating illiteracy. The World Conference on Education in Jomtien (Thailand) inaugurates the Education for All Programme and a global movement to promote universal basic education. The programme is coordinated by UNESCO in collaboration with several UN agencies. Ten years later, the World Education Forum in Dakar will recommend to the governments to achieve the universal basic education goal by 2015.

■ The 5th session of the Regional Committee for the Convention on the Recognition of Qualifications concerning Higher Education in the European Region is held in Warsaw on the initiative of the European Centre for Higher Education (CEPES) in Bucharest. Prof Jan Kulczyński from the Institute of Scientific Politics, Technological Progress and Higher Education is the member of the Advisory Committee of CEPES in the years 1989–1993.

■ Prof. Jerzy Kłoczowski, eminent historian, Senator is appointed President of the Polish National Commission for UNESCO by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Krzysztof Skubiszewski. He also represents Poland in the UNESCO Executive Board. Prof. Jerzy Kłoczowski initiated activities aiming at promoting dialogue and better mutual understanding between countries of the region of Central and Eastern Europe, especially in the field of history. On the initiative of Jerzy Kłoczowski, the UNESCO Director-General, Federico Mayor establishes the Joint Committee of UNESCO/ICHS (International Committee for Historical Sciences). One of its achievements is to organize the conference of African historians in Mali, 2001. Prof. Jerzy Kłoczowski is the founder and Director of the East-Central European Institute in Lublin and the founder and President of the International Federation of the Institutes of East-Central Europe – a non-governmental organization affiliated to UNESCO.



■ At an East-West Press meeting, organized by UNESCO in February, the Polish Association of Journalists presents the project of establishing in Warsaw a Centre for journalists from the Central and Eastern Europe. The initiative is endorsed by inter alia the International Federation of Journalists (IFJ). Through a special account set up by UNESCO, the initiative gets support from UNESCO, UNDP, IFJ, the World Press Freedom Committee (WPFC), as well as from the US State Department and the Dutch Ministry of Cultural Affairs. The centre is established as a foundation, under the name Central and Eastern European Media Centre Foundation, based in Warsaw, in Nowy Świat Street. Katarzyna Kołodziejczyk is the President of the Centre Council, whereas Maciej Iłowiecki is the head of the Board of Directors.

■

1991

Jolanta Rostworowska is appointed the Permanent Delegate of the Republic of Poland to UNESCO. Krystyna Żurek, her deputy, will later become Director of the Department of United Nations and Human Rights of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and, in 2015, the Permanent Delegate to UNESCO.

A symposium on cultural heritage takes place in Krakow, organized within the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (International Culture Centre, 28 May–7 June) with the participation of the UNESCO Director-General, Federico Mayor.

1992

Joanna Kozińska-Frybes takes over the function of secretary-general of the Polish National Commission for UNESCO in June. In September 1993 she will become ambassador of the Republic of Poland to Mexico. New members of the Polish National Commission are appointed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. They are representatives of ministries concerned and eminent personalities nominated in their personal capacity: Juliusz Braun, Prof. Władysław Findeisen, Prof. Andrzej Janowski, Prof. Witold Karczewski, Prof. Gerard Labuda, Artur Międzyrzecki, Prof. Jerzy Reguński, Prof. Józef Tischner, Andrzej Wajda, Prof. Jacek Woźniakowski, Włodzimierz Zagórski-Ostoja, Prof. Marek Ziółkowski. The subcommittees are headed by: Prof. Andrzej Janowski (Subcommittee on Education), Prof. Włodzimierz Zagórski-Ostoja (Subcommittee on Exact and Natural Sciences), Prof. Marek Ziółkowski (Subcommittee on Social Sciences), Prof. Jacek Woźniakowski (Subcommittee on Culture), Juliusz Braun (Subcommittee on Information).

UNESCO establishes the Memory of the World Programme, to facilitate preservation of the world's documentary heritage, to assist universal access to documentary heritage and to increase awareness worldwide of its existence and significance. The objects of world historic or civilizational meaning are added to the international Memory of the World Programme Register, recommended by the International Advisory Committee (IAC) and then approved by the UNESCO Director-General. There are about 300 documents on the Register now (2014). Apart from the international, also national and regional registers are being created, gathering objects of special significance for individual countries and regions, as well as databases containing, inter alia, information on endangered or lost heritage.

The programme has its inauguration at the first session of the International Advisory Committee of the Director-General (IAC), which takes place in Poland (Pułtusk, September 1993). Prof. Wojciech Fałkowski will become a member of IAC in 1997 and will later chair the Nominations Subcommittee. Prof. Władysław Stepniak, Director of the National Archives since 2011, was a member of IAC between 2007 and 2014.



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



Memory of
the World

Poland will actively support the works of UNESCO devoted to documentation heritage, especially in preparing the UNESCO Recommendation concerning Preservation of and Access to Documentary Heritage, including in Digital Form.

UNESCO mobilizes international support for rebuilding Dubrovnik, the World Heritage site seriously damaged during hostile action.

“The 500th Anniversary of the Encounter between Two Worlds”, symbolically referring to the time of reaching the coasts of the Caribbean by Christopher Columbus, is celebrated by UNESCO with the aim to highlight transformations, which took place as a result of worldwide geographical discoveries. Dozens of projects with the participation of indigenous people from both Americas are implemented within the programme “Amerindia 92”.

The UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs Programme is launched to promote international cooperation between universities, to exchange knowledge, scientific research and trainings, by creating networks of scientific cooperation of universities in key priority areas related to UNESCO’s fields of competence, as well as to promote academic solidarity worldwide.

The UNESCO Chair in Human Rights and Peace at the Department of Law and Administration, Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń will be the first UNESCO Chair to be established in Poland, in 1993.

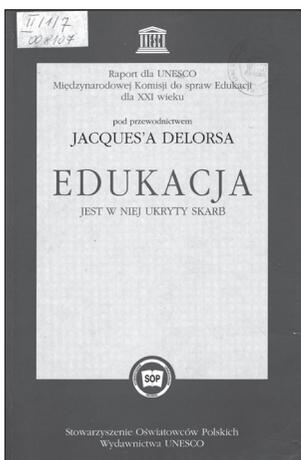
1993

The number of UNESCO Member States increases to 172. The following States are admitted in 1992: Kazakhstan, Slovenia, the Republic of Moldova, Croatia, Kyrgyzstan, Azerbaijan, Armenia and Georgia. After the dissolution of the former Czechoslovakia, Slovakia and the Czech Republic become UNESCO members in 1993.

The General Conference considers the countries of Central and Eastern Europe as a priority group, because of the social and economic transformations, and processes of democratization undergoing in this region. This is reflected in the activities of all UNESCO sectors’. To coordinate them, a special Programme for Central and Eastern European Development (PROCEED) is launched.

The first regional meeting on the increasing scale of illegal traffic of cultural goods in Central and Eastern Europe takes place in Paris.

The International Commission on Education for the 21st Century, chaired by Jacques Delors starts its work, leading to the presentation in 1996 of a report “Learning: the Treasure Within”. In the Report, which makes a clear reference to the previous report of the Faure’s Commission entitled “Learning to be”, four pillars of education in the 21st century are indicated: “Learning to know”, “Learning to do”, “Learning to live together”, “Learning to be”. (► 1971)



Polish edition of Jacques Delors’s report, published in 1998 under the title “Edukacja. Jest w niej ukryty skarb” (Education: the Treasure Within) by Stowarzyszenie Oświatowców Polskich.

■ Prof. Bronisław Geremek is one of the 14 members of the International Commission. The translation of the report into Polish will be published in 1998 by Stowarzyszenie Oświatowców Polskich (the Association of Polish Adult Educators), with the support of UNESCO.

The first UNESCO report devoted to science is published from the series "World Science Report". The next will be released in 1996, 1998, 2005, and 2010, from 2005 as "UNESCO Science Report".



The Programme for Management of Social Transformations MOST is established. It will be operational since 1994. The programme is managed by the Intergovernmental Council and the Scientific Steering Committee, composed of experts nominated by the Director-General.

■ Polish scientists play an active role in implementing the MOST programme. Prof. Antoni Kukliński becomes a member of the Scientific Steering Committee in the first term of office (from 1994). Poland will be elected to the Intergovernmental Council in 1993 and 1997, and represented there by Prof. Marek Ziolkowski, the president of the Subcommittee on Social Sciences in the Polish National Commission for UNESCO. Prof. Marek Ziolkowski is elected the rapporteur on the first session and chairs the Intergovernmental Council during the second term of office. On the initiative of the Polish National Commission for UNESCO, the National Liaison Group, headed by Prof. Józef Niżnik, is established in Poland, at the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of the Polish Academy of Sciences. The Polish National Commission for UNESCO is currently coordinating cooperation within the MOST Programme.

■ UNESCO Director-General, Federico Mayor pays visit to Poland at the invitation of the Minister of National Education and the President of the Polish National Commission for UNESCO. He opens two international conferences: the first session of the Memory of the World Programme's International Advisory Committee in Pułtusk, and the conference in Warsaw on "Education for All. Basic educational needs at the time of transition in Central and Eastern Europe. The case of Poland". The second conference, organized by the Polish National Commission for UNESCO in cooperation with the Ministry of National Education, attracts over two hundred participants from the countries of this region.

■ The first session of the International Advisory Committee in Pułtusk inaugurates the Memory of the World Programme. On this occasion, a seminar is organized gathering specialists on libraries and archives from Central and Eastern Europe, to define current challenges and needs and considers the possibility of further cooperation on issues of common interest. Both meetings are organized by the Polish National Commission for UNESCO in cooperation with the Head Office of State Archives and the National Library.

■ A UNESCO conference on “Teaching human rights and democracy in post-communist societies” and the International Conference on cultural pluralism take place in Warsaw, with the participation of specialists from the Central and Eastern European countries and a representative of UNESCO Secretariat.

■ Representatives of the countries from Europe and North America, belonging to the EUROMAB network, meet in Zakopane. The network is operating within the Man and the Biosphere MAB Programme.

■ Krzysztof Penderecki becomes the laureate of the annual prize of the International Music Council IMC/UNESCO.

■ Dr Wojciech Fałkowski, a historian from the University of Warsaw, is appointed Secretary-General of the Polish National Commission for UNESCO.

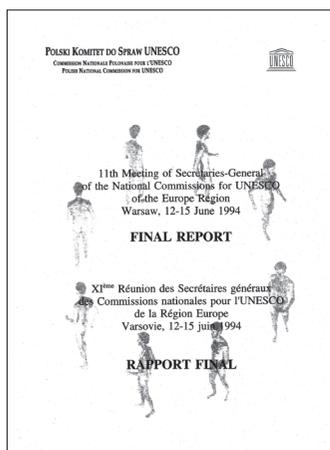
■ Poland is elected to the Executive Board, represented by Prof. Jerzy Kłoczowski.

1994

UNESCO launches the Slave Route Project in Ouidah, Benin with the three main objectives: to contribute to a better understanding of the causes, forms of operation, issues and consequences of slavery in the world (Africa, Europe, the Americas, the Caribbean, the Indian Ocean, Middle East and Asia), to highlight the global transformations and cultural interactions that have resulted from this history, and to contribute to a culture of peace by promoting reflection on cultural pluralism, intercultural dialogue and the construction of new identities and citizenships. The project has played a significant role in securing recognition by the United Nations of the slave trade and slavery as crimes against humanity, at the World Conference Against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, held in Durban, 2001.

■ The Polish National Commission for UNESCO hosts a regional meeting of secretaries-general of the national commissions for UNESCO from Europe and Canada, devoted to consultations on the next UNESCO biennial programme.

■ The conference on the protection and management of historic cities held in Zamość, supported by UNESCO, indicates the perspectives for cooperation of historic cities in the region of Central and Eastern Europe. The Permanent Conference of the Historic Cities of the Central and Eastern Europe is established during the meeting. The project will be carried out in next years by the Polish National Committee of ICOMOS in cooperation with the city authorities.



■ The Subcommittee on Education of the Polish National Commission for UNESCO in cooperation with the Ministry of National Education revises the activities of the UNESCO Associated Schools network in Poland and prepares an action plan. After revision, the network consists of 67 schools. The project of summer language camps for UNESCO ASPnet students will be continued and further developed.

■ The Polish Federation of UNESCO Centres and Clubs is established, associating 10 clubs. It is chaired by Anna Biszczyk, president of the UNESCO Club in Lublin. The European Conference of UNESCO Clubs, Centres and Associations will take place in Lublin in 1997.

■ An anthology of Polish poetry under the title "Young poets of new Poland" is published by UNESCO and the Noir sur Blanc publishing house. The Permanent Delegation of the Republic of Poland to UNESCO organizes the book launch event in the Polish Library in Paris, with the participation of a poet Bronisław Maj.

1995

A symbolic globe, a gift from the Ministry of Culture of Denmark for UNESCO, is placed in front of the Headquarters building on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of UNESCO. The "Fez fountains", a gift from the Kingdom of Morocco, are placed at the patio next to the Room of the Executive Board. Japan offers a "meditation space" next to the Japanese garden, a cylindrical structure lined with irradiated granite from Hiroshima, being the work of a Japanese architect.

Issues related to new information and communication technologies in the context of social development become a priority in the UNESCO programme. Such notion as "information revolution", "information highways", "global information infrastructure" point to the new challenges the Organization is facing. UNESCO develops its first Internet website. The important objective carried out, inter alia, through the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC), is to make use of the information revolution for the benefit of social development, especially in the developing and in-transition countries.

UNESCO Philosophy Forums with the participation of renowned philosophers, are organized to draw attention of the Member States to the significance of philosophy and the importance of teaching philosophy for individual development and for building civil society.

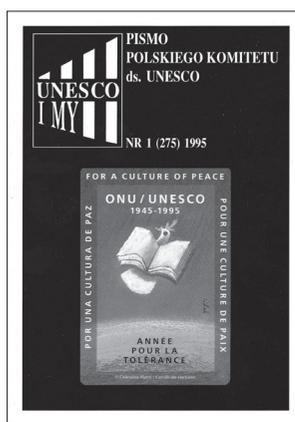
The General Conference adopts the Declaration of Principles on Tolerance and the Follow-Up Plan of Action for the United Nations Year for Tolerance, in relation to the Year for Tolerance, proclaimed by the UN for 1995.

■ Prof. Andrzej Janowski is elected President of the Education Commission at the 28th session of the General Conference.

■ The International Institute of Molecular and Cell Biology in Warsaw, established under an agreement with UNESCO, is

70th Anniversary site on the UNESCO website at portal.unesco.org





inaugurated in presence of the Director-General, Federico Mayor. The Institute will be included in the UNESCO Global Network of Molecular and Cell Biology, gathering over 60 scientific centres and institutes in 30 countries.

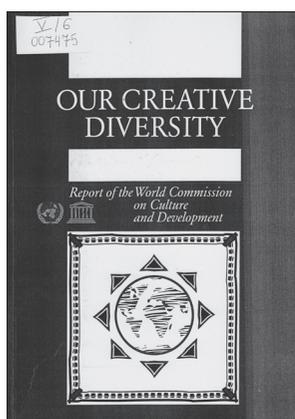
Within the International Year for Tolerance an international conference is held in Lublin on "Identity, otherness and tolerance, and the culture of peace", organized by the Institute of East-Central Europe in cooperation with the Polish National Commission for UNESCO. The National Commission organizes a scientific debate on "Pluralism and tolerance in the Kingdom of Poland and in the First Republic of Poland", and a literary competition for the UNESCO Associated Schools in Poland.

The first recruitment for six-month fellowships in Polish universities in the field of social sciences is conducted in cooperation with the African National Commissions for UNESCO.

Making use of the ICT, UNESCO inaugurates programmes for the Associated Schools network carried out entirely through the Internet, enabling schools from different parts of the world to develop international cooperation. A project entitled "This is our time", supported by the Netherlands is implemented as a 24-hour on-line conference during which young people from all over the world exchange views on sustainable development, children's rights, peace and tolerance.

The function of the Permanent Delegate of the Republic of Poland to UNESCO is taken up by Alicja Ciężkowska.

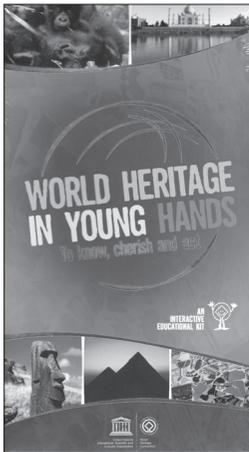
1996



The World Commission on Culture and Development, established by UN, under the guidance of Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, publishes its report *Our Creative Diversity*. The document brings analysis of the notion of cultural diversity from the point of view of global ethics, pluralism, creativity and empowerment, challenges set by the media, women, children and young people, heritage, environment, cultural policies and research needs.

The Polish National Commission for UNESCO organizes in Krakow a tripartite meeting to discuss conclusions from the Report of the World Commission on Culture and Development, with the participation of representatives and experts of the French and German Commissions.

The preparatory works to create the National Memory of the World Programme Committee are conducted under the guidance of Prof. Jerzy Skowronek, Director of the National Archives. After his tragic death, Prof. Daria Nałęcz, Director of the National Archives, becomes the president of the National Committee of MOW. She will be succeeded by Prof. Władysław Stępiak in 2011.

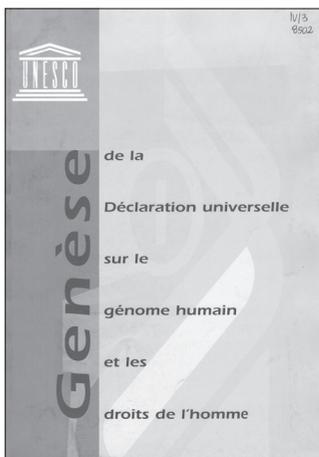


■ The Polish National Commission for UNESCO organizes the first national ranking of schools – the winners of school Olympiads in 1995.

UNESCO publishes two educational sets: one dedicated to the Education for Peace, the other one entitled “World Heritage in Young Hands. To know, cherish and act”, meant to introduce to young people the issues related to the World Heritage Convention.

■ Polish schools take part in testing of both sets.

1997



The General Conference adopts the Universal Declaration on the Human Genome and Human Rights – the first declaration on bioethics. It will be endorsed by the General Assembly of UN in 1998. The Polish translation is published by the Polish National Commission for UNESCO. The International Declaration on Human Genetic Data will be adopted by the General Conference in 2003, whereas the Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights – in 2005.

■ The representative of Poland, Prof. Tadeusz Kłopotowski, is appointed by the UNESCO Director-General a member of the International Bioethics Committee (IBC) and participates in the works on the aforementioned first Declaration. Prof. Jacek Zaremba (elected its vice-president) and Prof. Ewa Bartnik (as secretary) will be members of IBC in the next years. Prof. Ewa Bartnik, a member of the Polish National Commission for UNESCO, will also represent Poland in the Intergovernmental Bioethics Committee (IGBC). Due to the significance of bioethic issues, a working group on bioethics is established at the Polish National Commission for UNESCO.

The Conference General also adopts:

- UNESCO Declaration on the Responsibilities of the Present Generations Towards Future Generations
- UNESCO Recommendation concerning the Status of Higher-Education Teaching Personnel.

The “Sofia Declaration” is adopted at the seminar in Sofia, the fifth regional seminar from the series of UNESCO conferences devoted to free, pluralistic media.

The date of adopting the “Windhoek Declaration” in Namibia, 1991, is chosen by the United Nations as the date of the World Press Freedom Day, celebrated since 1994.

UNESCO Guillermo Cano World Press Freedom Prize is established to be awarded annually on World Press Freedom Day (3 May) to individuals, organizations or institutions that have

made an outstanding contribution to the defence and promotion of press freedom anywhere in the world and especially when this has been achieved in the face of danger. Guillermo Cano was a Columbian journalist and editor, assassinated by the drug trafficking mafias, whom he fearlessly denounced and whose harmful effects on Columbian society he cautioned.

On the initiative of UNESCO and the Government of Egypt, construction of a cultural complex with libraries, museums, exhibition areas and an international conference centre begins in Alexandria, referring to the tradition of the famed Ancient Library of Alexandria.

■
After catastrophic floods in Southern Poland, UNESCO grants financial aid, dedicated to saving archival and librarian collections, as well as supporting schools. Polish National Commission for UNESCO coordinates the aid activities.

■
The following conferences supported by UNESCO take place in Poland:

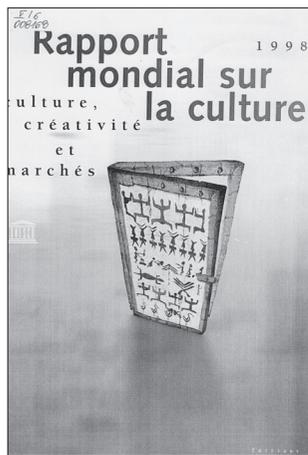
- **International seminar on the report "Our cultural diversity" (Warsaw–Jabłonna) organized by the Polish National Commission for UNESCO. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar pays a visit to Poland on this occasion.**
- **International conference on safeguarding and managing of World Heritage Sites, held in Zamość.**
- **Seminar on "Identity of the Central and Eastern Europe" organized in Warsaw by the UNESCO Chair on Sustainable Development.**
- **International conference on "Internationalism and Genius Loci" organized in Warsaw by the Polish Section of the International Association of Art Critics (AICA).**

■
The Polish Working Group of the UNISPAR programme is created at the Łódź Technical University. Its task is to coordinate activities of the UNESCO programme in Poland and to provide ad hoc aid for similar initiatives in the countries of the Central and Eastern Europe. The UNISPAR aims at promoting cooperation between universities and industry. The Polish Working Group publishes a bilingual bulletin "Polski Rynek Innowacji" (The Polish Innovation Market).

1998

The first meeting from the series "Dialogues" takes place at UNESCO Headquarters. The first debate with the participation of renowned intellectuals is devoted to the issues of poverty and sustainable development.

Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies for Development, organized in Stockholm, is a continuation of the debate initiated by the work of the World Commission on Culture and Development. The conference is attended by government delegations, experts and non-governmental organizations. The previous UNESCO world conferences on cultural policies took place in Venice (1972) and Mexico City (1982).



UNESCO publishes the first report on culture, entitled "Culture, creativity and markets" The next one will be issued in 2000, under the title "Cultural diversity, conflicts and pluralism".

The World Conference "Higher Education in the 21st century. Vision and Action" is held in Paris with the objective to lay down the fundamental principles for in-depth reform of higher education systems. The Conference adopts the "World Declaration on Higher Education for the Twenty-first Century" and the "Framework for Priority Action for Change and Development of Higher Education".

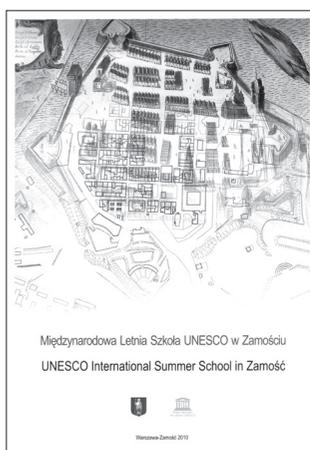
The World Commission on the Ethics of Scientific Knowledge and Technology (COMEST) is established as an advisory body to UNESCO and a forum for reflection. The Commission, chaired by Vidgís Finnbogadóttir, former president of Iceland, will gather in Oslo in 1999, in order to debate, inter alia, the issues of energy, water resources and protection of the rights of scientists.

■ **Fedrico Mayor, the UNESCO Director-General, is a member of the Honorary Committee of the Celebration of the Centenary of Radium and Polonium Discovery. As part of celebration the International Conference on "The Discovery of Polonium and Radium – Its Scientific and Philosophical Consequences" is organized by the Polish Academy of Sciences in Warsaw.**

■ **An international meeting on scientific career, designated for students of UNESCO Associated Schools is organized in Paris by the French and the Polish National Commissions for UNESCO. Two teams from Poland take part in the meeting: from the High School in Ćmielów and the High School No 1 in Kielce.**

■ **The conference on "Borders and transformations of national space in the history of Central and Eastern Europe" organized in Dąbrowica near Lublin is the first regional conference under the auspices of the Joint UNESCO/ICHS Committee.**

■ **The first International Summer School on the Cultural Heritage is organized in Zamość by the Polish National Commission for UNESCO and the Municipality of Zamość. As of the second edition, trainings on protecting and managing of the cultural heritage for young specialists from the countries of the Central and Eastern Europe will take place, organized in cooperation with the UNESCO Secretariat in Paris or the UNESCO Office in Venice (ROSTE). In general, about two hundred persons from abroad took part in trainings organized until 2010.**



UNESCO and L'Oréal launch the L'Oréal-UNESCO For Women in Science Fellowships programme to strengthen the position of women in science by honouring young, talented researchers, whose work and achievements contribute to scientific progress and to overcoming the global challenges. In the same year, the first winners are announced, representing five regions: Africa and the Middle East, Asia and Pacific, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean and the Northern America.

■ The Polish Programme “For Women in Science”, initiated in 2001 by L’Oréal Polska in cooperation with the Polish National Commission for UNESCO, is the first national edition of the competition and becomes an example for other countries while preparing their local editions. Nowadays, similar projects are conducted in almost 50 countries. As of 2014, the programme has been implemented in cooperation with the Ministry of Science and Higher Education. The laureates of the national competition are granted doctoral and post-doctoral scholarships, facilitating continuation of their scientific work.

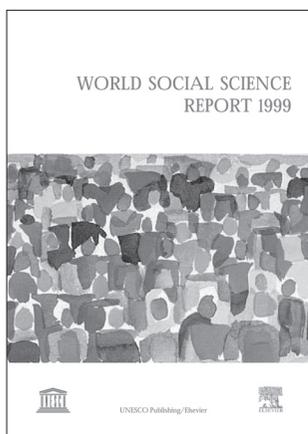
■ The number of UNESCO associated schools in Poland increases to 100 (89 high schools and 11 primary schools).

1999

Koïchiro Matsuura, the ambassador of Japan to France, Chair of the World Heritage Committee, is elected Director-General of UNESCO. He will hold this function until 2009.

Poland is re-elected to the Executive Board for a term of office of four years. Prof. Jerzy Kłoczowski is the representative of Poland.

The “World Conference on Science for the Twenty-First Century: A new Commitment” is organized in Budapest by UNESCO and the International Council for Science. The two documents approved by the Conference are: the “Declaration on Science and the Use of Scientific Knowledge” and the “Science Agenda: Framework for Action”.



The first World Social Science Report is published. The next ones will be released in 2010 under the title “Knowledge divides” and in 2013 on “Changing global environments”. The publication of the next report is planned for 2016.

A symposium of experts on culture, market and globalization takes place at the UNESCO Headquarters under the title: “Culture – a merchandise like no other?”. It is organized by UNESCO, in cooperation with the French National Commission for UNESCO, and with the support of the French and Canadian governments. The meeting inaugurates an international debate leading to the adoption of the Convention on the Diversity of Cultural Expressions in 2005.

The Second International Congress on Technical and Vocational Education is held in Seoul.

The Second Protocol to the UNESCO Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict is adopted at a diplomatic conference in The Hague. Prof. Wojciech Kowalski and Dr Halina Nieć take part in the meetings of government experts which precede the adoption of this new normative instrument. Poland will ratify the Second Protocol in 2012.

■
A regional meeting of experts on cultural landscape in Eastern Europe takes place in Białystok. It is organized by the Centre for Protecting Cultural Landscape in Warsaw and the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, which is represented by Dr Mechtild Rössler.

■
An international seminar on "Models of Higher Education" takes place in the Sejm (Polish Parliament) seat, on the initiative of the Polish National Commission for UNESCO. Among participants in the debate are experts from Germany, UK, Italy, USA and Poland.

■
The 150th anniversary of the death of Frederic Chopin is celebrated under the auspices of UNESCO. The concert by Janusz Olejniczak is organized for this occasion in the UNESCO Headquarters.

■
The World Congress of PEN Federation is convened in Warsaw, under the title "Farewell to 20th Century".

■
The General Conference approves a project to establish the International Centre for Dense Magnetised Plasmas (ICDMP) in Warsaw.

2000



The turn of the centuries is a time to reflect on the challenges to be faced. A Task Force on UNESCO in the Twenty-First Century submits its report "Towards peace and safety in the 21 century. Challenges and possibilities for humanising globalisation", at the 160th session of the Executive Board. Thematic debates are organized during the sessions of the Executive Board. Such authors as Attali, Baudrillard, Boutros Gali, Montaigner, Morin, and Touraine contribute chapters to the book "Les clés du XXI^e siècles", published by UNESCO and the Seuil Publishing House, with the foreword by Koïchiro Matsuura. Jérôme Bindé, head of UNESCO's Analysis and Forecasting Office is the editor of the work.

United Nations proclaim the year 2000 the International Year for a Culture of Peace. As a leading organization, UNESCO promotes the ideas of the Year among international organizations, UNESCO associations, centres and clubs, students from UNESCO Associated Schools and general public. UNESCO's "Manifesto 2000" can be signed by individuals on the Internet.

■
The schools of the Polish network of the UNESCO Associated Schools get involved in the celebration of the International Year for a Culture of Peace, winning, inter alia prizes in the UNESCO contest for projects on human rights (Elementary School No. 113 from Wrocław and High School No 1 from Białystok).

■
The UNESCO Forum on Higher Education, Scientific Research and Knowledge is established as a result of International

Conferences in Paris and Budapest. It is meant to be a platform for the cooperation of scientists, politicians, and experts aiming at better understanding the diversity of systems, structures, policies, trends and achievements in higher education and science.

The World Education Forum is held in Dakar, Senegal, with 1100 participants. By adopting the Dakar Framework for Action they reaffirm their commitment to achieving Education for All goals by the end of 2015. The Forum entrusts UNESCO with the overall responsibility of co-ordinating all international activities.

■ **Earlier, in February, representatives of 39 countries from Europe and North America, as well as non-governmental organizations take part in the regional preparatory conference in Warsaw on the Education for All Programme. The conference, organized by the Polish National Commission for UNESCO in cooperation with the Ministry of National Education, is co-organized by UNESCO, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and the World Bank. The Warsaw Framework for Action for the region of Europe, USA and Canada is adopted at the conference.**

■ **The Ministerial Conference on the topic "Towards a Community of Democracies" takes place in Warsaw, at the level of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs. The international coalition of countries, called the Community of Democracies is established. Koïchiro Matsuura, UNESCO Director-General attends the Conference.**

■ **Małgorzata Dzieduszycka-Ziemilska becomes the Permanent Delegate of the Republic of Poland to UNESCO.**

■ **A Committee for Dialogue among Cultures, headed by Prof. Jerzy Kłoczowski, is established at the Polish National Commission for UNESCO. Representatives of ministries, non-governmental organizations, churches and national minorities are members of the Committee.**

2001

UN proclaims the year 2001 as the Year for a Dialogue of Civilisations. It is also the first year of the Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-violence for the Children of the World (2001–2010). One of the important events of the year is the International conference on the Dialogue between Civilizations, organized in Vilnius, under the patronage of the president of Poland, Aleksander Kwaśniewski and the president of Lithuania, Valdas Adamkus, and also of UNESCO Director-General, Koïchiro Matsuura.

The UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity is unanimously adopted by the General Conference two months after the attack of 11 September in New York. Cultural diversity is recognized in the Declaration as a source of innovation, creativity and cultural identities, linked to the full implementation of human rights.

■ **Prof. Włodzimierz Zagórski-Ostoja chairs the Sciences Commission at the 31st session of the General Conference.**

■

The Proclamation of Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity is launched. 90 cultural phenomena from all regions of the world will be selected until 2005 by the international jury upon the request of Member States. In 2008 these elements of the intangible heritage will be transferred to the List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity created within the framework of the UNESCO Convention (2003).

The 46th session of the International Conference on Education is organized in Geneva. During the Conference, the Project of the Euro-Arab Dialogue is launched, at the request of the Tunisian and German National Commissions for UNESCO. Its objective is to develop cooperation between the European and Arab countries to support better mutual understanding and to combat – through education – stereotypes and prejudices in mutual relations. The first Task Force of the UNESCO National Commissions for the Euro-Arab Dialogue Initiative is established in October. Within the next years several scientific seminars are organized on the Task Force initiative. A project of comparative studies of history textbooks is launched. (►2005)

■ **The Polish National Commission for UNESCO will join the Task Force in 2010, to become its coordinator on behalf of the European countries next year. (►2010)**

■

The Information for All Programme (IFAP) is established, which replaces two international UNESCO programmes: The General Information Programme (PGI) and the International Informatics Programme (IIP). The main focus of the newly created programme is to reflect on questions related to the information society.

■ **Poland will be a member of the Intergovernmental Council of the IFAP in the years 2005–2009. Its representative, Dr Karol Jakubowicz will be elected the President of the Council and will held this function in the years 2008–2010, contributing considerably to the programme's reforming.**

■

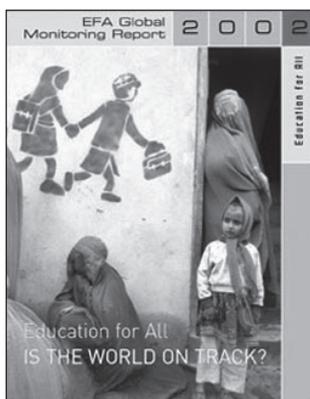
The World Poetry Day (21 March), celebrated for the first time, is inaugurated in Poland with a poetic evening in the Collegium Nobilium in Warsaw.

■

Dr Tomasz Orłowski, art historian, diplomat and later the ambassador of the Republic of Poland to France and Italy is appointed the secretary-general of the Polish National Commission for UNESCO.

■

2002



The first from the series Education for All Global Monitoring Report is published on the situation of education in the world. The next reports will be devoted to: the equality of women in education (2003), quality of education (2005), literacy for life (2006), early childhood education and care (2007), the programme EFA halfway through the implementation of its six basic objectives (2008), overcoming inequality (2009), reaching the marginalized (2010), armed conflicts and education (2011), youth and skills (2012), quality education for all (2013/2014), the achievements of the EFA Programme and further challenges (2015).

■ On the occasion of the World Philosophy Day, the Polish National Commission for UNESCO launches a series of open philosophical debates entitled "Philosophical improvisation". The debates were organized in cooperation with the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Polish Academy of Sciences, and from 2003 also with Collegium Civitas, a non-state university based in Warsaw.

■ A symposium devoted to the 300th anniversary of the establishment of the University of Wrocław is held in the UNESCO Headquarters.

2003

■ Poland hosts the IV International Meeting of the Memory of the World Programme's International Advisory Committee and a regional meeting, devoted to the documentary heritage of the countries of the Baltic Sea region, in Gdańsk.

■ The list of Polish documents added to the Memory of the World Register in 1999 is now enriched by the Warsaw Confederation Act of 1573 and the Demands of Gdańsk of August 1980, following the decision of the International Advisory Committee. The participants of the conference visited the historic Gdańsk Shipyard and met with Lech Wałęsa.

■ Dr Tomasz Orłowski is elected rapporteur of the Culture Commission at the 32nd session of the General Conference. The Commission discusses the issues connected with the Convention on Intangible Cultural Heritage and further works on the convention on cultural diversity.

■ The General Conference approves the text of the Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage which will come into force in 2006. According to the definition adopted for the convention, intangible cultural heritage means "practices, representations, expressions, as well as the knowledge and skills, including 'instruments, objects, artefacts and cultural space' related to them that communities, groups and, in some cases, individuals recognise as part of their cultural heritage. Adopting the Convention is an important step in expanding the concept of the cultural heritage.

■ Poland will ratify the Convention in 2011.



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



Intangible
Cultural
Heritage

The UNESCO Declaration, concerning the Intentional Destruction of Cultural Heritage, is adopted by the General Conference as a reaction to destroying the statues of Buddha in Bamiyan and similar acts of wilful destruction of monuments being symbols of culture and religion.

The General Conference adopts two normative instruments on communication and information: the Recommendation concerning the Promotion and Use of Multilingualism and Universal Access to Cyberspace and the Charter on the Preservation of Digital Heritage.

The World Summit on Information Society takes place in Geneva. The next one will take place in Tunis, 2015. UNESCO's contribution entails social, legal and ethical problems related to the rapid development of communication and information technologies, as well as transformations brought about by this development.

■ **Poland is elected to the Executive Committee for the International Campaign for the Establishment of the Nubia Museum in Aswan and the National Museum of Egyptian Civilization in Cairo. Prof. Lech Krzyżaniak, Director of the National Archaeological Museum in Poznań, is the representative of Poland in the Executive Committee, following Dr Włodzimierz Godlewski, Director of the National Museum in Warsaw, who represented Poland previously. Dr Stefan Jakobielski from the Research Centre for Mediterranean Archaeology of the Polish Academy of Sciences will be the Polish expert in the following years.**

■ **The international conference of the UNESCO Associated Schools under the title "Europe Youth", takes place in Wrocław, with the participation of 220 teachers and students from Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Greece, Lithuania, Latvia, Germany, and Poland. The Conference, supported by UNESCO, is organized by the Polish National Commission for UNESCO in cooperation with the University of Wrocław and the Pro-Europa non-governmental student organization.**

■ The International Congress of UNESCO Associated Schools is held in New Zealand in August, summing up 50 years of the Network's activity. The Mondialogo international education competition project is launched on the initiative of the Congress participants. The project, carried out (2003–2009) by UNESCO in partnership with the DaimlerChrysler company, will become a forum of intercultural dialogue with the participation of young people.

■ **Polish UNESCO Associated Schools participate in the project from the very beginning, achieving significant results: High School from Inowrocław participates twice in the finals and wins third place in 2006, whereas the High School in Biłgoraj is invited to the final stage of the competition in Beijing, 2008.**

2004 ■

The European Congress on Cultural Diversity in Warsaw is aimed at enlarging the scope of the debate on issues related to the concept of cultural diversity and at seeking to identify the field of convergence of opinions on the ways of protecting and supporting cultural diversity in the context of the preparation of the UNESCO convention. The representatives and experts of national commissions from Europe, USA and Canada, as well as international organizations, such as UNESCO, the Council of Europe and the International Organization of La Francophonie attend the meeting. The Conference, held under the patronage of the Ministers of Culture of Poland and France, is organized jointly by the Polish and French National Commissions for UNESCO.

■

The 13th Quadrennial Regional Conference of National Commissions for UNESCO in Zurich discusses the next biennial programme (2006-2007) and a new medium-term strategy of UNESCO. Dr Tomasz Orłowski is the general rapporteur.

■

With reference to the Education for All Programme, a case study on inequalities in access to education in Poland is prepared at the request of the Polish National Commission for UNESCO.

■

The European Centre for Higher Education UNESCO (CEPES) is a co-organizer of the international conference in Warsaw devoted to legislative policy in higher education in the context of the Bologna Process. Its Polish organizers are the Institute of Knowledge Society and the Polish Rectors Foundation.

■

Poland joins the national commissions programme named the "Euro-Arab Dialogue", by participating in the conference held in Cairo on "The Image of Arab-Islamic Culture in European History Textbooks". The interregional strategy "Learning to live together" was adopted in June 2002 as the outcome of the works of the Euro-Arab group of experts from the national commissions in cooperation with ISESCO, ALECSO, the Council of Europe and the League of Arab States.

■

The Anna Lindh Euro-Mediterranean Foundation for the Dialogue between Cultures is established in Alexandria with the support of UNESCO, to promote the dialogue between cultures and to stimulate multilateral cooperation between civil societies in the field of culture, education, science and communication.

■

The International Cultural Centre in Krakow is the coordinator of the national ALF network in Poland. The Polish National Commission for UNESCO joins the network in 2005.

■

■ The international conference entitled "Cultural heritage in the face of threats in war and peace time" is held in Warsaw under the patronage of the Director-General of UNESCO, on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Hague Convention. It is attended, among others, by representatives of NATO, ICCROM and ICOM.

■ Dr Lidia Milka-Wieczorkiewicz, a historian, later the ambassador of the Republic of Poland to Algeria (2007–2011), is appointed Secretary-General of the Polish National Commission for UNESCO in September.

2005

The UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development is launched. UNESCO is entrusted with the role of international coordinator of the Decade, which was proclaimed by the UN General Assembly in 2002.

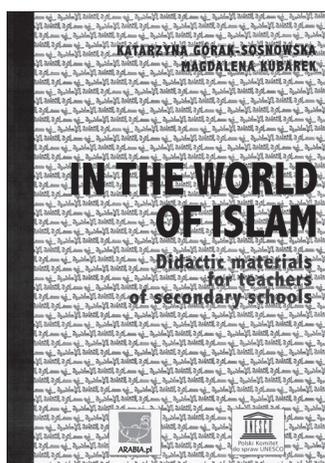
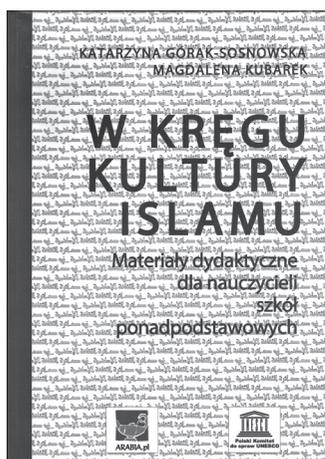
The Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions is adopted by the General Conference. The convention is based on the principles of the 2001 Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity. Its adoption was preceded by a political and professional mobilization due to the complexity of the topic of cultural diversity, comprising various aspects of social, political and economic life. The convention is the first legal instrument of global range regarding cultural contents. Poland will ratify it in 2007. All EU Member States are signatories of the convention. The European Union is a party of the convention as a regional organization for economic integration.

The Convention against Doping in Sport, ratified by Poland in 2007, is adopted at the same session of the General Conference.

■ Poland is elected to the International Council of the Information for All Programme IFAP (representative – Dr Karol Jakubowicz), the Intergovernmental Bioethics Committee IGCB (representative – Prof. Ewa Bartnik) and the Executive Committee of the International Campaign for Establishing the Nubian Museum in Aswan and the National Museum of Egyptian Civilization in Cairo (representative – Dr Stefan Jakobielski).

■ The International Basic Sciences Programme (IBSP), established in 2003, becomes operational. Its main objective is to strengthen the national capacities in the basic sciences thanks to the networks of UNESCO centres of excellence and institutes located in different countries and regions.

■ Prof. Andrzej Legocki, the president of the Polish Academy of Sciences, is appointed a member of the Scientific Council of the Programme. Prof. Maciej Nałęcz is responsible in the UNESCO Secretariat for the implementation of the Programme.



■ The Polish National Commission for UNESCO inaugurates the project of intercultural education workshops “In the World of Islam”, carried out in cooperation with the ARABIA.pl Association (NGO) and the Faculty of Oriental Studies, University of Warsaw. The project, supported by the Ministry of National Education, is initially addressed to Polish secondary school students of the UNESCO Associated Schools Project network, and later, since 2010 – to the teachers of all types and levels of Polish schools, in all regions of Poland. The project, dedicated to the culture of Islam and the Arab countries, has attracted almost 1000 students and over 700 teachers all over Poland until 2015. A set of didactic materials for teachers will be published in Polish under the title “W kręgu kultury islamu” (2007) and English “In the World of Islam” (2009) by the Polish National Commission for UNESCO and Association ARABIA.pl. (►2001, 2009)

■ The Intergovernmental Coordination Group for the Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System is established following the tsunami in the Indian Ocean, 2004, one of the worst natural disasters in the 20th century. Two similar bodies: for the North-Eastern Atlantic, the Mediterranean Sea and connected seas, as well as the Caribbean Sea and neighbouring regions, are established in the same year.

■ The Polish National Commission for UNESCO gets a new legal basis: the Order No 61 issued by the President of the Council of Ministers on 18 July 2005. It will be amended three years later, by the Order of the President of the Council of Ministers, of 30 July 2008.

2006



United Nations
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ERCE
European Regional
Centre for Ecohydrology
Under the auspices
of UNESCO

■ The European Regional Centre for Ecohydrology is established in Łódź in 2006, as a UNESCO centre of category II. It will become an example for establishing centres for ecohydrology in Faro, Jakarta and Addis Abbaba. (►1977)

■ The conference organized on the 50th anniversary of Poland’s access to the UNESCO Associated Schools Project Network is held in Warsaw, under the title “Learning to Live Together”.

■ The international conference entitled “The relevance of the message of the ‘Kultura’ Literary Institute in Paris in today’s Europe” is held in Lublin under the patronage of UNESCO, to celebrate 100th anniversary of Jerzy Giedroyc’s birth, the Institute’s co-founder and long-time director.

2007



The UNESCO logo refers to the Parthenon, the Pallas Athena temple at the Acropolis in Athens. It was officially adopted in 1954, but was used in UNESCO publications from 1947.



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

Organisation
des Nations Unies
pour l'éducation,
la science et la culture

The UNESCO logo introduced in 2007.

The General Conference adopts a new UNESCO logo and directives concerning its use. Using the name, acronym, and logo of UNESCO is protected under the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, of 1883 (art. 6 ter). The new logo is mostly used as a linked logo associated with the logo or logos of subsidiary bodies, UNESCO programmes, specific events etc.

■ **Sławomir Ratajski, professor at the Academy of Fine Arts in Warsaw, the ambassador of the Republic of Poland to Argentina (2001–2005), is appointed Secretary-General of the Polish National Commission for UNESCO in February.**

■ **Koïchiro Matsuura, the Director-General of UNESCO pays an official visit to Poland. During his visit he hands over the certificate of inscription of the Centennial Hall in Wrocław to the World Heritage List and attends the inauguration of the exhibition held at the University of Wrocław, dedicated to 35 years of the Polish-German Textbook Commission.**

■ **At its 31st session in Christchurch (New Zealand) the World Heritage Committee approves the change of a World Heritage site's name to: Auschwitz Birkenau. German Nazi Concentration and Extermination Camp (1940–1945). (► 1979)**

■ **A Committee for the Cultural World Heritage in Poland is established under the Directive No. 39 issued by the Minister of Culture and National Heritage on 30 October 2007. It is a consultative and advisory body for issues related to the implementation of the World Heritage Convention in Poland.**

■ **The Subregional Youth Forum entitled "Open Space Follow up Conference of the Regional EuroMed UNESCO Youth Forum" takes places in Wrocław, gathering youth leaders from Europe and Mediterranean countries. The UNESCO Initiatives Centre in Wrocław is the main organizer of the conference.**

■ **The Forum entitled "Information Society of the Future – challenges for the world, Europe and Poland" is a major event in celebrating the World Information Society Day in Poland.**

2008

The 1700 years old obelisk of Aksum is reinstalled at its original place in northern Ethiopia, where it was located before being transported to Rome in 1937. The action is possible thanks to UNESCO's involvement and assistance provided since 2005. The 24-metre obelisk weighing 160 tons, is one of the most valuable objects of cultural heritage in Ethiopia. Its return is a spectacular event, drawing the general public's attention to the issue of the restitution of cultural property.

The 48th session of the International Conference on Education, devoted to "Inclusive Education: the Way of the Future" is held in Geneva gathering representatives from 153 UNESCO Member States. The participants express their concern over the ongoing economic crisis, resulting in deepening inequalities in access to education. The recommendations of the conference include, inter alia, the necessity to create systems, in which inclusive education could be implemented effectively, covering, among other things, training and further education of teachers, scientific research into methods of education within inclusive education and the issues of providing aid for developing countries in this respect.

The meeting becomes an opportunity to present the best practices of the UNESCO Associated Schools, which have been collected in a special publication ("First Collection of Good practices for Quality Education"). A project entitled "The Day of the Nations", created by a Polish school – High School number 2 in Tomaszów Mazowiecki is also included in the publication.



The Polish Committee of Information for All Programme (IFAP) is established at the Polish National Commission for UNESCO. It gathers experts in the field of communication and information, mainly associated with national institutions. Marek Hołyński is elected Chairperson of the Committee.



On the occasion of the Year of Intercultural Dialogue and the International Year of Languages, the Polish National Commission for UNESCO, in cooperation with the Collegium Civitas, organizes a debate on: "Multicultural and multilingual Res Publica – blessing or burden?" A book is published as an outcome of this debate.



An international conference is held in cooperation with the Polish National Commission for UNESCO, entitled "The Place of Poland and Central-Eastern Europe in Europe"; Norman Davies, Jean Delumeau, Timothy Snyder and Jerzy Kłoczowski are among participants.



2009

Irina Bokova, the ambassador of Bulgaria to France, becomes the first woman in history to be elected Director-General of UNESCO. After four years, she will be re-elected for the next term of office.



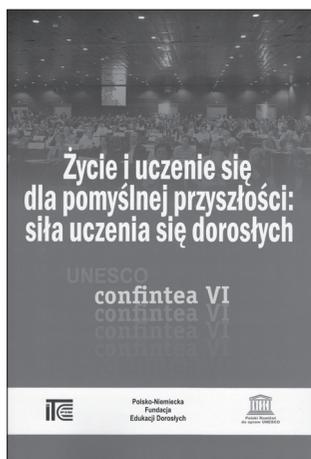
Poland is elected member of the UNESCO Executive Board and declares it will exercise the mandate for two years. Ambassador Krzysztof Kocel, the Permanent Delegate to UNESCO, will represent Poland in the Executive Board.



The mid-term international conference of the Decade of Education for Sustainable Development is convened in Bonn, gathering 900 delegates from 100 countries. In the

final document, the Bonn Declaration, they point to the global financial and economic crisis, actions revolving around obtaining short-term goals, as well as unsustainable consumption and a commercial model of development as the main threats for sustainable development. They also make several recommendations regarding linking tasks of educational systems and lifelong learning with practical implementation of the UN Decade objectives.

The II World Conference on Higher Education, entitled "The New Dynamics of Higher Education and Research for Societal Change and Development" is held in UNESCO Headquarters in July. The conference indicates the risk of globalization processes, such as a rapid increase of the number of students, commercialization of universities forced into self-financing, a growing number of private universities and internet students, as well as the lowering of standards of education resulting from this phenomenon, and deepening inequality in access to universities for financial reasons.



A free follow-up publication to the VI International Conference on Adult Education CONFITEA (BELEM, 2009), issued in 2010 by the Polish National Commission for UNESCO and Instytut Technologii Eksploatacji based in Radom.

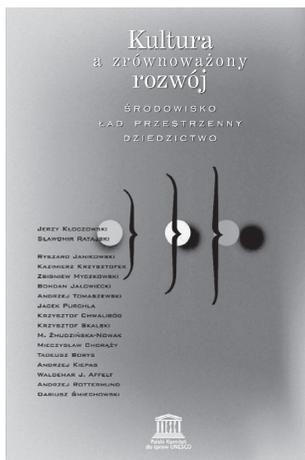
The VI International Conference of UNESCO on Adult Education (CONFITEA), held in Belém (Brasil) in December, adopts the "Belém Framework for Action". The title of the conference organized by the Institute of Lifelong Learning in Hambourg (UIL) is "Living and Learning for a Viable Future".

■ A free publication in Polish entitled "Living and learning for a viable future: The power of adult learning" is prepared as a follow-up to the conference by the Polish National Commission for UNESCO, Instytut Technologii Eksploatacji in Radom (a technology research institute whose representatives participated in the conference) and the Polish-German Foundation for Adult Education. (► 1949)

■ The Polish National Commission for UNESCO, in cooperation with the Ministry of National Education organizes a conference and workshops on intercultural education "In the World of Islam" for teachers from the Baltic Sea countries: Denmark, Estonia, Russian Federation, Finland, Lithuania, Latvia, Poland, and also from Belarus and Ukraine. A publication of didactic materials for teachers is also released on this occasion. (► 2005)

■ Prof. Anna Parzymies, a co-founder of the Department for European Islam Studies at the Oriental Faculty, University of Warsaw, and the founder of the publishing house "Dialogue", is awarded UNESCO/Sharjah Prize for Arab Culture.

UNESCO, together with 32 partner institutions, inaugurates the World Digital Library – a website, featuring unique materials from the resources of libraries and archives from around the world: manuscripts, maps, books, recordings, printed materials and photographs.



„Culture and Sustainable Development. Environment, Spatial Planning, Heritage”, a book published by the Polish National Commission for UNESCO

The first World Forum on Culture and Cultural Industries is held in Italy (Monza). The programme of the conference refers to the assumptions of the 2005 Convention.

■ The first of a series of conferences of the Polish National Commission for UNESCO, promoting the Organization's output in the field of cultural heritage protection and management is held in the seat of the Parliament. The conference entitled “Culture and Sustainable Development. Environment, Spatial Planning, Heritage” is accompanied by a book under the same title, edited by Prof. Ryszard Janikowski and Prof. Kazimierz Krzysztofek.

2010



„Education through culture. Towards creativity and innovation”, a book published by the Polish National Commission for UNESCO

The second world conference devoted to cultural and artistic education held in Seoul, adopts a document entitled “The Seoul Agenda: Goals for the Development of Arts Education”. “The Road Map for Arts Education” was adopted at the previous UNESCO world conference in Lisbon, in 2006.

■ The Polish National Commission for UNESCO organizes a conference entitled “Cultural Education. Creativity and Innovation”, in the seat of the Parliament with reference to the conclusions from both UNESCO conferences indicating the importance of cultural and arts education for individual and social development. A follow-up publication will also be issued, edited by Prof. Dorota Ilczuk and Prof. Sławomir Ratajski, with translations of the final documents from Lisbon and Seoul also included in this publication.

The first ever World Conference on Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) is organized by UNESCO in September in Moscow, in cooperation with the Russian Federation. It is aimed at taking stock of the progress made by Member States towards achieving the EFA Goal 1, as well as reaffirming the ECCE as a right of all children and as the basis for development, regarding reducing poverty in the world, improving health conditions and the welfare of children, in particular in developing countries. The conference adopts the final document “Moscow Framework for Action and Cooperation. Harnessing the Wealth of Nations”.

■ The programme of the International Summer School on Cultural Heritage Protection is carried out in Zamość and Lviv, in cooperation with authorities of both cities and the Commission of Ukraine for UNESCO. (► 1998)

UNESCO adopts an action plan prepared by the International Coordination Committee for protecting the Haitian Cultural Heritage, after a tragic earthquake on 12 January which killed 230,000 people and displaced another half million.

2011

■ Prof. Andrzej Rottermund, an art historian and Director of the Royal Castle in Warsaw, is appointed President of the Polish National Commission for UNESCO. Prof. Jacek Purchla is elected Vicepresident.

■ The Fourth International Conference on the Memory of the World entitled "Culture–Memory–Identities" gathers about two hundred distinguished representatives of archives and libraries, as well as historians and specialists in the field of digital documentation from around the world. The event is organized jointly by the Polish National Commission for UNESCO, the Head Office of State Archives and the National Centre for Culture. The participants adopt a final document called the "Warsaw Declaration". The international experts meeting on the impact of the MoW on preserving and sharing documentary heritage, convened by the Director-General of UNESCO, will take place in Warsaw in 2012, whereas experts will meet in Warsaw in 2014 to elaborate a draft recommendation on preservation and access to documentary heritage.

■ The Memory of the World Programme's International Advisory Committee at its session in Manchester, recommends adding the Archive of the Warsaw Reconstruction Office (BOS) to the Memory of the World Register.

■ South Sudan and Palestine become members of UNESCO. The United States refrain from paying the membership dues to UNESCO amounting to 22 percent of the Organization's regular budget. It invokes the necessity to adapt programmes to dramatic budget constrains.

The General Conference adopts new directives concerning UNESCO's partnership with international non-governmental organizations. NGOs can be admitted either to consultative or to associate status.

■ Poland is elected to the Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC) for a four year term of office and from 2014 will be a member of its Bureau. The representative of Poland is Dr Krzysztof Wojciechowski.

2012

“The UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity” is approved by the UN Chief Executives Board. The UN Plan is the result of a process initiated in 2010 on the initiative of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC).

The UN General Assembly launches the Global Education First Initiative (GEFI). The Director-General of UNESCO takes up the function of the Executive Secretary of the High-level Steering Committee, established to prepare assumptions and to implement the Global Initiative which acknowledges the key role of education for development.



Irina Bokova, the Director-General of UNESCO, pays an official visit to Poland. She takes part in the Economic Forum in Krynica and in a conference in Warsaw, where she hands over the certificate of the establishment of West Polesie, Trilateral Transboundary Biosphere Reserve.



The World Open Educational Resources (OER) Congress, organized in Paris by UNESCO in cooperation with the intergovernmental organization Commonwealth of Learning (COL), adopts the Paris OER Declaration, in which it recommends Member States to foster the use of open educational resources.

The World Heritage Committee establishes a special fund for safeguarding World Heritage properties of Mali in the framework of UNESCO action to help protect architectural, intangible and documentary heritage affected during armed conflicts in the north of Mali.

The International Jazz Day (30 April) and the International Arts Education Week (fourth week of May) are celebrated for the first time by UNESCO and its Member States.

The international conference of national commissions for UNESCO entitled “Euro-Arab Dialogue: Contribution to a New Humanism” is organized in Vienna in cooperation with the Polish National Commission. As of 2011, Poland has chaired the Task Force of National Commissions for Euro-Arab Dialogue on behalf of the European commissions. (►2001, 2004, 2009)

2013

Irina Bokova is reelected Director-General of UNESCO for a four years term of office.

UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon announces the establishment of the Scientific Advisory Board. UNESCO will host its secretariat. The task of the Board will be to strengthen cooperation between the scientific community and decision makers in order to work out more sustainable development strategies based on solid scientific ground.

■ Poland is elected to the World Heritage Committee for a four years term of office at the 19th session of the General Assembly of the States Parties to the 1972 Convention.

■ Prof. Agnieszka Zalewska from the Institute of Nuclear Physics of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Krakow, holds the function of president of the CERN Council for one year, starting 1 January 2013. She is the first woman and the first person from Central-Eastern European countries to hold this function.

■ The General Conference decides to continue the reflection on the status of the UNESCO geoparks.

■ Krakow receives the name of the UNESCO City of Literature, and becomes a member of the network of the creative cities.

■ On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the UNESCO Associated Schools Project Network, the conference of the Polish UNESCO ASP network is held in Warsaw under the title "Educating in Dialogue with the Environment". It is organized by the Polish National Commission for UNESCO, in cooperation with the Ministry of Environment and with the support from the National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management, as well as from the Representation of the European Commission in Poland.

■ The Polish National Commission for UNESCO, in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Free Word Association (NGO) organizes a twelve-day study tour for a group of six press and television journalists from Libya, who have come to Poland to get acquainted with the Polish media market and acquire a better understanding of the role, mechanisms of functioning of independent media in a democracy, as well as to learn about Polish experience of the transformation period at the end of the 1990's.

2014

■ Irina Bokova, Director-General of UNESCO, participates in the opening ceremony of the Museum of the History of Polish Jews in Warsaw.

■ Poland extends the fellowship offer addressed to young specialists from developing countries, in particular from Africa. 129 young scientists will benefit from the fellowships sponsored by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 2014, within two programmes: UNESCO/Poland Co-sponsored Fellowships and the fellowships of the Polish National Commission for UNESCO.

■
The social dimension of cultural and natural landscape is the topic of the debate organized by the Polish National Commission for UNESCO in cooperation with the Foundation for Local Democracy Development and the Society for the Preservation of Historic Monuments. The starting point for the debate is the implementation of the UNESCO Conventions, the UNESCO Recommendation on historic urban landscape and the relevant conventions of the Council of Europe.

■
The city of Wrocław is designated by UNESCO as the World Book Capital in 2016.

■
The launch of the UNESCO World Library of Science (WLoS) is the main event of the 2014 World Science Day for Peace and Development celebrated on 10th November. The WLoS is a free online science resource for a global community of users, offering access to hundreds of peer-reviewed articles, illustrations and videos to make scientific concepts easier to understand.

■
The Polish National Memory of the World Register is officially inaugurated in October. It contains eleven objects of Polish documentary heritage to date. (see p. 94)

2015

At the initiative of UNESCO, the United Nations Security Council adopts the resolution on measures to counter illicit trafficking of antiquities and cultural objects from Iraq and Syria.

Irina Bokova, Director-General of UNESCO launches the action #Unite4Heritage for an international mobilization to safeguard the cultural heritage of Iraq and Syria in the spirit of four UNESCO conventions. The action is based on social networks.

The network of the European national commissions for UNESCO is established at a meeting in Bonn in February.

■
Professor Jacek Purchla becomes the President of the Polish National Commission for UNESCO in July.

■
Krystyna Żurek becomes the Permanent Delegate of Poland to UNESCO in October.

■

Polish Representatives in the UNESCO Executive Board

Members of the UNESCO Executive Board

Marian Falski

1946-1947

Stanisław Arnold

1947-1950

Stefan Wierbłowski

President of the Polish

National Commission for UNESCO

1956-1964

Eugenia Krassowska

President of the Polish

National Commission for UNESCO

1976-1980

Kazimierz Żygulski

President of the Polish

National Commission for UNESCO

1987-1990

Jerzy Kłoczowski

President of the Polish

National Commission for UNESCO

1990-1991

Representatives of Poland in the UNESCO Executive Board¹

Jerzy Kłoczowski

President of the Polish

National Commission for UNESCO

1993-1997

1999-2003

Krzysztof Kocel

Permanent Delegate of Poland to UNESCO

2009-2011

¹ Since 1993, the Member States, instead of individual representatives, have been elected to the UNESCO Executive Board.

Permanent Delegates of Poland to UNESCO

Henryk Birecki, from September 1946

Jerzy Wiechecki, 1955–1956

Mirosław Żuławski, 1956–1965

Wojciech Kętrzyński, 1965–1969

Jerzy Sochanik, 1969–1971

Bogdan Ileczo, 1971–1974

Czesław Wiśniewski, 1974–1979

Ignacy Gajewski, 1979–1981

Leon Waściński, 1981–1986

Janusz Zabłocki, 1986–1989

Władysław Neneman, 1989–1991

Jolanta Rostworowska

1991–1995

Alicja Ciężkowska

1995–2000

Małgorzata Dzieduszycka-Ziemilska

2000–2003

Maria Walicka-Wodzyńska

2004–2009

Krzysztof Kocel

2009–2013¹

Dariusz Karnowski

2014–2015

Krystyna Żurek

from October 2015

¹ In the years 2009–2013 the Permanent Delegation to UNESCO had the status of a separate mission.

Associates of the Permanent Delegates

Jan Zaniewicki, from September 1946

Antoni Osmański, 1962–1969

Wiesława Szafraniec, 1970–1971

Irena Strzałkowska, 1976–1981

Krystyna Żurek, 1991–1995

Katarzyna Banaszkiewicz

2004–2012 (also as chargé d'affaires a.i.)

Agnieszka Wyźnikiewicz-Mabrouk

from 2012 to this day (also as chargé d'affaires a.i.)

Presidents and Secretaries-General of the Polish National Commission for UNESCO

Presidents:

Stanisław Skrzyszewski
1946–1947

Stefan Wierbłowski
1954–1968

Eugenia Krassowska-Jodłowska
1969–1979

Janusz Czesak
1979–1987

Kazimierz Żygulski
1987–1990

Jerzy Kłoczowski
1990–2011

Andrzej Rottermund
2011–2015

Jacek Purchla
from July 2015 to this day

Secretaries-General:

Maria Żebrowska
1946–1954

Mirosław Żuławski
1954–1956

Władysław Grzędzielski
1956–1974

Jaromir Ochęduszko
1974–1981

Janusz Zabłocki
1981–1986

Leon Waściński
1986–1992

Joanna Kozińska-Frybes
1992–1993

Wojciech Fałkowski
1993–2001

Tomasz Orłowski
2001–2004

Lidia Milka-Wieczorkiewicz
2004–2007

Sławomir Ratajski
from 2007 to this day

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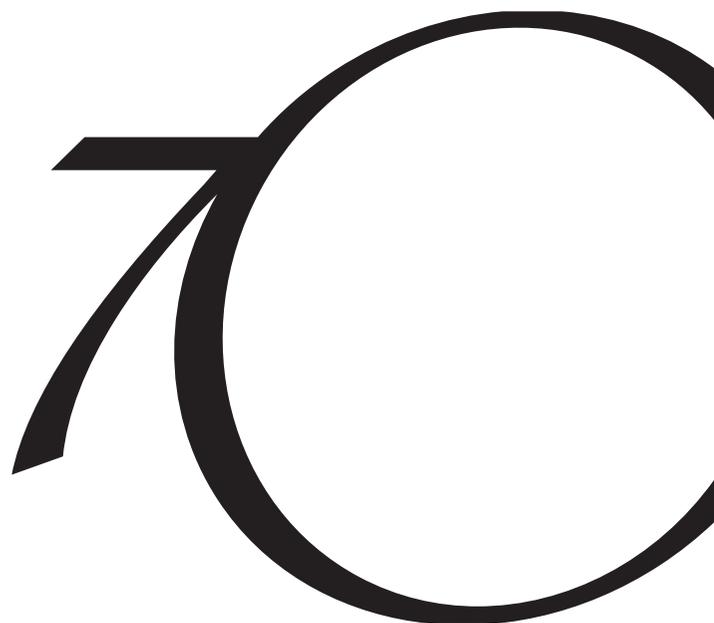
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The Polish National Commission for UNESCO would like to thank the students who helped find information in the UNESCO periodicals: Natalia Koper, Mikołaj Solik, Milena Bogdan and Anastasiya Berlizova.



What We Did in 2014

We are pleased to be able to present our readers with yet another issue of the Polish National Commission for UNESCO Bulletin, in a very special year – the 70th anniversary of the Organization’s existence. On this occasion the main part of the Bulletin is, for obvious reasons, devoted to UNESCO’s history, though we clearly cannot omit to inform you about the most important activities our National Commission undertook during the past year.

As an advisory and opinion-forming government institution as regards Poland’s work with UNESCO, we executed our mission in accordance with our remit, in the fields of science, culture, education, as well as information and communication. The extensive range of matters, with which the Polish National Commission for UNESCO dealt with, reflects the wide range of issues covered by UNESCO, within the framework of the United Nations system. Our priority objectives, on the one hand dealt with Poland’s participation in UNESCO’s work, whilst on the other with the promotion of UNESCO programmes, ideals and values in our country. Consequently, we concentrated primarily on working with relevant government institutions on implementing development solutions, as expressed in UNESCO programmes, conventions and recommendations and pertaining mainly to the cultural as well as documentary heritage and natural

environment issues that have been worked out and implemented by the international community and would also benefit Poland.

In accordance with Poland's foreign and cultural policy, we undertook efforts to strengthen our relations with neighbouring countries, above all to cooperate more closely with European Union member states, as well as to strengthen our participation in EU policy formulation towards nations of the Mediterranean Region. An important objective included supporting aid projects for developing countries, mainly in Sub-Saharan Africa, within the North-South cooperation; a major long standing UNESCO priority.

The 38th Session of the World Heritage Committee, Doha, undoubtedly proved to be the major UNESCO multilateral cooperation event that attracted most attention. Poland inaugurated its four-year term as a Committee member, seeking, in accordance with common practice, to make a professional, substantive contribution to the work of this, one of UNESCO's most prestigious bodies. Preparations prior to the session, involved Poland's Ministry of Culture and National Heritage, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of the Environment, the National Heritage Board (as coordinator), the Polish National Commission for UNESCO, and numerous experts.

Polish National Commission representatives followed the work of most of UNESCO's statutory bodies, on which Poland has observer status, in particular the Executive Board sessions and those of intergovernmental bodies, established within the UNESCO Conventions framework in the field of culture. Polish representatives participated actively, within the international programmes framework, in the scientific field – on the International Bioethics Committee (IBC) and the International Hydrological Programme (IHP). Professor Ewa Bartnik – an IBC member since 2010 – was asked to serve for another term by UNESCO's Director-General, whilst Professor Maciej Zalewski became chairman (2014-2017) of the Scientific Advisory Committee on Ecohydrology, within the IHP.

In a world, where freedom of expression, media pluralism and the safety of journalists, remain of prime importance, we attached great value to the work of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC). Poland's election to the Bureau of the Intergovernmental Council of the IPDC, proved especially important to us. The IPDC deals with determining development activities in support of pluralistic and free media, as well as, inter alia – and in accordance with agreed guidelines – the allocation of funds (over one million US dollars per year) for projects implemented around the world with the Programme's support. The Polish National Commission for UNESCO closely collaborated with Doctor Krzysztof Wojciechowski, who represented Poland as an expert on the IPDC Intergovernmental Council.

Bearing in mind UNESCO's key documentary heritage protection role, the Polish National Commission became keenly involved in activities related to the Memory of the World Programme, mainly in work on the draft of "UNESCO Recommendation Concerning the Preservation of, and Access to, Documentary Heritage in the Digital Era". Commission representatives took an active part in the preparation and organization of the 2014 international meeting of

experts from around the world, convened by UNESCO's Director-General, which Poland hosted in Warsaw. This meeting contributed greatly to the emergence of a key project of the future UNESCO Recommendation. Our Commission was actively involved in the initiative aiming at establishing the European Memory of the World Programme Committee. The December meeting in Warsaw was a continuation of an earlier meeting in Frankfurt and brought together participants from Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, the Netherlands, Lithuania, the UK and Poland. Work needs to be continued before final results transpire. Participants however confirmed the usefulness of such undertakings serving exchange of experience and taking up of joint regional initiatives.

A very important regional initiative involved the setting up of a European Network of National Commissions, to include all EU and EFTA countries. Several European National Commissions, including Polish Commission, seeing the very encouraging results of previous discussion meetings, organized in Lugano and Leuven, decided to set up a more permanent regional structure, to provide an opportunity to build a dynamic platform for the exchange of ideas and the sharing of good practices, and thereby contribute constructively to UNESCO's development. Meetings of the initiative group focused on defining objectives, preparing a programme, as well as agreeing on the future network's working methods. Our work proved successful, following a meeting organized by the German Commission for UNESCO in Bonn, in February 2015, where the network was formally launched. Its goals are to strengthen cooperation within the European Union, based on UNESCO programmes, as well as search for a common approach to the diversity of today's challenges, such as: educational models, urban development, heritage protection, scientific cooperation, youth exchanges, migration issues, intercultural dialogue, joint aid initiatives, intensifying cooperation within the Associated Schools Project Network, as well as between UNESCO Chairs. Seeing the great potential of such a network, that serves to deepen mutual relations between EU countries, the Polish National Commission declared a willingness to host the next meeting of European Network Members, which is scheduled in Cracow at the beginning of 2016. Creating a network stems from, on the one hand, the advantages and opportunities that EU countries perceive, whilst on the other, from UNESCO's decentralization and the imperative to introduce adequate organizational solutions congruent with the process.

The possibility of increasing the role of National Commissions, and issues relating to the restructuring of UNESCO's Secretariat – due to budgetary constraints – alongside issues relating to Polish cooperation with UNESCO, proved key conversation topics for Irina Bokova, UNESCO Director-General, during her Warsaw visit on 28 October 2014. Irina Bokova arrived in Poland for the opening of the Museum of the History of Polish Jews. While in Poland, Ms Bokova met Mr Grzegorz Schetyna Poland's Minister of Foreign Affairs and Mrs Henryka Mościcka-Dendys, Undersecretary of State at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Efficient National Commissions network ensures close regional cooperation, and proves very helpful in implementing interregional programmes, thanks to nearly all UNESCO Member States having

National Commissions. As a consequence, the Polish National Commission for UNESCO, amongst others, could in recent years, so successfully work together with other regions, mainly from sub-Saharan Africa, on providing aid to young scientists. Together with Polish universities and research centres – within the North-South cooperation and Africa Global Priority initiative – we continue to develop the UNESCO/Poland co-sponsored fellowship programme, enabling some 40 young scientists from the South to increase their vocational qualifications in Poland. Within the Polish National Commission for UNESCO Fellowship Programme, addressed to the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, as well as developing countries, we welcomed some 90 graduates (including 40 from Ukraine), representing different fields of science, enabled to expand their expertise at Polish research centres. Overall, in 2014, the beneficiaries of fellowship programmes, funded by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, numbered 129 young scientists. Scholarship recipients were received by 10 Polish universities, though the majority by the AGH-UNESCO Chair for Science, Technology and Engineering Education, and by the University of Warsaw.

Guided by one of the Polish National Commission priorities – heritage protection – we continued an undertaking begun in 2013: an art restoration project, in cooperation with the Belarusian State Academy of Arts in Minsk, the Belarusian National Commission for UNESCO and the Academy of Fine Arts in Warsaw. The project included a six-month art restoration workshop study programme, for young specialists from Belarus.

Building agreement, founded on education and culture, is the aim of the National Commissions for UNESCO Euro-Arab Dialogue Task Force activities, which the Polish National Commission has been chairing for four years on behalf of European countries. Actions undertaken in 2014 aim to intensify cooperation with Arab countries in the coming years. An undertaking of exceptional importance to participants involved in the task – initiated by an international group of experts, under the guidance of Professor Halina Grzymała-Moszczyńska – involves the development of the concept and format of an education toolkit under the title “Our Commonly Shared Values”, devoted to intercultural education and the promotion of Euro-Arab Dialogue.

Sub-regional projects initiated by other National Commissions, in which Polish National Commission for UNESCO actively participated, include workshops on “Sustainability Science in Central and Eastern Europe” (Bratislava, June 2014), and a conference on “Cross-Border Migration and its Implications for the Central European Area” (Bratislava, November 2014), organized within the frame of the Management of Social Transformations (MOST) programme. Initiatives on issues requiring further in-depth discussions or leading to a better use of the opportunities offered by UNESCO science programmes, point to a new area of cooperation between UNESCO National Commissions, which will probably become ever closer when the establishment of a European Network of National Commissions becomes a reality.

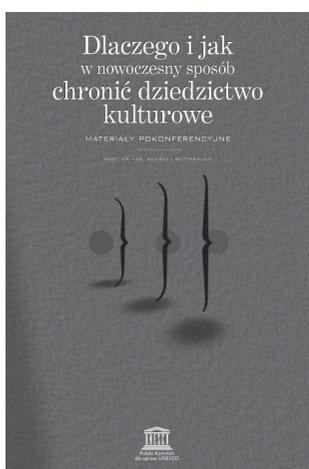
On the domestic front, 2014 saw the Commission focus on the theme of protecting tangible and intangible cultural heritage, especially the cultural and natural landscape, and documentary

heritage, as well as on issues related to the development of an information society.

The ongoing nationwide discussion about the importance of the social dimension of the cultural and natural landscape convinced our Commission of the need for a debate on the subject. We relied on ideas contained in UNESCO's Conventions and 2011 Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape, as well as in the European Landscape Convention ratified by Poland, and the Council of Europe Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage (Faro, 2005). A debate under the patronage of the President of Poland, Bronisław Komorowski, titled "The Social Dimension of the Cultural and Natural Landscape" was organized in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage, at the Royal Castle in Warsaw, in September 2014. The positive reception this event received led us to prepare a publication on the topic, jointly with the Polish National Centre for Culture (*Narodowe Centrum Kultury*); a further addition to a series of Polish National Commission for UNESCO publications. "Why and How to Protect Cultural Heritage by Modern Means" (*„Dlaczego i jak w nowoczesny sposób chronić dziedzictwo kulturowe”*), which appeared in print in 2014, in addition to presenting modern concepts of understanding tangible and intangible cultural heritage protection, also includes a number of recommendations for the national legislative system. Cultural heritage appears in the Commission's work in various guises. In 2014, alongside World Heritage as well as cultural and natural landscape related issues, problems related to the conservation of intangible cultural heritage – in the light of the 2003 UNESCO Convention – lay at the forefront of the Commission's considerations. We endeavoured to promote the idea of intangible heritage, in accordance with the spirit and letter of the UNESCO Convention, by participating in workshops and conferences, by being involved in the work of the Intangible Cultural Heritage expert team attached to the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage, as well as through numerous publications.

Recognizing the Memory of the World Programme as one of its priorities, the The Polish National Commission worked actively for the development of this UNESCO programme both in Poland and at the international level. Together with the Head Office of the State Archives, and the Chancellery of the President of Poland, we prepared the inauguration ceremony of the Polish National Register of the Memory of the World Programme, which was held under the patronage of the President of Poland, Bronisław Komorowski, in the Column Hall of the Presidential Palace, on 17 September 2014. Guests included a delegation from Lithuania's Memory of the World Programme Committee.

The Polish Committee for UNESCO Information for All Programme (IFAP) suggested the organization of a seminar on "The models of public use with regard to library and audio-visual collections", which the Polish National Commission for UNESCO organized in cooperation with the National Library and the National Audiovisual Institute in June 2014, under the patronage of the Minister of Culture and National Heritage.



"Why and How to Protect Cultural Heritage by Modern Means", a book published by the Polish National Commission for UNESCO in 2014.

Work on a book publication dedicated to media education, continued

last year. The book is meant to draw attention to one of the key challenges of our civilization, and of major importance to the future of democracy and civic values. Commission representatives also participated in debates on media and information education.

The Commission continued its work, as programme coordinator of

UNESCO's Associated Schools Project Network (ASPnet) in Poland, as well as lending UNESCO Chairs institutional support in areas relating to their work with the Organization. Subject areas dealt with by Poland's UNESCO Chairs, was expanded to include education on the Holocaust, following the establishment of a new UNESCO Chair at the Jagiellonian University in Krakow

The intercultural education project "In the World of Islam"

co-organized with the Ministry of National Education and Warsaw University's Faculty of Oriental Studies, has in recent years become one of the Commissions most important education initiatives. Two more regional workshops for teachers brought the total number of workshops, by the end of 2014, to nine, organized in nine successive regions of Poland, with more than 600 teachers attending, representing all levels of Polish school education. Highly regarded by its participants, the workshops contribute to shaping attitudes of openness towards cultural diversity, tolerance and acceptance of cultural differences, which continues to be a challenge in the process of building democracy and combating exclusion.

The Polish National Commission for UNESCO website fulfils an

important information and publicity role. Dozens of news and current event items about conferences, new entries to UNESCO Lists and Registers, competitions organized or run under the Commissions patronage – were added to the site during 2014. It is worth noting that interest in the site continues to grow, with 128,821 visitors from 127 countries last year alone.

Implementing the Commission's responsibilities was made possible

thanks to various ongoing forms of partnership between the Polish National Commission for UNESCO Secretariat and key institutions, in support of Poland's ever closer co-operation with UNESCO, including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Chancellery of the President of the Republic of Poland, the Ministry of National Education, the Ministry of Science and Higher Education, the Ministry of the Environment, the Ministry of Administration and Digitization, the Ministry of Infrastructure and Development, the Ministry of Sport and Tourism, the Polish Academy of Sciences, Polish Television, the Head Office of the State Archives, the National Heritage Board of Poland, the Polish National Centre for Culture, as well as many other institutions and organizations.

You can find more information about the issues briefly considered

above inside this Bulletin. ●

Prof. Sławomir Ratajski

Secretary-General
of the Polish National Commission for UNESCO

Events 2014

Cultural and Natural Landscape Its Significance For Society

Ongoing urbanization processes present serious challenges to sustainable development and quality of life. Further to UNESCO's Recommendation on the historic urban landscape, the Polish National Commission for UNESCO in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage, organized a debate on September 29, 2014 about the social dimension of the cultural and natural landscape. The event took place under the honorary patronage of the President of the Republic of Poland, Bronisław Komorowski. The debate gathered representatives from central administration and local authorities, NGOs, architects, urban planners and heritage experts. The debate focused on the legal framework of protecting and managing the landscape and public spaces, as well as on social expectations and participation in ongoing urban processes and changes. Representatives of NGOs shared their experiences in safeguarding tangible and

intangible urban heritage and public involvement in some innovative projects. Conclusions on the legal framework, social participation and education were submitted to the relevant ministries. A publication is being prepared summarising the significance of the cultural and natural environment for social cohesion, the identity of individuals and communities, quality of life and sustainable economic and social development. ●



Prof. Sławomir Ratajski, Secretary-General of the Polish National Commission for UNESCO, addressing the participants of the debate on the social dimension of the cultural and natural landscape, 29 September 2014, the Royal Castle in Warsaw
Photo: © J. Szpytko/AGH Kraków

Extension of the Białowieża Forest as a transboundary World Heritage Site

On the proposal of Poland and Belarus, the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session (Doha, 15–25 June 2014) adopted the extension and renomination of the Białowieża Forest / Belovezhskaya Pushcha, a transboundary World Heritage Site. A part of the Białowieża National Park in Poland was inscribed in 1979 under the then criterion (i), as one of the first natural sites on the World Heritage List. The Belarussian part of this large forest complex was inscribed in 1992 as an extension. In 2014 the

property was extended both in Poland and Belarus, to include the whole Białowieża National Park on the Polish side (from 5,069 ha to 59,576 ha). The property covers now 141,885 ha with a 166,708 ha buffer zone and it figures on the World Heritage List under the title of “The Białowieża Forest”.

The site is inscribed under two criteria:

criterion (ix) – as a diverse complex of protected forest ecosystems;

criterion (x) – as an irreplaceable area for biodiversity conservation due to its size, protection status, and substantially undisturbed nature.

The iconic symbol of the property is the European Bison.

Inauguration of the Polish National Register of the Memory of the World Programme

was held on 17 October 2014 in the Column Hall of the Presidential Palace in Warsaw, under the patronage of the President of Poland Bronisław Komorowski, with the participation of Michał Klimczak, Undersecretary of State in the President’s Chancellery, Prof. Małgorzata Omilanowska, Minister of Culture and National Heritage, Dr Henryka Mościcka-Dendys, Undersecretary of State at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and more than 200 participants. During the ceremony, Prof. Władysław Stępnia, General Director of State Archives and Chairman of Polish Memory of the World Programme Committee and Prof. Sławomir Ratajski, Secretary-General of the Polish National Commission for UNESCO, on behalf of the President of Polish National Commission, presented certificates of the inscription of eleven items of Polish documentary heritage to the National Register. The inauguration was accompanied by an exhibition of facsimiles of the items inscribed, during open days at the Presidential Palace, and exhibitions of the originals at the places where they are kept. It drew significant media interest. Special guests from Lithuania took part in the inauguration: Jolita Steponaitienė, Chair of the Lithuanian Memory of the World Programme Committee and Miglė Mašanauskienė of the Lithuanian National Commission for UNESCO. The Head Office of the State Archives (NDAP) / Polish

Memory of the World Programme Committee, the Chancellery of the President of the Republic of Poland and the Polish National Commission for UNESCO worked together on staging the inauguration. The first edition saw the following eleven items inscribed on the Polish National Register of the Memory of the World Programme:

The Constitution of 3 May 1791 (*The Government Act*) – considered to be the first in Europe and the second worldwide modern constitution; kept at the Central Archives of Historical Records in Warsaw (AGAD).

The Golden Evangeliary of Gniezno (*Codex Aureus Gnesnensis*) – second half of the 11th century – a liturgical book used during especially important Church and state events, from the Middle Ages to modern times; kept at the Archives of the Archdiocese of Gniezno.



Michał Klimczak, Undersecretary of State in the President’s Chancellery speaking at the inauguration of the Polish National Register of the Memory of the World Programme, 17 October 2014, the Column Hall of the Presidential Palace in Warsaw
Photo: © Eliza Radzikowska-Białobrzewska / KPRP

The Chronicle of Gallus Anonymus (*Gesta principum Polonorum*), of 12th century – the oldest Polish chronicle preserved in the “Zamoyski Codex”, contains information about the origins of the Polish state and important events in its history; kept at the National Library in Warsaw.

The Municipal Charter of the City of Krakow, of 5 June, 1257 – an act incorporating Krakow into the Central European municipal legal system that has impacted even the city’s present layout; kept at the National Archives in Krakow.

Jan Długosz’s “Banderia Prutenorum” (1448) – Europe’s oldest book of heraldic banners, depicting 56 banners captured from the armies of the Teutonic Knights, i.a. at the First Battle of Tannenberg (the Battle of Grunwald); kept at the Library of the Jagiellonian University in Krakow.

The Świętokrzyskie Sermons (the Holy Cross Sermons), second half of 13th century – the oldest surviving prose text in Polish; kept at the National Library in Warsaw.

Brevis et accurata regiminis ac status zupparum Vieliciensium et Bochnensium sub annum Christi 1518 descriptio (*A Brief and Precise Description of the Administration and Conditions in the Wieliczka and Bochnia Salt Mines in the Year of Christ 1518*) – a unique description of the

structure and operation of one of the largest royal enterprises in Europe at that time; kept at the Library of the Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences and the Polish Academy of Sciences in Krakow.

The Belarusian Tristan, from the 16th and 17th centuries – a handwritten codex with the Belarusian version of the legend of Tristan and Isolde; kept at the Raczyński Library in Poznań.

The Autograph of Adam Mickiewicz’s “Pan Tadeusz” (1832-1834) – a literary work – a historical memento – promoter of core national values; kept at the National Ossoliński Institute in Wrocław.

The Records of the Underground Polish State from the period of the January Uprising (1861-1864) – the documents testify a crucial moment in Poles’ efforts to restore the sovereign state of Poland, which had been eradicated as a result of the three Partitions; kept at the Central Archives of Historical Records in Warsaw.

Ignacy Jan Paderewski’s Memorandum of 17 January 1917 to the President of the United States of America, Woodrow Wilson, in respect of Poland and her Independence – including a rationale behind rebuilding a sovereign, economically independent Poland, with access to the sea; kept at the Archive of New Records in Warsaw. ●

International Meeting of Experts concerning a Recommendation on preservation of and access to documentary heritage, including digital heritage

organized on 26-27 June 2014 in the Head Office of the State Archives in Warsaw, aimed at supporting, through in depth experts consultations, UNESCO’s work on elaborating the first legal instrument with a global reach, dedicated to the issues of preservation and accessibility of historical documents. The meeting was attended by approximately 40 experts from around the world. Discussions took place in a lively atmosphere, leading to the formulation of concrete suggestions regarding the future document’s general structure, as well as specific paragraphs. These gave form to a common conviction among

participants of the need to protect and preserve documentary heritage for future generations, as a benefit of core significance for all humankind, and the need to remove hindrances preventing access to it. The Warsaw Meeting of Experts was convened by the Director-General of UNESCO, at the invitation of Poland, within the framework of the elaboration of a draft Recommendation, following the General Conference’s resolution 37 C/Resolution 53. The meeting was financed by Poland’s Ministry of Culture and National Heritage, and organized in cooperation with UNESCO jointly by Poland’s Head Office of State Archives and Polish National Commission for UNESCO. The importance of the task was underlined by the welcoming speeches given by Prof. Małgorzata Omilanowska, Minister of Culture and National Heritage, and Dr Henryka Mościcka-Dendys, Undersecretary of State at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. ●

A seminar on “The models of public use with regard to library and audio-visual collections”

organized on 9 June 2014 at the National Library in Warsaw under the patronage of the Minister of Culture and National Heritage, by Polish National Commission for UNESCO, Polish Information for All Programme (IFAP) Committee, the National Library and the National Audiovisual Institute. The aim of the seminar was to present the public use issue within the context of international, European and Polish copyright legislation, and to discuss the potential scope of expected changes, particularly with regard to access to digital collections held by public institutions. Seminar’s recommendations were transmitted to the Minister of Culture and

National Heritage, the Minister of Administration and Digitization, the Minister of Science and Higher Education, the President of the National Broadcasting Council, to the Chairpersons of the Culture and Media Committees of the lower and higher chambers of Polish Parliament, and the Chancellery of the President of Poland. Meeting participants included various stakeholders: representatives of the above authorities, offices and institutions, several cultural institutions responsible for library and audio-visual collections, copyright collectives, public radio and television, NGOs, lawyers specialised in intellectual property law. According to many participants, the seminar’s discussion testified to a process of increasing convergence of attitudes and views between different stakeholders in the recent years. ●

In 2014 the UNESCO/Poland Co-Sponsored Fellowships Programme

have offered 229 scholarship months, 46 more than in the previous year. All the fellows who benefit from this program take part in an internship at the AGH University of Science and Technology in Krakow. During the six month internships scholars pursue research projects in the field of science, engineering and technology under the guidance of researchers from over a dozen University faculties. In 2014 the University received 40 scholars, increasing the number of beneficiaries of this programme by a further 5 participants as compared to 2013. In 2015 the Fellowship programme will be expanded and addressed to a further 45 young scientists. The beneficiaries of the UNESCO/Poland Co-Sponsored Fellowships Programme come mainly from the developing countries in sub-Saharan Africa, as well as from Asia, South America, Latin America and Europe. The number of countries participating in this programme grows every year. In 2014 the initiative covered 35 countries, including such exotic and distant places as Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Cape Verde and Nepal.

The UNESCO/Poland Co-Sponsored Fellowships

Programme also greatly benefits from the support of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as well as from UNESCO itself. It is run in cooperation with the UNESCO Secretariat and National Commissions for UNESCO. From 2012 the Co-sponsored Fellowships include training in technical sciences, conducted in cooperation with the UNESCO Chair for Science, Technology and Engineering Education at the AGH University of Science and Technology in Krakow.

Further information about Fellowships can be found at <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/fellowships>

The Polish National Commission for UNESCO

Fellowship Programme is the second such initiative run by our Commission. Participants include scientists from Central and Eastern Europe, as well as from the developing countries, who run research projects at various Polish scientific research facilities. Within this programme framework, 2014 saw 62 young scientists complete training courses at 9 Polish universities. The University of Warsaw received the largest number of scholars; trainees who conducted research at the University’s Faculty of History, Archaeology Institute – Centre for

Pre-Columbian Studies and the Faculty of Polish Studies. Polish National Commission for UNESCO Fellowships were also awarded at the Academy of Special Education in Warsaw, the Lublin University of Technology, the AGH University of Science and Technology in Krakow, the Jagiellonian University, the Pomeranian Academy in Słupsk, the University of Life Sciences in Warsaw (SGGW), at the Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan,

and at the University of Rzeszów. The majority of programme fellows originated from Ukraine, whilst the remainder came from Belarus, Kazakhstan, Sudan, Armenia, Georgia, Russia, Slovakia, Chile, Pakistan, Colombia, Moldova, Syria, Madagascar, Peru and Papua New Guinea. •

Polish Schools in the UNESCO ASPnet

Of the UNESCO Associated Schools Project Network, which brings together 10,000 educational institutions around the world, 102 are Polish. A further 24 Polish schools find themselves on the waiting list, and thereby demonstrate Poland's unwavering interest in the UNESCO ASPnet.

In 2014 schools took part in numerous international projects, including the Baltic Sea Project and Global Action Week (4-10 May 2014). Twelve ASPnet schools participated in initiatives associated with Global Action Week, run under the "Equal Rights, Equal Opportunity: Education and Disability" banner. The main topic dealt with the issue of equality and opportunities for disabled children in the education system. Four Associated Schools participated in a global web conference for 14+ year old students – "Agenda 21NOW!". Students from 15 Associated Schools were involved in the World Heritage Education Programme.

Schools were also very much involved in organizing events to coincide with the many UNESCO/UN established International and World Days, including Human Rights Day, World AIDS Day, International Day for Tolerance, and International Mother Language Day. They also took part in celebrations, under UNESCO auspices, of Oskar Kolberg's 200th, and Jan Karski's and Andrzej Panufnik's 100th birthday anniversaries.

Students and teachers from Polish ASPnet schools organized a number of exchanges and projects in cooperation with foreign Associated Schools. I Secondary School in Białystok took part in the

preparatory meetings to the International Session of the European Youth Parliament, which took place in Krakow, The Hague, Essen and Kaunas. Monika Borkowska, a student from School Complex No. 2 in Sierpc, won first place in an international drawing competition organized by the College Jacques-Yves Cousteau in Caudebec-les-Elbeuf, France as part of the Transatlantic Slave Trade Project. I Secondary School in Łomża continued its long-term cooperation, in the field of intercultural education, with the Jean-Renoir Gymnasium in Bourges, France.

The tenth edition of the "This is Also Your World" workshop for students and teachers, implemented by the UNESCO Initiatives Centre in Wrocław, with the support of the Ministry of Education, gathered 118 Lower and Higher Secondary students from Jelenia Góra, Legnica and Leśna. The project aims to promote student interest in global education as well as mobilize young people to become increasingly pro-active in their local communities. This year's edition of the project aimed to give young people a better understanding of issues related to teaching about human rights, fair trade, responsible consumption, globalization and intercultural education. During the last ten years "This is Also Your World" workshops were attended by 13,000 participants, including many Polish UNESCO ASPnet students. With the ending of the UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development in 2014, and follow up initiatives such as The Global Action Programme and roadmap for Education for Sustainable Development in place, a further series of workshops is planned in 2015. •

UNESCO Chairs in Poland

The UNESCO Chair for Holocaust Education was established in 2014 at the Institute of European Studies, Faculty of International and Political Studies, at the Jagiellonian University in Krakow. Headed by Professor Zdzislaw Mach, the Chair runs research and teaching programmes about the Holocaust; within a broad framework of international cooperation, through bachelors, masters and doctoral degrees, as well as a Master's programme in "Holocaust and Totalitarianism Studies", about contemporary political and legal doctrines, teaching about the Holocaust and Romani genocide.

The tenth anniversary of the founding of the UNESCO Janusz Korczak Chair in Interdisciplinary Studies on Child Development and Well-being was also commemorated in 2014. The Chair was established at the Department of Pedagogical Sciences, the Maria Grzegorzewska University in Warsaw. The occasion was attended by Professor Sławomir Ratajski, Secretary General of the Polish National Commission for UNESCO.



A special banner issued on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the UNESCO Janusz Korczak Chair in Interdisciplinary Studies on Child Development and Well-being, established in 2004, at the Department of Pedagogical Sciences, the Maria Grzegorzewska University of Warsaw
Photo: © APS

The Department of Economics and Social History and the UNESCO Chair in Heritage and Urban Studies, Faculty of Economics and International Relations at Krakow University of Economics, and Rutgers University in New Jersey (USA), have worked together since 2014. The Chair also participated in the 8th edition of the prestigious "Heritage Academy" programme, organized jointly with the International Cultural Centre, Krakow.

The UNESCO Chair of Lifelong Guidance and Counselling (Institute of Pedagogy, University of Wrocław) held a series of lectures and workshops in June 2014 for career counselling researchers,

vocation advisors, teachers, students and pupils. The seminars were led by Professor Mark Savickas, an outstanding specialist in the field of career counselling, creator of the career structure theory and head of the International Life-Design International Research Group, from Northeast Ohio Medical University in the United States. Chair members, Jean Guichard and V. Cohen Scali, prepared training programmes for researchers working in the field of career design, and also participated in the I Summer School for Doctoral Students held at the University of Padua, 15-20 September 2014.

Poland has 10 UNESCO Chairs, of the 665 that exist in 121 countries around the world (as at 30 April 2015). The Polish National Commission for UNESCO maintains a working relationship with all ten Chairs. Consultative meetings of heads of the Polish UNESCO Chairs were held in 2014 and 2015 at the UNESCO Chair for Science, Technology and Engineering Education at the AGH University of Science and Technology in Krakow. Professor Sławomir Ratajski, Secretary-General of the Polish National Commission for UNESCO, was in attendance. The meetings provided an opportunity, to share experiences of the different practices and models of the functioning of UNESCO Chairs in a university environment, to present joint initiatives for the future, as well as discuss overall concepts for the Chair Programme.



Prof. Mark Savickas from the Northeastern Ohio Medical University (USA) during one of a series of lectures he gave in June 2014 at the invitation of the UNESCO Chair of Lifelong Guidance and Counselling, the Institute of Pedagogy, University of Wrocław
Photo: © Łukasz Zembruski/University in Wrocław

The following UNESCO Chairs currently operate in Poland:

1. UNESCO Chair on Human Rights and Peace (1993), Faculty of Law and Administration, Nicolaus Copernicus University in Torun;
2. UNESCO Chair on Sustainable Development (1994), European Institute on Local and Regional Development, University of Warsaw
3. UNESCO Chair in Quality Teaching and Learning in Higher Education under the Conditions of Systemic Social and Economic Transformations (1996), University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn
4. UNESCO Chair in Women, Society and Development (1996), Faculty of Philosophy and Sociology, University of Warsaw
5. UNESCO/Janusz Korczak Chair in Social Pedagogy, Interdisciplinary Studies on Child Development and Well-being (2004), Department of Pedagogical Sciences, Maria Grzegorzewska Academy of Special Education in Warsaw
6. UNESCO Chair in Heritage and Urban Studies (2008), Faculty of Economics and International Relations, Krakow University of Economics, Krakow;
7. UNESCO Chair for Science, Technology and Engineering Education (2010), Centre of International Promotion of Technology and Education, University of Science and Technology (*AGH*), Krakow;
8. UNESCO Chair in Institutional Research and Higher Education Policy (2012), Centre for Public Policy Research, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznan;
9. UNESCO Chair on Lifelong Guidance and Counselling (2013), Institute of Pedagogy, University of Wroclaw;
10. UNESCO Chair for Holocaust Education (2014), Institute of European Studies, Jagiellonian University in Krakow. ●



Prof. Adam Frączek, Chair of Interdisciplinary Studies on Child Development and Well-being, delivering a speech on "Roma Support System in Poland", at the meeting with a group of students, organized as part of the Chair's cooperation with the Danish Institute for Study Abroad, 5 March 2014
Photo: © APS



Prof. Jonathan Webber from the UNESCO Chair for Holocaust Education and the Centre for Holocaust Studies at the Jagiellonian University in Krakow, speaking at the conference on "The Holocaust and the Contemporary World", organized 23-24 April, in Krakow by the UNESCO Chair for Holocaust Education.
Photo: © Anna Wojnar

Intercultural education project

As in previous years, 2014 saw the Polish National Commission for UNESCO develop its intercultural education project by organizing regional workshops "In the World of Islam", for teachers at all school levels (primary, and secondary) in two Voivodeships: Lower Silesia (*Dolnośląskie*) (in April 2014), attended by 60 teachers, and Kuyavian-Pomeranian (*Kujawsko-Pomorskie*) (in November 2014), which attracted 65 participants. This part of the project has, since its inception in 2010 until the end of 2014, led to the organization of nine regional workshops, for a total of 630 teachers. It was possible thanks to the financial support of the Ministry of National Education. Previous workshops took place: in November 2010 for the Podlasie region, in April 2011 for the Lubusz (*Lubuskie*) region, in October 2011 for the Silesian (*Śląsk*) region, in March 2012 for the Sub-Carpathian (*Podkarpacie*) region, in November 2012 for the West Pomeranian (*Zachodniopomorskie*) region, in April 2013 for the Warmian-Masurian (*Warmia-Mazury*) region, and in October 2013 for the Lublin region. Workshops for teachers in successive Polish regions represent the next phase of this intercultural "In the World of Islam" education project. Initiated by the Polish National Commission for UNESCO in

2005, the project had by that time run workshops for over 900 secondary school students throughout the country, a conference and workshops for Polish teachers of UNESCO Associated Schools Project Network (ASP), a conference for teachers from the Baltic Sea region and seen the publication (in Polish and English) of teaching materials – 20 ready to use lesson modules – useful in history, geography, social studies, culture studies, mathematics, religion or art classes. ●



Prof. Katarzyna Pachniak from the University of Warsaw, lecturing at the 8th regional workshops of intercultural education „In the World of Islam”, organized in Wrocław, 11-12 April 2014.

Photo: © I. Morżoń / PK ds. UNESCO

“For Women in Science” 14th Polish edition

The ceremony of presenting awards to the five laureates at of the 14th edition of Polish "For Women in Science" project (28 November 2014, Warsaw) was for the first time held on the basis of a tripartite agreement between L'Oréal Poland, the Ministry of Science and Higher Education and the Polish National Commission for UNESCO. The awards – annual scholarships – were presented to three researchers concluding postdoctoral theses and two doctoral students, who thereby joined the ranks of the previous 65 competition winners. The ceremony was attended by the Minister of Science and Higher Education, Prof. Lena Kolarska-Bobińska, the Chairperson of L'Oréal Poland, Wioletta Rosołowska, and the President

of Polish National Commission for UNESCO, Prof. Andrzej Rottermund. So far, 70 young women-researchers in Poland have been honoured with the grants, and 1500 women in similar programs implemented around the world by fifty L'Oréal subsidiaries, in co-operation with National Commissions for UNESCO. More information about the Polish project (in Polish) is available on the website of the Polish National Commission for UNESCO, at www.unesco.pl, and on a L'Oréal Poland website dedicated to the project, www.lorealdlakobietinauki.pl. Conclusions of the "International Report on the Status of Women in Science", prepared by the L'Oréal Foundation and the Boston Consulting Group, were also presented during the ceremony. These show that in many countries stereotypes lead to young women not choosing careers in science.

The laureates of the 14th Awards were:

Dr Iwona Ciechomska (Laboratory of Molecular Neurobiology, Neurobiology Centre, Nencki Institute of Experimental Biology, Polish Academy of Sciences), preparing a habilitation thesis on "The Role of Autophagy in Cancer Cells."

Dr Joanna Kozieł (Department of Microbiology, Faculty of Biochemistry, Biophysics and Biotechnology, Jagiellonian University in Krakow), preparing a habilitation thesis on "Strategies for Inactivating the Defence Mechanisms of the Immune System by Bacteria."

Dr Elżbieta Nowak (Laboratory of Protein Structure, International Institute of Molecular and Cell Biology in Warsaw), preparing a habilitation thesis on the "Structural and Biochemical Studies of Proteins Involved in the DNA Repair Process and Reverse Transcription."

Aleksandra Markiewicz, MA (Chair of Medical Biotechnology, Department of Cell Biology, Intercollegiate Faculty of Biotechnology of the University of Gdańsk and Medical University of Gdańsk), preparing a doctoral thesis on the "Analysis of Markers Associated with Invasion and Metastasis in Patients with Breast Cancer."

Marta Zielińska, MA (Department of Biochemistry, Interfaculty Chair of Medical Chemistry and Biochemistry, Faculty of Medicine, Medical University of Łódź), preparing a doctoral thesis on the "Endogenous Opioid and Nociceptive System as Potential Pharmacological Targets for Therapeutics Acting in the Gastrointestinal Tract."

●

Polish National Commission's Honorary Patronage 2014

Conferences

- **"Cyberspace and Virtual Worlds – Personal, Social and Cultural Implications"**. Organized by The Maria Grzegorzewska University (Warsaw, 24 April 2014).
- **International Basketry Conference "Viva Basket"** attended by international experts of intangible cultural heritage. Organized by The Serfenta Association (Cieszyn, 7–8 August 2014).
- **First Media Education Congress "What About Media Education? Conditions, Objectives and Prospects in an Era of Dynamic Technological, Social and Cultural Change"**. Organized by the Polish Media Education Society, Pedagogical University of Krakow and Modern Poland Foundation (Krakow, 25–26 September 2014).
- **"Europe, North America, the Rest of the World, and the Count Jan Szembek Files"**. The conference was organized by the Szembek Historical Society (Polish Parliament – *Sejm* – Building, Warsaw, 26 September 2014).
- **National conference "Ideal City – a city in balance. Spatial planning in urban areas and its impact on the mitigation of climate change"**, and associated activities: an exhibition at the University of Warsaw, accompanied by a series of seminars. Project organized by the University Centre for Environmental Studies and Sustainable Development, University of Warsaw (October 2014).
- **Conference on the "Protection of Cultural Heritage in the Event of Armed Conflict in the Light of International and National Law – 60 Years of the Hague Convention and 15 Years of its Second Protocol"**. The conference was organized by the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage (MKiDN), Institute of Law and Administration at the University of Warsaw and the Polish Committee of the Blue Shield (Warsaw, 21–22 October 2014).
- **"Europe Under Surveillance"**. **International** conference dedicated to the study of audiovisual collections inherited from the communist security apparatus; organized on the occasion of World Audiovisual Heritage Day by the Institute of National Remembrance (*IPN*) (Warsaw, 28 October 2014).
- **VII International Conference on "Respect for Human Rights and Freedoms – The Global Context"**. Organized by the Department of Applied Social Sciences, Faculty of Organization and Management, Silesian University of Technology (Zabrze, 10 December 2014).

Competitions and Olympiads

- **Seventh edition of the Foundation of Local Democracy Annual Prize**, granted to local governments and individuals for their achievements in developing local democracy in Poland, building relationships and local traditions, and for mobilising local communities to work together. Covered initiatives undertaken in 2013–2014.
- **VI edition of the competition “Polish Village – the Heritage and the Future”** organized by the Foundation for the Development of Polish Agriculture. The competition serves to promote the role of culture and heritage protection in rural areas, and thereby enrich the public debate on Poland’s countryside heritage.
- **VI edition of the “A Second Life for E-Waste”** competition, organized for Polish schools, at all levels, by the European Recycling Platform, Poland SA and the “Green Horizon” Foundation (1 November 2014–25 May 2015).
- **III National “Standardization and Me” Award** for all secondary school students and teachers, organized by the Polish Committee for Standardization (15 September 2014–22 January 2015).
- **Polish Young Physicists Tournament 2015** – patronage and financial support for participants of the International Young Physicists’ Tournament, organized by the Polish Physical Society, Warsaw (25 January–31 August 2014).
- **Nationwide Knowledge Competition for Children with Disabilities**, organized by the Maria Grzegorzewska University (13 June 2014).

Festivals

- **XXI International “Masters and Youngsters, or Jazz in Krakow”** Festival, organized by the Jazz Krakow Art and Education Society (9–30 April–May 2014).
- **XXIV International Festival of the Fine Arts “Color Art”** (Goleniów, 28 May–1 June 2014).
- **VII Summer Jazz Academy in Lodz, organized by the Wytwórnia Foundation** (3 July–4 September 2014).
- **III edition of the “Katowice Jazz Art Festival”**,

organized by Katowice Cultural Institutions – a City of Gardens (26 April–2 May 2014).

- **“Open Gardens Festival”, (Józefów, 30 May–1 June and Podkowa Leśna, 6–8 June 2014).**
- **XIV World Folk Review ‘Integration’ 2014**, organized by the Academy of Physical Education in Poznań (Poznań, August 2014).

Other Projects

- **Celebration of World Information Society Day**, organized by the Polish Information Processing Society (17 May 2014).
- **Lost Museum Project, organized by the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage and the Ad Artis Foundation**, as part of the European Night of Museums (17 May 2014).
- **English language summer camps in Toruń, Tczew and Załęczce Wielkie**. A commercial undertaking, organized jointly and with the participation of the teachers and staff of the Kościuszko Foundation in New York (July 2014).
- **National Kindergarten Day, organized by the Polish Committee of the World Organization for Preschool Education [OMEP]** (23 September 2014).

Events Organized by UNESCO Associated Schools

- **“At the Crossroads of Cultures: Encounter-Dialogue-Communication”**, organized by Dorołka Arts and Theatre Nursery School (Olsztyn, 12 May 2014).
- **International arts and crafts, sports and media workshops for young people**, organized by the VIII School Complex in Legionowo (13–19 October 2014).
- **III Interschool Competition About Zabrze**, organized by the II Secondary School in Zabrze (November 2014).
- **XX National Competition for the “Literary Arbuz Laurel”¹**, organized by the II Secondary School in Tomaszów Mazowiecki (November 2014).

¹ „Arbuz” (Watermelon), a colloquial phrase describing a ‘big-head’, i.e. someone with a ‘knowledgeable head’.

Members of the Polish National Commission for UNESCO



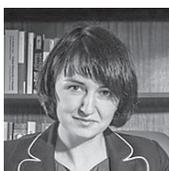
Prof. Andrzej Rottermund; President of the Polish National Commission for UNESCO (from 2011 to July 2015), art historian, Director of the Royal Castle in Warsaw, Chairman of the Association of Art Historians (1987-1991), President of the Polish National Committee of ICOM (International Council of Museums) (1990-1996). Correspondent Member of the Polish Academy of Sciences. Author of more than a hundred books, articles and essays on the history of art, Polish architecture and the Royal Castle collection.



Prof. Jacek Purchla; President of the Polish National Commission for UNESCO (since July 2011). Head of UNESCO Chair in Heritage and Urban Studies and Chair in Economic and Social History at Kraków University of Economics, Chair in European Heritage at Kraków's Jagiellonian University. Founder and Director of the International Cultural Centre in Kraków (since 1991).



Prof. Sławomir Ratajski; Secretary-General of the Polish National Commission for UNESCO. Chairholder at the Faculty of Media Art of Warsaw's Academy of Fine Arts, Ambassador of the Republic of Poland to Argentina (2001-2005), Secretary of State at the Ministry of Culture (1997-1999).



Dr Henryka Mościcka-Dendys, Undersecretary of State at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Director of the European Policy Department (2012-2013) and Deputy Director of this Department, responsible for institutional affairs and Northern Europe (2011-2012). Served as 1st secretary and later as counsellor at the Polish Embassy in Berlin (2007-2011).



Prof. Daria Lipińska-Nałęcz, Under-Secretary of State at the Ministry of Science and Higher Education. Professor and Rector (2008-2012) of the Łazarski University in Warsaw. Formerly the Managing Director of the State Archives (1996-2006) and the Dean of the Faculty of Political Sciences at the Pultusk Academy of Humanities (2007-2008). Member of the Council of the Centre for Polish-Russian Dialogue and Understanding and the Polish-Russian Group for Difficult Matters; former Chair of the International Task Force on Holocaust Education, Remembrance and Research.



Ewa Dudek, Undersecretary of State at the Ministry of National Education, Deputy Director of the Centre for Education Development in Warsaw (2012-2013); previously Head of the Project Division in the Department of General Education and specialist in the Department of Structural Funds in the Ministry of National Education.



Piotr Żuchowski, Secretary of State at the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage (since 2008) and Chief Monuments Conservator (since 2010). Previously an Itawa County Councillor, member of the county management team, Deputy-chief executive of Itawa County, Deputy-Governor of the Warmian-Mazurian Voivodship (2003-2008). A National Executive Committee Member of the Polish Peasant Party (PSL).



Marcin Korolec, Secretary of State at the Ministry of Environment and Government Plenipotentiary for Climate Policy. Lawyer, long-standing government administration worker and negotiator. Minister of the Environment (2011-2013). Undersecretary of State at the Ministry of Economy, responsible for horizontal European issues (energy, the single European market, competitiveness, foreign trade and climate change) (2005-2011).

Krystyna Żurek, Director of the Department of the UN System and Human Rights in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2011–2015). She served at the Permanent Delegation of Poland to UNESCO in Paris (1991–1995) and at the Permanent Mission of Poland to the UN Office in Geneva (1999–2003 and 2003–2009). From October 2015, ambassador, the Permanent Delegate to UNESCO.



Prof. Ewa Bartnik, biologist, researcher at the Institute of Genetics and Biotechnology of Warsaw University's Faculty of Biology, and at the Polish Academy of Sciences Institute of Biochemistry and Bioethics. Member of the UNESCO International Bioethics Committee (IBC). Represented Poland on the UNESCO Intergovernmental Bioethics Committee, IGBC (2005-2009).



Juliusz Braun, Ph.D., Chairman of the Board of Polish Television (since 2011), President of the National Broadcasting Council (1999–2003), Solidarity Citizen's Committee Member of Polish Parliament (1989–1999), Chairperson of the Culture and Media Committee (for two terms). Publicist, author of numerous publications on culture and the media. Head of the Information Commission at the Polish National Commission for UNESCO (since 1992).



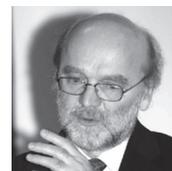
Prof. Mieczysław Chorąży, head of the Tumour Biology Department at the Centre for Translational Research and Molecular Biology of Cancer, Maria Skłodowska-Curie Memorial Cancer Centre and Institute of Oncology, Gliwice Branch (1951–1995), Ordinary Member of the Polish Academy of Science, and Full Member of the Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences, former President of the Polish Society of Oncology and Vice-President of the European Association for Cancer Research. Holder of *honoris causa* degrees from two Medical Universities.



Małgorzata Dzieduszycka-Ziemilska, co-organiser of the Wrocław International Open Theatre Festival (1973–1981). Consul-General of the Republic of Poland in Montreal (1992–1996), Permanent Delegate of the Republic of Poland to UNESCO in Paris (2000–2003), Minister Plenipotentiary for Polish–Jewish Relations at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Chairperson of the Polish Council of the European Movement.



Prof. Leszek Kolankiewicz, Director, Centre de civilisation polonaise in Paris and Professor of Slavonic Studies at the Paris-Sorbonne (Paris-IV) University, Director of the Warsaw University Institute of Polish Language and Culture (2005–2012), President of The Committee on Cultural Studies of the Polish Academy of Sciences (2007–2011). Headed team of experts on Intangible Cultural Heritage, established by the Minister of Culture and National Heritage (2010–2012).



Prof. Michał Kleiber, President of the Polish Academy of Sciences (since 2007), Minister of Science and Information Technology (2001–2005), formerly director of the Institute of Fundamental Technological Research of the Polish Academy of Sciences, President of the State Committee for Scientific Research and Chairman of the Governmental Committee for Offset Contracts. *Pro bono* advisor to the President of the Republic of Poland on science and technology (2006–2010).



Prof. Andrzej Paszewski, geneticist, head of The Genetics Department at the Institute of Biochemistry and Biophysics of the Polish Academy of Sciences (1981–2008), Institute Director (1982–1984), President of the Polish Genetics Society (1995–1998), and Chairperson of the Warsaw Scientific Society (2001–2007), Member of the Bioethics Committee of the Polish Academy of Sciences.



Prof. Marek Ziółkowski, sociologist. Senator of the Republic of Poland (since 2005), Deputy Speaker of the Senate (2005–2011), Head of the Social and Human Sciences Commission in the Polish National Commission for UNESCO (since 1992), Chairperson of the Intergovernmental Council of the UNESCO Management of Social Transformations (MOST) Programme (1999–2003). Chairman of the Sociology and Political Science Section in the State Committee for Scientific Research (1991–2000).



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