

Records of the General Conference

Fifteenth Session

Paris, 1968

# Resolutions



United Nations Educational,  
Scientific and  
Cultural Organization

*Note on the Records of the General Conference*

The Records of the fifteenth session of the General Conference are printed in three volumes:

The present volume, containing the Resolutions adopted by the Conference and the Reports of the Commissions and Committees;

The volume 'Proceedings', which contains the verbatim records of plenary meetings and the list of participants;

The volume 'Index' containing a subject index to all the documentation of the Conference (including working documents which are not reprinted in the Records), an index of speakers in plenary meetings, the time-table of meetings and the list of documents.

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## A. Resolutions

# I Organization of the session, elections to the Executive Board and appointment of the Director-General

## 0.1 Credentials

0.11 The General Conference, at its first plenary meeting on 15 October 1968, set up a Credentials Committee consisting of representatives of the following States : Australia, Kenya, Lebanon, Panama, Romania, Spain, Thailand, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United States of America.

0.12 On the report of the Credentials Committee or on the reports of the Chairman specially authorized by the Committee, the General Conference recognized as valid the credentials of:

(a) The delegations of the following Member States:

Afghanistan	Chile	Ghana
Albania	China	Greece
Algeria	Colombia	Guatemala
Argentina	Congo (Brazzaville)	Guinea
Australia	Congo (Democratic Republic of)	Guyana
Austria	Costa Rica	Haiti
Barbados	Cuba	Honduras
Belgium	Cyprus	Hungary
Bolivia	Czechoslovakia	Iceland
Brazil	Dahomey	India
Bulgaria	Denmark	Indonesia
Burma	Dominican Republic	Iran
Burundi	Ecuador	Iraq
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	El Salvador	Ireland
Cambodia	Ethiopia	Israel
Cameroon	Finland	Italy
Canada	France	Ivory Coast
Central African Republic	Gabon	Jamaica
Ceylon	Federal Republic of Germany	Japan
Chad		Jordan
		Kenya

Republic of Korea	Niger	Tanzania
Kuwait	Nigeria	Thailand
Laos	Norway	Togo
Lebanon	Pakistan	Trinidad and Tobago
Lesotho	Panama	Tunisia
Liberia	Paraguay	Turkey
Libya	Peru	Uganda
Luxembourg	Philippines	Ukrainian Soviet
Madagascar	Poland	Socialist Republic
Malawi	Portugal	Union of Soviet
Malaysia	Romania	Socialist Republics
Mali	Rwanda	United Arab Republic
Malta	Saudi Arabia	United Kingdom of
Mauritania	Senegal	Great Britain and
Mauritius	Sierra Leone	Northern Ireland
Mexico	Singapore	United States of America
Monaco	Somalia	Upper Volta
Mongolia	Southern Yemen	Uruguay
Morocco	Spain	Venezuela
Nepal	Sudan	Republic of Viet-Nam
Netherlands	Sweden	Yemen
New Zealand	Switzerland	Yugoslavia
Nicaragua	Syria	Zambia

(b) The delegations of the following Associate Members:

Bahrain	Qatar
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(c) The observers from the following non-Member States:

Gambia	Holy See	Western Samoa
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0.13 On the report of the Credentials Committee, the General Conference at its second plenary meeting on 15 October 1968, also adopted the following resolution:

*The General Conference,*

- (a) *Recalling* the recommendation of the fifth regular session of the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1950 that 'the attitude adopted by the General Assembly' regarding the representation of a Member State 'should be taken into account in other organs of the United Nations and in the Specialized Agencies',
- (b) *Recalling* the action which the twenty-second regular session of the General Assembly took on 28 November 1967 regarding the representation of China,
- Decides* to take no action on any proposal to change the representation of China at its fifteenth regular session;
  - Finds* that the credentials of the delegates of the Government of the Republic of China conform with the provisions of Rule 22 of the Rules of Procedure.



## 0.2 Right to vote of Bolivia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guinea, Haiti, Paraguay and Yemen

At its first plenary meeting on 15 October 1968, the General Conference decided, in conformity with paragraph 8(c) of Article IV of the Constitution, to authorize the delegations of Bolivia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guinea, Haiti, Paraguay and Yemen to take part in the votes at the fifteenth session of the General Conference.

## 0.3 Adoption of the agenda

At its third plenary meeting on 16 October 1968, the General Conference adopted the revised agenda prepared by the Executive Board (doc. 15C/I Rev.).<sup>1</sup>

## 0.4 General Committee

On the proposal of the Nominations Committee, the General Conference, at its third plenary meeting on 16 October 1968, elected the officers comprising its General Committee, as follows:

*President of the General Conference:* H.E. Mr. William Eteki-Mboumoua (Cameroon).

*Vice-Presidents of the General Conference:* The heads of the delegations of the following Member States: Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Japan, Kuwait, Mexico, New Zealand, Somalia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Chairman of the Programme Commission:* Dr. Bernard J. E. M. de Hoog (Netherlands).

*Chairman of the Administrative Commission:* Mr. Prem N. Kirpal (India).

*Chairman of the Credentials Committee:* Dr. Otilia A. de Tejeira (Panama).

*Chairman of the Nominations Committee:* Mrs. Magda Joboru (Hungary).

*Chairman of the Legal Committee:* Professor Hilding Eek (Sweden).

*Chairman of the Reports Committee:* H.E. Mr. Ferdinand N'Sougan Agblemagnon (Togo).

*Chairman of the Headquarters Committee:* H.E. Mr. Giorgio Ciraolo (Italy).

## 0.5 Admission as observers of representatives of international non-governmental organizations

In conformity with Rule 7 of the Rules of Procedure and on the recommendation of the Executive Board, the General Conference decided, at its third plenary meeting on 16 October 1968, to admit observers from the following organizations:

Carnegie Corporation

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

Ford Foundation

Rockefeller Foundation

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I. See Annex I of this volume.

## 0.6 Organization of the work of the session

At its fifth plenary meeting on 17 October 1968, the General Conference, on the recommendation of the General Committee, approved the plan for the organization of the work of the session submitted by the Executive Board (doc. 15C/2 and Annex I), amendments to which were proposed by the General Committee and adopted by the General Conference at its eighth plenary meeting on 18 October 1968.

## 0.7 Appointment of the Director-General

0.71 The General Conference, at its ninth plenary meeting on 19 October 1968, re-elected Mr. Rene Maheu Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for another six-year term of office.

0.72 The General Conference, at the same plenary meeting, approved the draft contract presented to it by the Executive Board as well as the following statute relating to the Director-General:

### Statute relating to the Director-General

*Article 1.* The Director-General is the Chief Administrative Officer of the Organization. In the discharge of his duties he shall observe the provisions of the Constitution and any rules made by the General Conference and by the Executive Board, and shall give effect to the decisions of these two organs.

*Article 2.* If the Director-General dies or resigns, the Executive Board shall appoint an Acting Director-General to serve until the following session of the General Conference.

*Article 3.* In the event of the Director-General being incapacitated, the Executive Board may grant him leave of absence on such conditions and for such period as the Board may decide pending the following session of the General Conference; in such case, the duties of the Director-General shall be exercised by an Acting Director-General appointed by the Executive Board.

If, in the opinion of the General Conference, the incapacity of the Director-General renders it

impossible for him to continue to exercise his functions, the Conference will request the Executive Board to make a new nomination and will proceed to a new election. In such circumstances the Conference may grant to the former Director-General such indemnity as it deems proper.

*Article 4.* The Executive Board by a vote of two-thirds of its members may suspend the Director-General on grounds of misconduct, or of violation of the Constitution or Rules of the Conference and of the Executive Board; in such case it may appoint an Acting Director-General to exercise the functions of the Director-General until the following session of the General Conference. If the General Conference endorses the decision of the Executive Board, the contract of the Director-General shall be terminated forthwith, and the Executive Board shall be requested to make a new nomination for appointment to the position of Director-General.

## 0.8 Election of members of the Executive Board 1

The General Conference, at its thirty-second plenary meeting on 9 November 1968, proceeded to the election, on the report of the Nominations Committee, of 19 members of the Executive Board.

The following candidates (listed in alphabetical order), having obtained the required majority of the votes cast, were declared elected on the first ballot:

H.E. Dr. Manuel Alcala (Mexico)	H.E. Mr. Graham McInnes (Canada)
H.E. Mr. Bernard Barbey (Switzerland)	H.E. Mr. Levy Makany (Congo Brazzaville)
H.E. Professor Paulo de Berrêdo Carneiro (Brazil)	H.E. Mr. Daniel Mfinanga (Tanzania)
Mr. Bernard Dadié (Ivory Coast)	Mr. Q. U. Shahab (Pakistan)
H.E. Dr. Toryalay Etemadi (Afghanistan)	H.E. Mr. E. F. L. de Silva (Ceylon)
Dr. Josef Grohman (Czechoslovakia)	H.E. Dr. Ahmed Taleb (Algeria)
Dr. Aklilu Habté (Ethiopia)	H.E. Mr. Yukihisa Tamura (Japan)
H.E. Dr. Magda Joboru (Hungary)	H.E. Professor S. L. Tikhvinsky (U.S.S.R.)
Dr. Prem N. Kirpal (India)	H.E. Mr. Alberto Wagner de Reyna (Peru)
The Hon. Katie Scofield Louchheim (United States of America)	

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1. cf. also resolution 16.

## II Programme and budget for 1969-1970 <sup>1</sup>

### 1 Education

#### 1.0 Resolution addressed to Member States

1.01 Member States are invited to develop and improve their educational systems by intensifying their efforts, during 1969 and 1970, along the following lines:

*Equality of educational opportunity*

- (a) to become parties to the International Convention and to apply the Recommendation against Discrimination in Education and to report to the General Conference at its seventeenth session on the application of these instruments;
- (b) to intensify their efforts with a view to affording to all, without distinction as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, economic condition or birth, equality of treatment in education;
- (c) to provide special education for handicapped children, having regard both to the humanitarian and to the economic aspects of the problem;

*implementation of common educational policies*

- (d) to implement, in so far as they are concerned, the recommendations adopted by the International Conference on Public Education at its annual sessions, by the Regional Conferences of Ministers of Education concerned (for Africa, in Nairobi, 1968; for Latin America and the Caribbean, in Buenos Aires, 1966; for the Arab States, in Tripoli, 1966; for Asia, in Bangkok, 1965; for Europe, in Vienna, 1967) and by the World Congress of Ministers of Education on the Eradication of Illiteracy (Teheran, 1965);
- (e) to apply the Recommendation concerning Technical and Vocational Education adopted by the General Conference at its twelfth session (1962);

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1. Resolutions 1 to 5 adopted on the report of the Programme Commission at the fortieth, forty-first and forty-second plenary meetings, 19 and 20 November 1968

*Status and conditions of service of teachers*

- (f) to intensify their efforts to improve the status and conditions of service of teachers and in particular :
  - (i) to apply the provisions of the Recommendation concerning the Status of Teachers adopted in 1966 by initiating-by way of national legislation or otherwise-measures designed to give effect, in the territories under their jurisdiction, to the standards and principles set forth in the recommendation ;
  - (ii) to present to Unesco, on the dates and in accordance with the procedures stipulated by the Executive Board, the report on action taken by them for the implementation of the recommendation ;
  - (iii) to enlist the collaboration of international and national teachers' organizations in the implementation of the recommendation;
  - (iv) to undertake national programmes designed to improve the professional qualifications and abilities of teachers;

*Improvement of the quality of education*

- (g) to re-examine the curricula of general education in the light of contemporary needs and knowledge, taking due account of the conclusions of the international meetings of experts on the prerequisites in general education for technical and vocational training (Paris, 1966) and on the curriculum of general education (Moscow, 1968);
- (h) to establish and develop the necessary institutions for educational research and to undertake integrated studies on teaching and learning processes, with a view to reforming curricula and teaching methods;
- (i) to broaden and strengthen their programmes of pre- and in-service teacher training, where appropriate with recourse to international assistance under the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Program and Unesco;
- (j) to establish and strengthen institutions of higher education and increase their contribution to national development and international co-operation, taking due account of the conclusions of meetings of experts organized by Unesco in Africa (Tananarive, 1962), Latin America (San Jose, 1966) and the Arab States (Baghdad, 1968), and of the Conference of Ministers of Education of European Member States (Vienna, 1967) ;
- (k) to develop life-long education for adults and young people by establishing appropriate institutions and services, by assisting competent organizations and institutions, and by giving educators engaged in such activities status and training commensurate with the work they perform;
  - (1) to intensify their efforts in developing literacy programmes and linking them with agricultural extension and industrial vocational training with a view to increasing the impact of such activities on economic and social development;
- (m) to take such action as is needed to reinforce the contribution of education at all its levels and in all its aspects, to international understanding, mutual respect and peace;
- (n) to co-operate with, and contribute to, the work of the regional institutes and centres for training and studies established by Unesco or receiving aid from it, in particular by selecting persons qualified to participate in the training courses organized by these institutions and thereafter assigning to these persons functions appropriate to their specializations, notably in the following fields:
  - (i) educational information and research (Regional Offices in Bangkok and Santiago);
  - (ii) the training of teacher-educators and supervisors (Quezon City Institute, Bangui Regional Centre) ;

## I Education

- (iii) the improvement of curricula and teaching methods (Latin American Institute for Educational Films in Mexico City);
- (iv) the training of specialists, studies and research relating to functional literacy and education for rural development (regional centres of functional literacy in rural areas, established in Patzcuaro (Mexico) for Latin America and at Sirs-el-Layyan (United Arab Republic) for the Arab States);
- (o) to co-operate with the Government of the Philippines, the governments of the other Member States concerned and the appropriate intergovernmental bodies in extending and improving the centres for the training of teachers of Spanish in the Philippines which, according to the report of the Unesco Mission need, in the initial stage, the advice of experts;

### *Planning of educational development*

- (p) to improve the preparation and implementation of educational plans to meet the requirements of both economic and social development and the needs of the individual for life-long educational opportunities ;
- (q) to develop national services and training institutions for the improvement of planning and administrative personnel and machinery required for effective plan-implementation;
- (r) to develop national school-building institutions for research and promotional work in educational building, and for training the technical personnel required for implementation of construction programmes;
- (s) to co-operate with, and contribute to, the work of the international and regional institutes and centres for training, studies and promotional work established by Unesco or receiving aid from it, in particular by selecting persons qualified to participate in the training courses organized by these institutions and thereafter assigning to these persons functions appropriate to their specializations, notably in the following fields:
  - (i) the training of educational planners and administrators (the International Institute for Educational Planning, Paris), and the regional centres or institutes in Beirut for the Arab States, in Dakar for Africa, in New Delhi for Asia and in Santiago for Latin America and the Caribbean ;
  - (ii) the training of specialists in fields relating to educational building (regional school building centres in Khartoum for Africa, in Colombo for Asia and in Mexico City for Latin America and the Caribbean);
- (t) to ensure the fullest harmonization, at the national level, of external aid to their educational development within the framework of their national plans.

## 1.1 International co-operation for the advancement of education

### 1.11 International Education Year

- 1.111 Member States are invited, should the General Assembly of the United Nations declare 1970 as International Education Year:
  - (a) to take stock of the existing situation in their respective countries with respect to education in its broad sense ;
  - (b) to initiate or stimulate studies on problems relating to improving the situation with particular reference to the objectives and themes which will have been adopted for special attention under the International Education Year ;
  - (c) to encourage educational authorities, public and private, to initiate such new activities as may be needed for the same purpose;

- (d) to make a special effort in order to increase financial resources for educational development;
- (e) to participate effectively in the international programmes to be conducted by the United Nations system under the auspices of the International Education Year;
- (f) to launch a programme of action comprising practical measures for the elimination of all forms of discrimination and for the promotion of equality of opportunity and treatment in education, and to integrate it in their educational development plans.

1.112 The Director-General is authorized :

- (a) to assume primary responsibility, in collaboration with the other organizations of the United Nations system and taking into account the suggestions presented by them, for the preparation and execution of an international concerted programme;
- (b) to advise Member States, in co-operation, as appropriate, with other agencies, bodies and organs of the United Nations system, on the principal objectives on which they should focus their attention and concentrate their efforts, so as to contribute to the framing of a global strategy for education for the Second Development Decade;
- (c) to propose for this purpose to Member States, the international organizations of the United Nations system and the other governmental and non-governmental international organizations concerned, the following objectives, concepts and practices :

*Objectives*

- (i) functional literacy for adults;
- (ii) equal access of girls and women to education;
- (iii) training of middle- and higher-level personnel for development;
- (iv) democratization of secondary and higher education;
- (v) transition from selection to guided choice in secondary and higher education;
- (vi) adaptation of education (both general and technical) to the needs of the modern world, especially in rural areas ;
- (vii) development of educational research;
- (viii) pre-service and in-service training of teachers ;

*General concepts and practices*

- (ix) educational technology-the new methods and media;
- (x) life-long integrated education;
- (xi) reconciliation in education of a spirit of tradition and preservation of the intellectual and moral heritage with a spirit of renewal;
- (xii) promotion of ethical principles in education, especially through the moral and civic education of youth, with a view to promoting international understanding and peace;
- (d) to orientate specific projects provided for in the Programme and Budget for 1969-1970, such as studies, operational programmes, regional and international conferences and public information activities, so as to make them contribute fully towards the realization of the above-mentioned objectives of the International Education Year;
- (e) to turn to account the studies conducted on the occasion of the International Education Year for defining the principles of long-term educational planning;
- (f) to transmit to the General Assembly of the United Nations the text of the present resolution;
- (g) to report to the General Conference, at its sixteenth session, on Unesco's participation in the International Education Year and the general outcome of the activities undertaken in that connexion.

I Education

- 1.113 *The General Conference,*  
*Taking into account the recommendations and decisions it has adopted concerning the International Education Year,*  
*Having noted the recommendations formulated by the regional conferences of Ministers of Education, in Bangkok, Nairobi, Tripoli, Tokyo and Vienna concerning problems of educational financing*  
*Invites the Director-General :*
- (a) to study in 1969 the possibilities, ways and means of establishing, having recourse to extra-budgetary resources and voluntary contributions, an Education Fund for promoting-in fields covered by Unesco's programme-the qualitative and quantitative improvement of education in the developing countries ; and
  - (b) after consulting the Executive Board, to set up the Fund during the International Education Year, and to report thereon to the General Conference at its sixteenth session.
- 1.12 Conference on education at the ministerial level
- 1.121 The Director-General is authorized to help Member States in the formulation of education policies and strategies to co-operate for the solution of problems of major importance to the development of education, by organizing regional conferences of Ministers of Education and those responsible for economic planning and, in particular, in 1969-1970:
- (a) to organize, with the collaboration of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, a preparatory meeting of experts for a third regional conference of Ministers of Education and those responsible for economic planning in Asia to be held in 1971-1972; and
  - (b) to organize, with the collaboration of the League of Arab States, a third regional conference of Ministers of Education and Ministers responsible for economic planning in the Arab States to consider the role of technical and vocational education in development.
- 1.13 Co-operation with international non-governmental organizations
- 1.131 The Director-General is authorized to continue to collaborate with international non-governmental educational organizations, to foster co-ordination of their activities, to provide them with subventions to a total amount not exceeding \$90,000 in 1969-1970, as well as with services designed to promote the work of Unesco in the field of education.
- 1.14 Comparative education
- 1.141 The Director-General is authorized :
- (a) to encourage the exchange and dissemination of information on education, particularly by studies and publications concerning educational policies and the different types of education ;
  - (b) to provide Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and other appropriate intergovernmental organizations, at their request, with advisory services for the study of problems relating to the development of education throughout the world;
  - (c) to continue to lend assistance to the Unesco Institute for Education, Hamburg, as a centre for comparative educational studies.
- 1.15 Life-long integrated education
- 1.151 The Director-General is authorized to undertake studies designed to define more accurately the content, significance and scope of the concept of life-long education and to show the practical consequences of its application to the various sectors of education.



1.16 Right to education

*Convention and Recommendation against Discrimination in Education*

1.161 The Director-General is authorized :

- (a) to foster the implementation of the Convention and Recommendation against Discrimination in Education, and to ensure the technical services needed to make the necessary preparations for the examination, at the seventeenth session of the General Conference (1972), of the periodic reports from Member States on the effect given to these instruments; and
- (b) to undertake specific activities to promote the principles laid down in these instruments, and to integrate them with the Organization's other work for the general development of education.

*Equality of access to education of girls and women*

1.162 Bearing in mind the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly in 1963, 1964 and 1965 regarding the desirability of establishing a long-term programme for the advancement of women, and the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women adopted by the General Assembly in 1967, Member States are invited:

- (a) to intensify their efforts to eliminate inequalities in law or in fact which obstruct the access of women to education at all levels and in all forms; and to adopt the practice of co-education in first- and second-level educational establishments as one means of ensuring equality of access to education ;
- (b) to take appropriate measures within the framework of their national development plans and their planning of educational and scientific development for the provision of such educational and other opportunities for women and girls in the fields of Unesco's competence as will enable them to make their full contribution to the economic and social development of their countries; and
- (c) to collaborate with international governmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in their efforts to promote the advancement of women.

1.163 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with the United Nations and the appropriate Specialized Agencies, to continue and intensify the long-term action undertaken during the previous biennium to achieve full equality for women and their full participation in the development of their countries through access to education, science and culture and in particular:

- (a) to continue and develop, in co-operation with Member States, studies, research, seminars and training courses in subjects within Unesco's terms of reference;
- (b) to support Member State undertakings to promote equality of access of girls and women to education, including the implementation and continuation of experimental projects; and
- (c) to give technical and financial support, including the award of travel grants to activities planned and carried out by international non-governmental organizations working within the field of Unesco's activities to facilitate the full participation of women and girls in national development.

*Special education for handicapped children and young people*

1.164 The Director-General is authorized:

- (a) to carry out a programme of studies on special education for handicapped children and young people; and
- (b) to help Member States to develop and improve special education, using in particular, extra-budgetary resources, including such voluntary contributions as may be made for this purpose, and to participate, at their request, in their activities in this field.

## I Education

- 1.17 Educational programmes for refugees
- 1.171 The Director-General is authorized to provide services for the educational support of United Nations programmes for refugee groups, basing such action on the principles laid down in the Unesco Constitution and in Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and on the directives adopted in resolution 7.81 by the General Conference at its ninth session (1956) ; and in particular:
- (a) to co-operate with the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) in the light of the agreement concluded between Unesco and UNRWA in 1950 and renewed in January 1967 and in the light of the decisions of the Executive Board at its 77th and 78th sessions concerning this co-operation;
  - (b) to co-operate with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the High Commissioner for Refugees in the assessment of the educational needs of African refugees, and in the planning and execution of any joint programme of assistance that may be undertaken from extra-budgetary resources for their benefit, with a view to enabling them to receive the education best suited to their needs;
  - (c) to take the necessary measures for securing extra-budgetary funds for refugee education amounting to approximately \$100,000 per annum.
- 1.18 Training abroad
- 1.181 The Director-General is authorized:
- (a) to administer, in collaboration with Member States and National Commissions, the organizations of the United Nations system and other competent international, regional and national governmental or non-governmental organizations, fellowships and travel grants financed wholly or partially by the Regular Budget of Unesco or by the United Nations Development Programme (Technical Assistance and Special Fund);
  - (b) to assist Member States in establishing and developing post-graduate courses in fields related to education; and
  - (c) to seek, in collaboration with the Member States concerned, suitable means of facilitating the return of former fellows to their home countries to take up work in them, and in particular to invite Member States not to grant employment in the public service to a former Unesco fellow without the consent of his home country;
  - (d) to maintain contacts with former Unesco fellows and to take the necessary steps, in co-operation with the Member States concerned, to obtain information about the positions held by those fellows who have completed their studies abroad, with a view to assessing the effectiveness of Unesco's training-abroad programme.
- 1.2 School and higher education
- 1.21 Development of educational research and educational information
- 1.211 The Director-General is authorized:
- (a) to promote co-operation among educational research institutions, and to contribute to the training of research workers;
  - (b) to support appropriate institutions and activities of a regional nature with a view to developing educational research and information;
  - (c) to assist Member States in improving and in establishing educational research institutions and educational information centres and, to this end, to participate in their activities, upon request; and

(d) to maintain services for the dissemination and exchange of educational information corresponding to the needs of Unesco's own field activities.

1.22 Teachers

1.221 The Director-General is authorized:

- (a) to stimulate and assist, in co-operation with the International Labour Organisation and appropriate international non-governmental organizations, the implementation of the Recommendation concerning the Status of Teachers ;
- (b) to continue promoting the systematic pre-service and in-service training of teachers for primary, secondary and technical schools, as well as of teacher-educators and specialists for educational services, with particular attention to the needs in rural areas;
- (c) to develop and maintain, on a regional basis, institutions and services designed to support national programmes for the training of teachers and other personnel, and in particular:
  - (i) by developing and carrying out, in consultation with interested Member States, a new programme involving obligations in 1969-1970 not exceeding \$260,000 for the training of primary educational personnel in Africa, taking into account the experience gained at the Regional Training Centre for Primary Education in Bangui;
  - (ii) by providing, in 1969-1970, grants-in-aid and/or services not exceeding \$375,000 to the Asian Institute of Teacher-Educators, at Quezon City (Philippines), it being understood that Unesco assistance to the Institute will not be continued beyond 1972; and
  - (iii) by providing the services of itinerant experts in primary and secondary education and in teacher training for Latin America and the Caribbean;
- (d) to assist Member States in the organization of pre-service and in-service training of primary, secondary and technical school teachers, of teacher-educators and of specialists for education services, and in the development of appropriate institutions; and
- (e) to co-operate with the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Program in the preparation and development of national projects designed to facilitate the extension and improvement of primary school teaching, technical education, supervision and science instruction.

1.23 Curricula

1.231 The Director-General is authorized to assist in and promote the reform of education systems and curricula, and in particular:

- (a) to continue studies on the school curricula in both general and technical education;
- (b) to develop, within regional schemes, institutions and services for supporting national programmes in the development of school curriculum, having regard in Africa to the experience gained in the Regional Centre for Educational Information and Research in Accra, which will terminate its activities on 31 March 1969;
- (c) to assist Member States in improving their school curricula and in developing the appropriate institutions, and to this end, to participate in their activities, upon request.

1.24 Population and family planning

1.241 *The General Conference,*

*Bearing in mind* the resolution on human rights aspects of family planning, adopted on 12 May 1968 at the International Conference on Human Rights in Teheran,

*Recalling* that the United Nations Economic and Social Council, at its 43rd session, urged all organizations, within their frame of reference to develop and render more effective their programmes in the field of population, including training, research, information and advisory services,

- Recalling* also Economic and Social Council resolution 1347(XLV) on population and its relation to economic and social development, in which the Council *inter alia*, welcomed the decision of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to establish a sub-committee on population, and called for intensified action in co-operation with the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to improve co-ordination and avoid duplication,
- Recalling* further that in particular Unesco was invited to pursue actively its education, social sciences and mass media activities in this regard, and
- Recalling* the decision by the Executive Board at its 77th session concerning the development of a ten-year programme for collecting and encouraging the exchange of information on the inclusion of instruction on population questions in school curricula, as well as a programme for encouraging and assisting national mass communication agencies to develop their resources with a view to informing the public about population matters,
- Noting* the establishment of a Working Group on Population composed of representatives of the Secretariats of the United Nations, ILO, FAO, Unesco, WHO and Unicef,
- Convinced* that such close co-operation is of the utmost importance in programming population activities because of the multidisciplinary character of these subjects, and that co-ordination should be extended to include non-governmental organizations such as the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) and the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, as well as bilateral programmes of co-operation,
- Conscious* of the need for including instruction on population questions in school courses, of expanding the opportunities for training of teachers and communication personnel in this field, of including family planning in all relevant curricula, and of developing technical manuals on the application of communication methods in family planning programmes, stressing the necessity that all these forms of instruction should lay special emphasis on the socio-cultural implications of these activities,
- Noting* with satisfaction that, in 1969-1970, assistance will be given to Member States, at their request, under the Programme of Participation in Member States' Activities, in planning and conducting their activities in the fields of population and family planning and, in particular, to Member States in Asia with respect to the planning and use of mass media for national population and family planning programmes,
2. *Declares* that the purpose of Unesco's activities in the field of population should be to promote a better understanding of the serious responsibilities which population growth imposes on individuals, nations and the whole international community, in the context of respect for human rights, the people's ethical convictions, the needs of Member States for development, and the promotion of international co-operation,
  2. *Considers*, therefore, that Unesco should act with due regard to the diversity of national situations and thus avoid any tendency to adopt uniform policies and procedures in regard to population policy and family planning,
  3. *Invites* the Director-General:
    - (a) to further co-operation with other international governmental or non-governmental organizations by offering the services of Unesco within the fields of population and family planning, with special emphasis on the socio-cultural implications thereof,
    - (b) to avoid any overlapping activities with other United Nations bodies,
  4. *Authorizes* the Director-General to receive from Member States and the appropriate international organizations all possible voluntary aid in the form of specific financial contributions and the services of experts in Unesco's areas of work,
  5. *Invites* the Director-General to continue his endeavour to render all possible assistance by Unesco to Member States in the fields of population and family planning which come within its competence,

6. *Instructs* the Director-General to prepare the Secretariat to meet in a co-ordinated manner the urgent demands from Member States within the fields of population and family planning:
- (a) within Education :
    - (i) by helping in the development of teaching materials, curricula, teacher training, adult education, women's education, community education, etc.;
    - (ii) by studying the possibilities of including an educational pilot project on family planning in the experimental literacy programme;
  - (b) within Social Sciences by carrying out studies on the different aspects of population and family planning, so as to establish the intellectual base for understanding the complexity of family planning in the context of various cultures;
  - (c) within Communication :
    - (i) by studying ways for the establishment and operation of efficient programmes within the fields of population and family planning;
    - (ii) by providing relevant information and documentation.

1.25 Methods, materials and techniques

1.251 The Director-General is authorized to contribute to the improvement of educational methods, materials and techniques, and in particular:

- (a) to undertake studies and collect and disseminate information on progress and experience relating to educational methods, materials and techniques;
- (b) to continue support for the programme of activities of the Latin American Institute of Educational Films (ILCE) in Mexico City, particularly by providing it in 1969-1970 with grants-in-aid and/or other services not exceeding \$141,000, it being understood that Unesco assistance to the Institute will not be continued beyond 1972;
- (c) to continue the activities initiated to promote new methods and modern technology in education, especially in the use of programmed instruction and in the utilization of radio and television for educational purposes; and
- (d) to assist Member States in the application of new methods and modern technology in education and, to this end, to participate in their activities, at their request.

1.26 Higher education

1.261 The Director-General is authorized :

- (a) to continue to foster the study of major problems in higher education;
- (b) to pursue the efforts of the Organization for the international comparability and equivalence of matriculation certificates and higher education diplomas and degrees ;
- (c) to provide advisory services to Member States, on request, for the institutional development of higher education and, to this end, to participate in their activities; and
- (d) to co-operate with international, regional and national governmental or non-governmental organizations actively engaged in higher education.

1.262 *The General Conference,*

*Emphasizing* the importance and urgency of finding a solution to the problems of the international comparability and equivalence of matriculation certificates and higher education diplomas and degrees,

*Considering* that Unesco should accelerate its activities in this field with a view to preparing international and regional instruments,

*Considering* also that, in order to hasten the completion of this project, a further budget should be provided if possible,

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*Recalling* the recommendations made on this subject by the Committee of Experts which met in Moscow in June 1968,

*Authorizes* the Director-General, with a view to providing a basis for establishing comparability and equivalence between degrees and diplomas:

- (a) to continue comparative studies in specific disciplines and carry out inquiries and studies on the expediency and practicability of preparing an international convention on the recognition and the validity of degrees, diplomas and certificates issued by establishments of higher learning and research in all countries;
- (b) to prepare a comparative study providing an objective evaluation of:
  - (i) the requirements and level of university degrees and diplomas in the various countries;
  - (ii) the practice of the recognition and revalidation for academic purposes of foreign degrees, diplomas and certificates by governmental, academic and professional authorities in the various countries ;
- (c) to promote meetings of representatives of universities and governmental and non-governmental academic and professional organizations from developed and developing countries, with a view to encouraging the conclusion of regional and multilateral agreements on this subject;
- (d) to plan for the provision of technical aid in the formulation and implementation of such agreements.

1.27 Education for international understanding, co-operation and peace

1.271 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with organizations of the United Nations system and other international governmental and non-governmental organizations :

- (a) to further the development of education for international understanding and co-operation in schools and teacher-training institutions, devoting special attention to the role of education in promoting peace and combating the harmful effects of colonialism and racialism and to teaching about the aims and work of the organizations of the United Nations system; and
- (b) to extend the Associated Schools Project and to foster regional and national programmes for the development of education for international understanding, co-operation and peace, in particular :
  - (i) by participating, on request, in the activities of Member States;
  - (ii) by undertaking action for the improvement of curricula, teaching methods and teaching materials, and
  - (iii) by encouraging the production and use of reading materials designed to strengthen the spirit of international understanding among children and young people.

1.3 Out-of-school education

1.31 Youth activities

1.311 *The General Conference,*

1. *Decides* to undertake new activities for and with youth, in order:

- (a) to help analyse and explain present-day youth problems and phenomena;
- (b) to help Member States, on request-with due regard for the diversity of situations-to find and apply practical solutions for their youth problems;
- (c) to secure the more active participation, national and international, of youth in Unesco's work and in the promotion of its ideals;

2. *Accordingly, authorizes* the Director-General, in 1969-1970:

- (a) to carry out studies, in collaboration with research institutes or individual research workers,

- on the characteristic features of present-day youth and its problems, particularly its rights and responsibilities;
- (b) to undertake activities calculated to encourage young people to help in finding solutions, national and international, to their own problems;
  - (c) to start activities to promote young people's participation in development at national and international level and encourage their education in the spirit of peace and international understanding ;
  - (d) to take new steps, in co-operation with Member States and international non-governmental organizations, for the dissemination and implementation of the Declaration on Youth adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its twentieth session (1965);
  - (e) to help Member States and international non-governmental organizations, on request:
    - (i) to develop out-of-school youth institutions and such other institutions as may be required to satisfy the various needs of youth with particular emphasis on physical education, sport, science, aesthetic training and cultural development;
    - (ii) to study the problems involved in the training and status of youth leaders and out-of-school education personnel;
  - (f) to encourage exchanges of ideas among young people and discussion between them and adults on national or international problems that are within the Organization's purview;
  - (g) to associate the young as far as possible with Unesco's activities, both in their planning and in their execution;
  - (h) to assist Member States, on request, with projects coming under the headings of activity indicated in (b), (c), (e) and (f) above;
3. *Invites* the Director-General to endeavour to enlarge the scope of Unesco's work for youth in particular by :
- (a) co-ordinating more closely, in policy and purpose, the work of the various sectors of the Secretariat concerned with youth;
  - (b) co-ordinating Unesco's work in this sphere with the corresponding activities of other United Nations organizations;
  - (c) intensifying Unesco's activities in this domain by increased co-operation with National Commissions and appropriate non-governmental organizations and especially by assisting youth committees established by National Commissions;
  - (d) endeavouring to secure greater extra-budgetary resources.

1.32 Adult education

- 1.321 The Director-General is authorized to continue the long-term action for the development of adult education in the direction of life-long integrated education, and in particular:
- (a) to support Member States' projects designed to ensure, through adult education programmes, general training for middle-grade personnel;
  - (b) to give technical and financial assistance to appropriate non-governmental organizations for the implementation of projects connected with Unesco's programme and having as their purpose the training of personnel and the strengthening of adult education services and institutions ;
  - (c) to continue to give assistance to the European Centre for Studies on the Educational Use of Leisure, established in Prague in 1968;
  - (d) to organize study tours abroad for workers in order to help them to make a more effective contribution in their respective countries to education for international understanding and to development;
  - (e) to solicit the advice and support of the International Advisory Committee for Out-of-School Education in the related fields of adult education and adult literacy.

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1.33 Literacy

1.331 Member States are invited:

- (a) to intensify and combine the efforts being made, in conjunction with non-governmental organizations, public and private foundations and enterprises, to mobilize and employ new human, material and technical resources with a view to reducing and finally eradicating illiteracy;
- (b) to set up national committees for literacy or, where these already exist, to provide them with more powerful and better co-ordinated means and to do everything in their power to stimulate public opinion in support of the struggle against illiteracy and ignorance;
- (c) to collaborate with international, governmental and non-governmental organizations in efforts to eradicate illiteracy; and
- (d) to take the appropriate measures, at the national level, to celebrate 8 September of each year as International Literacy Day.

1.332 Member States in whose territory there are still large numbers of illiterates are invited:

- (a) to give the requisite priority to functional literacy, linked up with vocational training and the promotion of technical progress and applied to the sectors which are essential to development;
- (b) to integrate their literacy programmes, where this has not already been done, in national development plans; and
- (c) to take appropriate measures for encouraging and speeding up action in support of literacy work and to create or strengthen the administrative and technical services necessary for this purpose.

1.333 Member States in whose territory illiteracy has already been practically eliminated are invited:

- (a) to contribute increased technical and financial assistance to national efforts for the eradication of illiteracy in countries which still have large numbers of illiterates;
- (b) to take into account, when providing cultural, technical and financial assistance to these countries, the priority which the latter give to literacy work; and
- (c) to encourage the inclusion of the funds necessary for functional literacy and the advancement of the workers in the investments made in the developing countries.

1.334 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and other international and regional organizations, governmental or non-governmental, to encourage the efforts of Member States throughout the world to eliminate illiteracy, and in particular:

- (a) to assist Member States to intensify adult literacy work, through seminars, advanced training courses and study tours, in order to meet the increasing need for literacy specialists and administrators and to take part, on request, in such activities;
- (b) to further literacy work in Member States through regional or international documentation, research and training centres, in particular:
  - (i) by continuing the regional rural functional literacy centre for Latin America (CREFAL) at Patzcuaro (Mexico), and to this end to incur in 1969-1970 obligations not exceeding \$700,000 for the Centre, it being understood that Unesco support for the Centre will not be extended beyond 1972 ;
  - (ii) by continuing the regional rural functional literacy centre for the Arab States (ASFEC) at Sirs-el-Layyan in the United Arab Republic, and to this end to incur in 1969-1970 obligations not exceeding \$641,000 for the Centre, it being understood that Unesco support for the Centre would not be extended beyond 1972;
  - (iii) by assisting in the operation and development of the international literacy methods centre established in Teheran in agreement with the Iranian Government and, to this end, to



provide a grant-in-aid and other services not exceeding a total of \$105,000, it being understood that Unesco assistance to the Centre will not be continued beyond 1978;

- (c) to collaborate with international, regional and national organizations, governmental or non-governmental, in the execution of projects directly promoting literacy;
- (d) to collect and circulate information on the results of adult literacy activities;
- (e) to encourage the establishment of national literacy committees;
- (f) to mobilize public support for literacy work;
- (g) to publicize widely the measures taken in the different countries to celebrate International Literacy Day, and their effects in stimulating the promotion of literacy and public awareness of literacy problems;
- (h) to award the Mohammad Reza Pahlavi Prize annually for meritorious work in literacy.

1.335 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with the organizations indicated in resolution 1.334 to continue to implement and extend the Experimental World Literacy Programme, and in particular :

- (a) to continue to provide Unesco assistance, to the full extent of the resources available for current functional literacy pilot projects;
- (b) to encourage new projects and make maximum use of them in experimenting new teaching approaches, methods and materials;
- (c) to make an objective and systematic evaluation of these projects on a comparative basis so as to measure the impact, in different situations and in relation to different problems of literacy on development, and throw light on the nature and extent of the correlations between functional literacy, economic development and social progress;
- (d) to continue the training of cadres, leaders, instructors and specialists engaged in functional literacy work;
- (e) to undertake or facilitate studies or research needed for the purposes of literacy programmes;
- (f) to use gifts and contributions from Member States, non-governmental organizations and agencies and private individuals to promote literacy work, and pay them into the Unesco special account for voluntary contributions.

## 14 Educational planning, administration, buildings and financing

1.41 Assistance to Member States in educational planning and administration

1.411 The Director-General is authorized:

- (a) to undertake economic analyses and to provide Member States and international organizations with advice and information concerning the role of education in the development process, in co-operation with competent international, regional and national bodies, and to promote studies and research on this subject, and to disseminate the results thereof;
- (b) to assist Member States, at their request:
  - (i) in organizing conferences on problems of policy, and technical workshops designed to seek solutions to the problems of planning and administration raised by changing educational needs;
  - (ii) in developing new strategies and patterns for educational management, so as to facilitate the introduction of innovations in the structures, institutions and content of education within the overall concept of life-long education; and
  - (iii) in establishing or improving educational planning machinery and administrative services and in the preparation of plans for the development of education, as well as in the actual implementation of such plans, if needed.

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- 1.42 Support of training and studies in educational planning and administration
- 1.421 The Director-General is authorized to develop a system of progressive training for specialists in educational planning at the international, regional and national levels, by promoting and co-ordinating studies in this field, and to this end:
- (a) at the international level: to continue to ensure the operation of the International Institute for Educational Planning in conformity with its statutes, and, for this purpose, to provide a grant-in-aid not exceeding \$811,000 in 1969-1970 for carrying out its training and research programmes on the basis of the priority needs of Member States and Unesco;
  - (b) at the regional level: to continue and to develop basic and advanced training and research programmes in educational planning and administration of special interest to each region, and in particular:
    - (i) to continue to maintain the Unesco Regional Centre for Educational Planning and Administration in Africa (Dakar) for carrying out its training and research activities and, to this end, to incur in 1969-1970 obligations not exceeding \$418,000;
    - (ii) to continue to support the Regional Institute of Educational Planning and Administration for Latin America and the Caribbean (Santiago de Chile) for carrying out its training and research activities and, to this end, to provide in 1969-1970 a grant-in-aid and services not exceeding \$230,000 it being understood that Unesco assistance to the Institute will not be continued beyond 1972;
    - (iii) to continue to support the Arab States Centre for Educational Planning and Administration (Beirut) for carrying out its training and research activities and, to this end, to provide in 1969-1970 a grant-in-aid and *services* not exceeding \$419,000, it being understood that Unesco assistance to the Centre will not be continued beyond 1972;
    - (iv) to continue to support the Asian Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (New Delhi), for carrying out its training and research activities and, to this end, to provide in 1969-1970 a grant-in-aid and services not exceeding \$258,000, it being understood that Unesco assistance to the Institute will not be continued beyond 1972; and
  - (c) at the national level: to help in establishing national institutions for training and research activities in Member States, at their request.
- 1.43 Educational buildings
- 1.431 The Director-General is authorized to assist Member States in the field of educational buildings:
- (a) by participating in meetings of specialists and undertaking studies to help in the formulation of general principles concerning school construction ;
  - (b) by maintaining international information services ;
  - (c) by supporting regional centres in the field of educational building for carrying out their training and research activities, and in particular:
    - (i) to continue to assist the operation of the Regional School Building Centre for Africa (Khartoum) in the execution of its activities and, to this end, to provide a grant-in-aid and services in 1969-1970 not exceeding \$287,000, it being understood that Unesco assistance to the Centre will not be continued beyond 1972;
    - (ii) to continue to assist the operation of the Regional School Building Centre for Latin America and the Caribbean (Mexico City) in the execution of its activities and, to this end, to provide a grant-in-aid and services in 1969-1970 not exceeding \$286,000 it being understood that Unesco assistance to the Centre will not be continued beyond 1973; and
    - (iii) to continue to assist the operation of the Asian Institute for School Building Research (Colombo) in the execution of its activities and, to this end, to provide a grant-in-aid

and services in 1969-1970 not exceeding \$295,000, it being understood that Unesco assistance to the Institute will not be continued beyond 1972; and

- (d) by providing, upon request, advisory services to Member States to help them in the establishment of school building institutions and development groups, the planning and implementation of school construction programmes, the extension of existing school buildings, the designing of prototype schools, including sport facilities, and where needed, the construction of such prototypes.

1.44 Financing of education

1.441 The Director-General is authorized to assist Member States, at their request, in obtaining external financing for the implementation of their priority educational projects, and to this end:

- (a) to continue the co-operation with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association, as defined in the Memorandum of Understanding signed in June 1964, and subsequently amended ;
- (b) to co-operate with the Inter-American Development Bank within the terms of the Agreement concluded in March 1967;
- (c) to establish co-operation with the African Development Bank and the Asian Development Bank ;
- (d) to provide advisory services to Member States; and
- (e) to undertake studies directly related to activities concerning the financing of education.

1.A International Bureau of Education

1.511 *The General Conference,*

*Considering* that, by its resolution 14, it has approved a draft agreement providing for the transfer by the International Bureau of Education of its resources and functions to Unesco,

*Considering* that, by the same resolution, it has adopted statutes establishing within the structure of Unesco, and as an integral part of the Organization, a comparative education centre to be known as the International Bureau of Education,

1. *Instructs* the Director-General to provide for the functioning of the International Bureau of Education, in conformity with its statutes, and to cover its expenditure which shall not exceed the sum of \$500,000 in 1969-1970, for the execution of a programme comprising, more particularly, the organization of the thirty-second session of the International Conference on Public Education, studies on comparative education, notably in co-operation with the Unesco Institute of Education in Hamburg, and the provision of documentation and educational information services ;
2. *Decides* that the thirty-second session of the International Conference on Public Education will be held in Geneva in 1970 and will deal with the improvement of the effectiveness on educational systems, particularly through reduction of wastage at all levels of education.

## 2 Natural sciences and their application to development

### 2.0 Resolution addressed to Member States

#### 2.01 Member States are invited:

##### *Science policy, scientific information and fundamental research*

- (a) to promote a coherent national science policy, with a view to increasing their country's scientific and technological potential, and to orienting their scientific activities towards meeting the needs of development;
- (b) to improve the general conditions for the promotion of science in society, particularly by encouraging an increasing number of students to undertake scientific and technical careers and by taking appropriate measures for the access of women to these careers;
- (c) to establish and develop national and regional scientific and technical information services and to encourage mutual co-operation between them by increasing the exchange of materials, data and information facilities, and to participate in international co-operative programmes aiming at the establishment of a world science information system;
- (d) to foster fundamental research by increasing, at the national level, the facilities and resources put at its disposal and by participating, at the regional and international level, through co-operation with Unesco and competent international non-governmental scientific organizations, in programmes aiming at the advancement of such research ;

##### *Science education and technological education and research*

- (e) to promote the international exchange of information and experience in science teaching, by establishing special study groups and science teaching centres to develop modern approaches to the teaching of science and new teaching materials based on the experience gained, in particular, in Unesco pilot projects; to improve the teaching of the basic sciences by creating at the university level modern faculties of science; and generally to stimulate in the various sectors of society an interest in, and understanding of, science through popularizing it by means of publications, science clubs and fairs;
- (f) to continue their efforts in the training of technical personnel by expanding and improving technical, agricultural and technological education, and to ensure proper correlation of such efforts with the development of the overall educational system; to take all appropriate legislation or other measures to apply the Recommendation concerning Technical and Vocational Education adopted by the General Conference at its twelfth session (1962); to create centres for the prototype production, testing, maintenance and calibration of instruments; to give special attention to the training of engineers and their preparation for their role of increasing importance in modern societies;

##### *Environmental sciences and natural resources research*

- (g) to develop their national institutions and programmes for research and training of specialists and technicians in the environmental sciences, particularly in geology, geophysics, geochemistry, soil sciences, geomorphology, ecology, hydrology and oceanography;
- (h) to assist, in so far as their resources permit, the International Seismological Centre, in carrying

out the activities assigned to it by the International Association of Seismology and Physics of the Earth's Interior;

- (i) to encourage research in the various environmental sciences at the regional and international levels, particularly by participating in international co-operative programmes such as those related to marine sciences and the International Hydrological Decade;
- (j) to establish on a scientific basis the qualitative and quantitative inventory of their natural resources, and to take legislative and other appropriate measures for the conservation and rational use of those resources, including fauna and flora;
- (k) to take measures to educate the young generation in the knowledge of nature as man's environment ;

#### *Co-operation with Unesco*

- (1) to establish within their National Commissions a Sub-Committee on Science and Technology.

## 2.1 Science policy, scientific information and fundamental research

### 2.11 Conferences on science and technology at the ministerial level

2.111 The Director-General is authorized to assist Member States in the formulation of national scientific and technological policies as well as in co-operative international programmes by organizing regional conferences of ministers responsible for science and technology, and, in particular, in 1969-1970:

- (a) to organize a conference of ministers of the European Member States responsible for science policy ; and
- (b) to undertake preparatory work for a conference of ministers of African Member States responsible for the application of science and technology to development, to be held in 1971-1972.

### 2.12 Co-operation with international organizations

2.121 The Director-General is authorized to continue:

- (a) to co-operate with intergovernmental organizations active in the field of science and technology, especially those of the United Nations system, and in particular with the Advisory Committee of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations on the Application of Science and Technology to Development;
- (b) to collaborate with international non-governmental organizations concerned with science and technology and foster co-ordination of their activities, and to provide them in 1969-1970 with subventions not exceeding \$492,000 and services, as appropriate, for the objectives of Unesco in the field of natural sciences.

### 2.13 Science policy and organization of research

2.131 The Director-General is authorized :

- (a) to promote international co-operation in science policy and organization of research and, in particular, to organize symposia with a view to facilitating the exchange of experience between national science policy-making bodies and research councils of Member States;
- (b) to assist Member States, upon request, in the assessment of their national scientific and technological potentials, in the establishment or improvement of their science policy planning, and in the organization of their national science research;
- (c) to promote the training of specialists in science planning and of science administrators: and

(d) to maintain clearing-house services on questions relating to science policy and the organization of research, and to continue to conduct, in co-operation with appropriate national and international organizations, studies and promotional activities in this field.

2.14 General conditions for the promotion of science in society

2.141 The Director-General is authorized to conduct activities for creating favourable conditions for the promotion of science in contemporary societies, and in particular:

- (a) to pursue studies on the formation, organization and role of national scientific communities;
- (b) to undertake studies on the professional status and career conditions enjoyed by scientific and technological personnel, together with the International Council of Scientific Unions, the World Federation of Scientific Workers and other appropriate international non-governmental organizations;
- (c) to encourage the access of women to scientific and technological careers;
- (d) to continue the publication of the review *Impact of Science on Society*;
- (e) and to consider all means, in Unesco's other publications, of enabling public opinion to become aware of the impact of science on society.

2.142 *The General Conference,*

*With a view to increasing by every possible means the machinery which would enable the developing countries to cope with the problem of the migration of qualified scientific personnel without, however, impeding the free movement of individuals,*

*Taking into account the fact that one of the causes of this migration is the need felt by scientists in the developing countries for personal contacts with those of the developed countries,*

*Noting the importance in this connexion of direct exchanges between research workers,*

*Recognizing further the effectiveness of a system of two-way exchanges which, on the one hand, lessens the disadvantages of definitive migration and, on the other, stimulates scientific activity in the developing countries by creating more favourable conditions for research and consequently making migration less attractive,*

*1. Authorizes the Director-General:*

- (a) to carry out in 1969-1970 a pilot project to enable scientists who are nationals of developing countries and who have acquired prominent positions in developed countries to spend a period of from one to three months each year in an institution in their home countries;
- (b) to carry out in 1969-1970 a pilot project to enable scientists residing in developing countries to spend from one to three months of each year in scientific institutions in developed countries as temporary associate professors;
- (c) to conclude, for the implementation of these projects, contracts with appropriate international organizations such as the International Centre for Theoretical Physics in Trieste, the International Brain Research Organization, the International Cell Research Organization and the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry;
- (d) to encourage Member States to examine the possibility of carrying out programmes as proposed under paragraphs (a) and (b) as part of their policy for bilateral scientific agreements;

*2. Invites the Director-General to seek extra-budgetary funds to finance the execution of this resolution.*

2.15 Improvement of scientific and technical documentation and information

2.151 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with Member States, the competent organizations of the United Nations system and appropriate international non-governmental organizations, notably the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU), to continue to promote and foster

international co-operation in scientific and technical documentation and information, and in particular :

- (a) to complete jointly with ICSU the feasibility study undertaken on the establishment of a world science information system;
- (b) to promote the normalization of scientific and technical terminology in various languages with a view to establishing the basis of international scientific and technical thesauri for information processing; and
- (c) to encourage the improvement of primary and secondary scientific publications, especially by the standardization of bibliographical elements in order to facilitate mechanized information processing.

2.16 Promotion of fundamental research

*Basic sciences*

2.161 The Director-General is authorized :

- (a) to continue to promote research and training in the basic sciences (physics, mathematics, biology, chemistry), and in particular:
  - (i) to co-operate with the European Organization for Nuclear Research in Geneva, the International Computation Centre in Rome and the Latin American Centre for Physics in Rio de Janeiro ;
  - (ii) to assume joint responsibility with the International Atomic Energy Agency for the operation of the International Centre for Theoretical Physics and the International Advanced School of Physics attached thereto, in Trieste, for a five-year period (1970-1974);
  - (iii) to assist regional centres established by or with the help of Unesco, in particular the Latin American Regional Centre for Chemistry in Mexico City, it being understood that Unesco's assistance to these centres will not be continued beyond five years from their establishment; and
- (b) to assist Member States, at their request, in training and research in the basic sciences, through the establishment or strengthening of centres of advanced study, other centres of excellence, and the organization of post-graduate training courses in advanced and in developing countries.

*Life sciences*

2.162 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with the competent organizations of the United Nations system and appropriate governmental and non-governmental scientific bodies, to continue to stimulate research and training in the life sciences, and in particular:

- (a) to promote international co-operation in brain research, mainly through the International Brain Research Organization (IBRO) and in co-operation with the World Health Organization, multidisciplinary pilot projects for studying, on the one hand, the effects of malnutrition in childhood, social and cultural deprivation, and hereditary and congenital deficiencies on brain activity and, on the other, the effects that knowledge of neuro-biological mechanisms may have on the critical phases of learning and education, both in normal children and in handicapped children and young people, and to continue to provide IBRO with appropriate assistance, including a grant-in-aid in 1969-1970 not exceeding \$9,000;
- (b) to follow closely the development of activities for the promotion of cell and molecular biological research and to promote international co-operation in these fields, mainly through the International Cell Research Organization (ICRO) and, to this end, to continue to provide ICRO with assistance, including a grant-in-aid in 1969-1970 not exceeding \$20,000;
- (c) to promote and co-ordinate research on micro-organisms and activities relating to culture

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- collections, and to assist Member States in the development of microbiological research on their natural products and in the teaching in non-medical microbiology at university level ; and
- (d) to co-operate with the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) within the framework of its International Biological Programme (IBP), and to provide ICSU with a grant-in-aid in 1969-1970 not exceeding \$21,000 for supporting this programme, it being understood that Unesco assistance will not be continued beyond 1972.

### *Current trends in scientific research*

- 2.163 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with Member States and appropriate international, regional and national, governmental and non-governmental scientific organizations, to conduct preparatory work with a view to the publication in 1971-1972 of a second edition of the study on *Current Trends in Scientific Research*, first published by the United Nations and Unesco in 1961.

## 2.2 Science education and technological education and research

### 2.21 Teaching of the basic sciences

- 2.211 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with Member States and appropriate international, regional and national organizations, governmental or non-governmental, to undertake at all levels a programme for the expansion and improvement of science education in general, and of the teaching of the basic sciences in particular, aiming at: (i) intensifying the training of specialists in science and technology, both in quantity and in quality, to meet the manpower requirements of the countries for their development; (ii) integrating modern scientific thinking into the traditional cultures with a view to creating the mental attitudes without which a modern society cannot live and progress by itself, and in particular:
- (a) to promote the collection and exchange of comparative data on the current state of science education with special reference to curriculum reform;
  - (b) to design and conduct experimental projects for developing in primary, secondary and pre-university institutions improved science teaching methods and teaching materials, based upon new content and using modern presentation;
  - (c) to assist Member States in strengthening university science teaching and teacher-training facilities, in particular by creating centres for the improvement of science teaching and by modernization of faculties of science;
  - (d) to promote understanding and appreciation of the role of science in modern society, and to promote, particularly among the young, a vivid awareness of the challenges posed by science and technology in regard to the preservation and promotion of civilization, and, to this end, to participate in the activities of Member States, at their request; and
  - (e) to assist Member States in developing areas in the improvement of integrated scientific and technological education through the provision, at their request, of technical services and the briefing of field experts on scientific innovations and the modernization of science teaching.

### 2.22 High-level technical and engineering education

- 2.221 The Director-General is authorized to promote and improve high-level technical and technological education, and in particular:
- (a) to continue to provide advisory services to Member States, at their request, aiming at the strengthening of the system and the institutions of high-level technical and technological education;



- (b) to conduct studies and to organize regional seminars on modern trends in engineering education; and
- (c) to continue to assist Member States by participating, at their request, in their efforts to expand and improve their facilities for the education and training of high-level technicians and engineers.

2.23 Promotion of technological sciences and applied research

2.231 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with competent international, regional and national organizations, governmental or non-governmental, to assist Member States in the development of the technological sciences and applied research, and in particular:

- (a) to collect, analyse and disseminate information on progress in technology and applied science;
- (b) to continue the study of problems relating to the application of science and technology to development and to encourage the establishment in Member States of national branches of international organizations of professional action in this field;
- (c) to advise and assist Member States on technological subjects of special significance for their development and, to this end, to participate at their request in their activities;
- (d) to continue to conduct post-graduate training programmes in technological sciences and research, and to assist Member States, at their request, in strengthening or creating applied research and engineering institutions;
- (e) to assist Member States, at their request, in establishing national standards institutes and instruments centres and regional multidisciplinary research facilities;
- (f) to assist in the development of the Latin American Centre for the Application of Science and Technology to Development in Sao Paulo (Brazil); and
- (g) to award a prize for an outstanding achievement having contributed to technological development in a developing Member State or region.

2.24 Agricultural education and science

2.241 The Director-General is authorized, with the advice of a Joint ILO/FAO/Unesco Advisory Committee on Agricultural Education, Science and Training and in co-operation with the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization and other competent organizations of the United Nations system, and appropriate governmental and non-governmental bodies, to promote the development of agricultural education and agricultural sciences in Member States, and in particular:

- (a) to undertake comparative studies on the historical process of development in agricultural education and its relationship with socio-economic progress, as well as normative studies on the principles and criteria concerning agricultural education;
- (b) to organize international training courses for university teachers and specialists, and to assist Member States, upon request, in organizing similar courses for teachers in agriculture at all levels ;
- (c) to conduct a pilot experiment on technical agricultural training at secondary level, including teacher training, as a contribution to the modernization of agriculture and rural development;
- (d) to assist Member States, at their request, through advisory missions in the planning, establishing and strengthening of agricultural education and related institutions at various levels, especially in rural schools, and to this end, to participate at their request in the activities of these establishments;
- (e) to associate Unesco with the preparation of the World Conference on Agricultural Education and Training to be convened by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

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2.242 *The General Conference,*

*Being concerned* that despite some advances in education, health and certain sectors of light industry, notably engineering, a vast number of developing countries continue to be importers of food, spending annually over \$4,500 million on food imports,

*Recognizing* that rural economy and agricultural production play, particularly in the developing countries, a key role in national life in terms of gross national products as well as socio-economic development, and enhance the ability of the rural areas, where the bulk of the world's population lives, to mobilize human and natural resources for progress and prosperity,

*Mindful* of the material, social and cultural benefits that accrue through modernization of agriculture, which is possible only by comprehensive planning and organization of agricultural education as an integral part of national education programmes and by judicious application of related science and technology,

*Reaffirming* resolutions 1.233 and 2.342 adopted by the General Conference at its twelfth (1962) and fourteenth (1966) sessions for the promotion and strengthening of agricultural education and science in Member States as a matter of prior urgency,

*Taking note* of the great emphasis placed by the Conference on the Application of Science and Technology to Development for Asia, 1968, on priority action for the development of agricultural education and science,

*Noting with satisfaction* Unesco's contribution in this field to the World Plan of Action, prepared in accordance with resolution 1155(XLI) of the Economic and Social Council,

*Considering* the increasing need for concerted international action and co-operation in the mobilization of human resources,

*Recognizing with satisfaction* the considerable progress in this direction due to successful establishment of the *aide mémoire* setting forth guidelines for co-operation between the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization and Unesco in agricultural education, science and training,

*Expresses* its great appreciation to the Director-General for taking the initiative and making efforts to secure a basis for fruitful co-operation with ILO and FAO in this vital area;

*Requests* the Director-General to intensify Unesco's activities in agricultural education and science for the mobilization of human resources as a basis for economic development and rural transformation.

2.243 *The General Conference,*

*Noting* that highest priority is given and greatest importance attached to accelerating the process of human resources development and rural transformation during preparations for the Second Development Decade of the United Nations,

*Having received* the report of the International Advisory Committee on Agricultural Education and Science established by decision of the General Conference at its fourteenth session (1966),

*Noting with satisfaction* the progressive trend of comprehensive programme planning identifying close links between the various sectors within Unesco,

*Being apprised* by the Director-General that as a sequel to the agreement between the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization and Unesco, the load of work and responsibility, intellectual and operational, in addition to activities concerning the projects of the United Nations Development Programme entrusted to Unesco for execution or those belonging to the joint programme of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and Unesco, are continually increasing,

*Being convinced* that planned assistance to promoting and strengthening rural and agricultural education within the purview of Unesco is likely to accelerate the mobilization and development of human and natural resources,

*Requests* the Director-General:

- (a) to mobilize adequate budgetary and extra-budgetary resources so that Unesco may make a decisive contribution in this priority field;
- (b) to strengthen the staff and organization of the Secretariat service dealing with agricultural education and science, in order to ensure efficient and effective promotion, identification, preparation and execution of Unesco's activities in this regard.

## 2.3 Environmental sciences and natural resources research

### 2.31 Natural resources research and ecology

2.311 The Director-General is authorized, with the assistance of an international advisory committee on natural resources research and in co-operation with the competent organizations of the United Nations system and international, regional and national scientific bodies, to continue to stimulate interdisciplinary research and training relating to the natural environment and resources of the land areas, and in particular:

- (a) to develop integrated methods of study and representation of natural resources and to assist in training specialized personnel in this field;
- (b) to collect and disseminate information and to undertake studies on the formulation of research and training programmes on natural resources in relation to general development planning, and to provide technical advice, upon request, to Member States in this respect; and
- (c) to assist Member States in the improvement of their facilities for the study and development of natural resources, notably through the creation or strengthening of survey, research and training institutes, through the undertaking of environmental and hydrological basin studies, and through the conducting of pilot projects on interdisciplinary applied research.

2.312 The Director-General is authorized, in the light of the recommendations of the 1968 intergovernmental conference of experts on the rational use and conservation of the resources of the biosphere, and in co-operation with the competent organizations of the United Nations system and other international, regional and national scientific bodies concerned, to stimulate and assist research and training relating to the ecological study, conservation and rational management of terrestrial and non-oceanic aquatic environments, and in particular:

- (a) to encourage the acquisition of knowledge in all branches of ecology in relation to the potential use of plant and animal resources ;
- (b) to stimulate and organize research within the framework of the International Biological Programme, in the field of biological productivity in terrestrial and non-oceanic water environments;
- (c) to co-operate with the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources and to provide it in 1969-1970 with a subvention not exceeding \$21,000, and services, as appropriate, for the objectives of Unesco as regards the rational use and conservation of natural resources;
- (d) to disseminate knowledge and improve the training of specialized manpower, in particular by organizing training seminars and establishing post-graduate centres for the benefit of students from developing countries;
- (e) to assist Member States, at their request, in the establishment or strengthening of training and research facilities in ecology, conservation of nature and rational management of the environment, including the creating of field stations and the development of appropriate institutional infrastructure.

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- 2.313 *The General Conference,*  
*Considering* the decisions adopted by it at its fourteenth session (1966) and by the Executive Board at its 77th session on 'Man and his environment',  
*Noting* that although modern scientific and technical progress offers man unprecedented possibilities for changing and shaping his natural environment, in the widest sense of this term, to suit his desires and requirements, it involves certain dangers of damage or contamination which must be prevented or counteracted,  
*Recalling* that in the developing countries, which urgently need and desire to utilize their natural resources to the full in order to ensure man a satisfactory standard of living, the use of modern techniques must be carefully planned so as to derive the greatest possible benefit from them and avoid the deleterious secondary effects that have occurred in the past,  
*Believing* that no improvement of the natural environment can be envisaged without the integration in the natural sciences of the considerations that find expression in the social and human sciences and culture,
1. *Supports*, in general, the recommendations adopted by the Conference on the Resources of the Biosphere,
  2. *Invites* the Director-General, in particular, acting in consultation with the Executive Board and bearing in mind the relevant decisions of the General Assembly of the United Nations, to submit to the General Conference at its sixteenth session, a draft long-term intergovernmental and interdisciplinary programme on the rational use and conservation of the natural environment and its resources;
  3. *Recommends* that this programme be focused on the scientific, technical and educational aspects of the problems relating to the rational use and conservation of natural resources, the improvement of the human environment and increased productivity;
  4. *Expresses* the wish that specialists in the social and human sciences, culture and the biomedical and agricultural sciences be associated in the preparation of this programme, and that its implications for the education programme be examined ;
  5. *Recommends* that the formulation of this programme be carried out in close consultation with the other competent United Nations organizations and the international non-governmental organizations concerned;
  6. *Notes* the resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its forty-fifth session, recommending that the United Nations General Assembly consider the desirability of convening an international conference on the problems of the human environment;
  7. *Expresses the hope* that, during its debate on that resolution, the General Assembly will pay the greatest attention to the recommendations of the Conference on the Resources of the Biosphere ;
  8. *Invites* the Director-General to take all necessary steps to ensure Unesco's effective participation in any action which the General Assembly might decide on in this respect.
- 2.32 Earth sciences
- 2.321 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with the competent organizations of the United Nations system and the international, regional and national scientific bodies concerned, to stimulate research and training relating to the geological sciences, geochemistry, soil science and geomorphology, and in particular:
- (a) to encourage and facilitate the acquisition of knowledge, as well as its transfer, including the preparation and publication of small-scale scientific maps :
    - (i) by supporting an International Geological Correlation Programme to be prepared by a

meeting of experts which will be held in co-operation with the International Union of Geological Sciences;

- (ii) by carrying out studies on the geochemistry of natural environments;
  - (iii) by investigating the scientific aspects of the major soil types of the world, with a view to achieving their rational use; and
  - (iv) by undertaking studies in geomorphology and the comprehensive analysis of land forms;
- (b) to disseminate knowledge and improve the training of specialized manpower, notably by organizing seminars and establishing post-graduate training centres for the benefit of research workers from the developing countries; and
- (c) to assist Member States, at their request, in the establishment or strengthening of training and research facilities in the geological and mining sciences, geochemistry, soil science and geomorphology, including the creation of field training centres and the development of appropriate institutional infrastructure.

2.322 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with the competent organizations of the United Nations system and the international non-governmental organizations concerned, to promote and facilitate international collaboration in the scientific study of the physical aspects of the earth and its environment, especially those phenomena which present hazards to human life or activity, and of the means of protection against such hazards, and in particular:

- (a) to assist studies:
  - (i) of the physical environment of the earth, particularly of geophysical phenomena caused by or related to solar activity;
  - (ii) of the upper mantle of the earth;
  - (iii) of the causes, mechanism and prediction of earthquakes and of associated phenomena;
  - (iv) in volcanology, as a basis for obtaining warning of probable eruptions of active and dormant volcanoes ;
- (b) to collect and disseminate information on scientific research concerning natural disasters and the means of protection against them; and
- (c) to assist Member States, at their request, in developing their research and training facilities and programmes in scientific disciplines related to the physical environment and to the means of protection against environmental hazards.

2.323 *The General Conference,*  
*Taking note* of resolution 1268(XLIII) adopted by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations at its forty-third session,

*Considering* that the proposed transfer from the International Relief Union to Unesco of responsibility for scientific studies of natural disasters and of the means of protection against them, in so far as such studies fall within the competence of Unesco, would have the effect of reinforcing the activities already undertaken by the organization in this matter,

*Paying tribute* to the valuable work carried out by the International Relief Union since its foundation, *Noting* with appreciation that the International Relief Union is prepared to transfer to Unesco its financial and material assets, notably its documentary and bibliographical material on natural disasters,

*Authorizes* the Director-General :

- (a) to accept from the International Relief Union the financial and material assets of the union, as specified in document 15C/19; and
- (b) to continue and to develop further the scientific study of natural disasters and of the means of protection against them, in fields within the competence of Unesco.

2.33 Hydrology

2.331 *The General Conference,*

*Recalling* resolution 2.222 adopted by it at its thirteenth session (1964) which established a Co-ordinating Council for the International Hydrological Decade,

*Having received with thanks* the reports of the Co-ordinating Council on its activities (dot. 15C/55),  
I. *Notes* with satisfaction the increasing participation of Member States in the implementation of the programme of the Decade;

2. *Endorses* in general the recommendations formulated by the Co-ordinating Council concerning its future work;

3. *Invites* Member States to take appropriate measures for improving further their participation in the International Hydrological Decade, and in particular:

(a) to establish and maintain national committees for this purpose;

(b) to allocate sufficient funds to their national programmes; and

(c) to create and strengthen hydrological research and training services and institutions;

4. *Invites* Member States sharing common basins, or situated in regions with similar hydrological conditions, to establish or develop regional co-operation for the scientific study of these areas,

5. *Recommends* that Member States prepared to afford assistance to developing countries in the implementation of their national programmes, within the framework of the International hydrological Decade, make available to these countries, in so far as their resources permit, qualified research workers, equipment and fellowships for the training of specialized and technical personnel in hydrology at all levels,

6. *Invites* Member States requiring technical assistance in hydrology to include in their request for aid under bilateral or multilateral arrangements, specific projects for the development of hydrological networks, particularly those related to the International Hydrological Decade,

7. *Selects* the following twenty-one Member States to be members of the Co-ordinating Council for 1969-1970, in accordance with Article 2 of the Statutes of the Council: Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Finland, France, Japan, Mali, New Zealand, Pakistan, Poland, Spain, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Venezuela.

2.332 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Meteorological Organization, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other interested international, regional and national organizations :

(a) to continue to provide the Secretariat of the Co-ordinating Council for the International Hydrological Decade; and

(b) to convene in 1969 an international conference on the practical and scientific results of the International Hydrological Decade and on international co-operation in hydrology in order :

(i) to stimulate further active participation in the Decade by Member States; and

(ii) to enable them to assess the progress achieved to date by the activities conducted within the framework of the Decade and consider the needs and possibilities for a long-term programme of action;

(c) to assist in the implementation of international scientific projects included in the programme of the International Hydrological Decade, in particular through the organization of the meetings of the relevant working groups and panels established by the Co-ordinating Council and through the exchange of data and information concerning these projects and the publication of data and reports resulting from their implementation; and

(d) to assist Member States sharing common basins, or situated in areas with similar hydrological

conditions, in their regional activities, and in particular to make possible the publication of maps and reports resulting from such activities.

- 2.333 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with the competent organizations of the United Nations system and other interested international, regional and national scientific organizations, to continue to promote training and research in hydrology as Unesco's contribution to the general advancement of hydrology, and in particular:
- (a) to collect, exchange and disseminate information concerning hydrological research and techniques and to promote the use of modern methodology and instrumentation in hydrological investigations;
  - (b) to develop and improve the training of hydrologists and hydrological technicians; and
  - (c) to assist Member States, upon request:
    - (i) in the development of their national institutions and programmes for research and training in hydrology, and
    - (ii) in the planning, equipping and operating of their basic observation networks and in the execution of hydrological basin studies.
- 2.34 Oceanography
- 2.341 Member States are invited:
- (a) to intensify their co-operation in the scientific investigation of the oceans, by participating in the activities of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission established by the General Conference at its eleventh session (1960);
  - (b) to co-operate in making internationally available the knowledge so obtained, by further improving through the Commission, the international exchange of data and thus establishing a solid foundation for various international co-operative undertakings for the practical application for the benefit of mankind of the scientific knowledge about the nature and resources of the oceans ; and
  - (c) to develop further voluntary efforts in support of the Commission's work.
- 2.342 The Director-General is authorized, acting in co-operation with the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organization and its Committee on Fisheries, the World Meteorological Organization, the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other interested international, regional and national organizations, governmental or non-governmental, with the assistance of appropriate advisory bodies and taking into account United Nations General Assembly resolutions 2172 (XXI) on the resources of the sea and 2340 (XXII) on the question of the reservation exclusively for peaceful purposes of the sea-bed and the ocean floor, and the sub-soil thereof, underlying the high seas beyond the limits of present national jurisdiction, and the use of their resources in the interests of mankind:
- (a) to continue to support and assist the organization of the meetings of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and of its subsidiary bodies and to strengthen the Secretariat services provided to the Commission ;
  - (b) to facilitate the short- and long-term planning and co-ordinating by the Commission of international expeditions and other research activities in liaison with the Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research and the International Association for the Physical Sciences of the Ocean and to continue to ensure the publication of data, atlases and reports resulting from such activities;
  - (c) to assist joint action undertaken by the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and other interested international organizations such as the United Nations, the Food and

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Agriculture Organization and its Committee on Fisheries, and the World Meteorological Organization, on specific multidisciplinary problems requiring such action;

- (d) to assist the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission with a view to solving the problem of safeguarding the freedom of scientific research outside territorial seas.

2.343 *The General Conference,*

*Aware* of the rapid expansion of national and international efforts in scientific research and exploration of the oceans and the growing importance of these efforts for peaceful uses of the high seas and of the ocean floor beyond the limits of national jurisdiction,

*Recognizing*, in particular, the key role of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of Unesco in intensifying the above efforts in line with the recent United Nations General Assembly resolutions 2172(XXI) and 2340(XXII),

*Taking note* with satisfaction of the report of the Director-General on the results of recent consultations between the secretariats of the organizations concerned (doc. 15C/PRG/SUB.II/INF. 1),

1. *Approves* the steps taken so far by the Director-General,

2. *Authorizes* the Director-General, acting in the light of discussions in the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and the United Nations General Assembly, and in consultation with the Executive Board, to take further measures in order to ensure the adequate participation of the interested organizations of the United Nations system in supporting the Commission's work, including, *inter alia*, the establishment of an Inter-Agency Committee for the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, as well as the formulation, if necessary, of the appropriate draft amendments to the Statutes of the Commission for submission to the General Conference.

2.344

The Director-General is authorized, acting in co-operation with the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Meteorological Organization, the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization, the other interested Specialized Agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the competent international, regional and national scientific organizations, with the assistance of the appropriate advisory bodies, and taking into account in particular United Nations General Assembly resolutions 2172(XXI) and 2340(XXII), to continue to stimulate and assist study, research and training of personnel in marine science, as a contribution to the promotion of the general advancement of oceanography, and in particular:

- (a) to promote exchange of scientific information about the oceans and provide assistance to the development of modern oceanographic methodology and instrumentation by disseminating information through appropriate documents and publications, by organizing or supporting meetings of experts and symposia and by encouraging and supporting national and international tests and other activities for the standardization and intercalibration of oceanographic methods and techniques ;
- (b) to develop and improve the training of oceanographers by means of courses and fellowships and, to this end, to participate in the activities of Member States, upon request; and
- (c) to assist Member States, upon request, in strengthening national and regional laboratories and in co-ordinating their research activities throughout the world and in particular in Latin America, Asia, Africa and the Mediterranean and Red Sea area, through such co-operative activities as oceanographic expeditions and other regional undertakings.



## 2.4 Regional co-operation in Asia

### 2.411 *The General Conference,*

*Having examined* the general recommendations of the Conference on the Application of Science and Technology to the Development of Asia contained in document 15C/3 Add. 1, and the comments by the Director-General thereon,

*Having noted* the recommendation on the establishment of machinery for regional co-operation, *Invites* the Director-General to study the ways and means of establishing in Asia, under the auspices of Unesco and in collaboration with the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, the Asian Development Bank and other international and regional organizations concerned, a machinery to keep under regular review, stimulate and facilitate the co-operation of the Member States represented at the Conference on the Application of Science and Technology to the Development of Asia in the implementation and follow-up of its recommendations and to report to the Executive Board on the results of this study, together with proposals for action in 1971-1972.

## 3 Social sciences, human sciences and culture

### 3.0 Resolutions addressed to Member States

#### 3.01 Member States are invited:

##### *Interdisciplinary co-operation and philosophy*

- (a) to encourage the establishment and strengthening, at the national level, of learned societies concerned with philosophy, human sciences and social sciences and to facilitate their participation in the activities of appropriate international non-governmental organizations co-operating regularly with Unesco; and
- (b) to stimulate interdisciplinary studies on the socio-cultural and economic factors and effects of development;

##### *Social sciences*

- (c) to encourage the establishment and strengthening, at the national level, of:
  - (i) associations specializing in the various branches of the social and human sciences whose affiliation to, and participation in the activities of, appropriate international non-governmental organizations should be facilitated;
  - (ii) clearing-house services specializing in the social and human sciences for the exchange of information with each other on problems of training and research in these disciplines;
  - (iii) scholarly journals and reviews and other means for dissemination of knowledge in the social and human sciences;
- (d) to stimulate by all suitable means:
  - (i) the development of the teaching of the social and human sciences at the university level and the training in these disciplines of high- and middle-level personnel, with special emphasis on international law and the management sciences;
  - (ii) the preparation of international surveys and documentation on the ways of management training for adults and post-graduate students;

- (iii) the advancement of basic and applied research in the fields covered by the above-mentioned disciplines, with particular emphasis on the methodology of comparative international and intercultural research, the promotion of quantification and mathematical methods, and the encouragement of more effective utilization of computers ;
- (iv) the pursuit of systematic studies on the place of the social sciences in national science policies ;
- (e) to assist the activities of regional centres devoted to training and research in the social and human sciences;
- (f) to promote economic and socio-cultural analyses of problems in education, science and technology, culture, information and international exchanges, particularly those relating to :
  - (i) the international comparative research on youth movements and activities;
  - (ii) the access of women to the full exercise of their rights to education, scientific and technological activities and culture;
  - (iii) the relations between the development of education and the evolution of population, and the psychological, sociological and cultural factors regarding family planning;
  - (iv) the implantation of science and technology in developing societies;
  - (v) the international migration of talent and its effect on the development of education and science ;
  - (vi) the social and cultural situation of emigrants facilitating their adjustment to the new environment in the countries which receive them and ensuring that their education and their original cultural development may be continued in a harmonious and fitting manner;
- (g) to participate in scientific evaluation of certain of the Organization's projects in their countries;
- (h) to ensure the effective application of the rights proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which come within Unesco's purview, and to take all necessary measures to combat and eradicate discrimination on grounds of sex, race, nationality, religion, language, cultural characteristics or economic or social conditions, and in particular to enlighten public opinion as to the causes and harmful consequences of racial prejudice, and to make possible the widest dissemination of scientific findings regarding the unity of the human species;
- (i) to facilitate interdisciplinary research on the problems of peace;
- (j) to promote research on the role of the social and human sciences in development, with special reference to the problems of rural development;
- (k) to encourage social and economic studies on the role of education, science and technology, culture and mass communication in development;
- (l) to encourage studies on economic, social, psychological and cultural problems affecting the newly independent countries and stemming from their former colonial condition;
- (m) to initiate or pursue studies on the theme of 'Man and his environment';

#### *Culture*

- (n) to assist in the establishment or strengthening of national committees of international non-governmental organizations in the field of culture, particularly in the developing countries;
- (o) to take all useful measures to the following ends:
  - (i) for the study of cultures:
    1. to facilitate the collection, at the national level, of elements of information and authoritative comments likely to contribute to the carrying out of the second part of the international study on the main trends of research in the social and human sciences;
    2. to assist in the presentation of the traditional and present values of their cultures with a view to facilitating an understanding of them at the national and international levels;
    3. to deepen the knowledge of cultures with a view to bringing out the universal signi-

- ficance of each of them and to develop an appreciation of the values of foreign cultures in order to foster better international understanding;
4. to associate themselves in the creation and membership of an International Institute of Tamil Studies, including the mutual assistance and co-operation required;
- (ii) for cultural development:
1. to encourage artistic creation by assisting in the exchange of new experience, by according greater attention to the possibilities offered to the arts through the development of new means and techniques of expression, and by stimulating, in the different fields of letters and arts, the dialogue between creative artists and their public;
  2. to promote the development of art education by strengthening art education programmes in primary, secondary and university education and by establishing documentation on these programmes with a view to international exchanges of information, by preparing out-of-school art education programmes for young people and adults in urban and rural communities, and by encouraging the professional training of artists;
  3. to carry out methodical studies of the institutional, administrative and financial problems of cultural action with a view to facilitating the elaboration of cultural policies;
  4. to present to an ever wider public, through the use of modern techniques of reproduction and dissemination, works which are a tangible expression of their artistic and literary culture;
- (iii) for the preservation, restoration and presentation of the cultural heritage:
1. to ensure the protection and preservation of cultural property by, *inter alia*, becoming parties to the relevant international agreements drawn up under the auspices of Unesco, by giving effect to the relevant recommendations adopted by the General Conference, and by joining the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (Rome);
  2. to adopt effective measures for the protection of cultural property at the national level and to participate, at the international level, in the Organization's efforts to safeguard monuments and sites of universal value and interest;
  3. to prohibit the purchase of objects recovered from illicit excavations, since such excavations are prejudicial to stratigraphic analyses and other scientific methods which help to provide a deep knowledge of past cultures;
  4. to encourage the preservation of objects recovered from systematic excavations, in museums set up, wherever possible, at the actual site of the discovery;
  5. to draw up and implement programmes for the presentation and enhancement of cultural property, particularly monuments and historical sites, with due regard to the contribution which such programmes can make to economic and social development;
  6. to develop their museums as centres for documentation, research, conservation and cultural action;
  7. to participate in the International Campaign to Save the Monuments of Nubia, in the International Campaign for the Restoration of Cultural Property Damaged by Floods in Florence and Venice, and in the efforts for the preservation and cultural revival of Venice.

### 3.1 Interdisciplinary co-operation and philosophy

#### *Interdisciplinary co-operation*

- 3.111 The Director-General is authorized to promote regular co-operation, at the international level, between research workers in the fields of philosophy, human sciences and social sciences, particularly

with the collaboration of the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies and its affiliate associations and the International Social Science Council, which for 1969-1970 will be granted subventions not exceeding \$380,000 for the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies and \$87,000 for the International Social Science Council.

### *Philosophy*

3.112 The Director-General is authorized :

- (a) to continue, by interdisciplinary studies and discussions, to stimulate thought on:
  - (i) the relationship between the aims of education and the needs of the developing communities ;
  - (ii) the diversity of cultures as against the universality of science and technology;
  - (iii) the elucidation of current scientific thought and its integration in contemporary culture;
  - (iv) the meaning, scope and purposes of 'the right to culture';
  - (v) the meaning and implications of the 'right to privacy', allowing for differences in the socio-cultural context;
- (b) to initiate certain activities to commemorate the centenary of the birth of V. I. Lenin, including the organization of a symposium on the theme: 'Lenin and the development of science, culture and education'; and
- (c) to participate, at their request, in Member States' activities with similar aims.

3.113 *The General Conference,*

Noting that the centenary of Gandhi's birth falls on 2 October 1969,

1. *Calls the attention* of Member States, international non-governmental organizations and peace research institutes to the publications on Gandhi's thoughts and writings;
2. *Invites* Member States to observe the period 2 October 1968 to 2 October 1969 as Gandhi Centenary Year, by arranging conferences and symposia, by publishing selected writings of Gandhi in their own languages, and by all other appropriate means, and to participate in the international Gandhi Darshan exhibition to be held in India from 2 October 1969 to 22 February 1970;
3. *Authorizes* the Director-General:
  - (a) to organize in 1969, in consultation with the Indian National Commission, an international symposium on Truth and Non-Violence in Gandhi's Humanism;
  - (b) to republish in English, in 1969, the selection of Gandhi's writings published by Unesco in 1958 under the title *All Men are Brothers*, and to assist its publication in 1969 in other languages ;
  - (c) to publish articles in the Organization's periodicals and to produce other information materials contributing to the purposes of this resolution.

## 3.2 Social sciences

3.21 Co-operation with international social science organizations

3.211 The Director-General is authorized to continue to collaborate with international non-governmental organizations specializing in the social sciences, in particular by promoting better co-ordination of their activities, granting them subventions to a total amount not exceeding \$222,000 in 1969-1970, as well as services calculated to support their work for the promotion of the objectives of Unesco in the field of the social sciences.

- 3.22 Improvement of specialized social science documentation and circulation of information
- 3.221 The Director-General is authorized :
- (a) to assemble, analyse and, where necessary, have published specialized documentation on subjects relating to the social and human sciences of particular interest to the programme of Unesco ;
  - (b) to study the conditions required for the establishment, within an international centre, of card-indexes of archives of investigations carried out in the domain of the social sciences;
  - (c) to stimulate secondary analysis in social research through data retrieval and the use of other available documentation;
  - (d) to continue to publish the *International Social Science Journal* and *Reports and Papers in the Social Sciences*.
- 3.23 Teaching and research in the social sciences
- Higher education in the social sciences*
- 3.231 The Director-General is authorized, with the collaboration of appropriate international, regional and national organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, to promote the development of the teaching of the social sciences at university level:
- (a) by pursuing international surveys and studies of the organization programmes, methods and conditions of social science teaching and of occupational issues, particularly with regard to the occupational structures of the countries concerned;
  - (b) by undertaking, in close co-operation with the United Nations, surveys and studies designed to promote the teaching and dissemination of international public law, with emphasis on such supporting disciplines as sociology, political science and economics in their international aspects ;
  - (c) by undertaking, in co-operation with the United Nations and with the International Labour Organisation surveys and studies on the teaching of the management sciences at university level and their importance for economic development.
- Development of research in the social sciences*
- 3.232 The Director-General is authorized, with the collaboration of appropriate international, regional and national organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, to promote the development of research in the field of the social sciences:
- (a) by organizing meetings of experts, providing travel grants and preparing publications designed to promote the methodology and the improvement of basic data in international and inter-cultural comparative research;
  - (b) by pursuing the study of the use of mathematical methods and by initiating studies on the use of computers;
  - (c) by publishing the first part of the *International Study on the Main Trends of Research in the Social and Human Sciences*; and
  - (d) by undertaking studies on the place of the social sciences in national science policies.
- Development of teaching and research in the social sciences at the regional and the national levels*
- 3.233 The Director-General is authorized, with the collaboration of appropriate international, regional and national organizations, both governmental and non-governmental :
- (a) to assist, and co-operate with the following regional institutions active in the field of the social sciences :

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- (i) the Latin American Social Science Faculty at Santiago, Chile, by providing it with grants-in-aid and/or other services not exceeding \$91,200, Unesco's planned assistance being terminated in 1969; the Director-General is also authorized to collect in 1969, the contributions of the Latin American Member States to the budget of the Faculty;
  - (ii) the African Centre for Administrative Training and Research for Development, at Tangiers, by providing it with grants-in-aid and/or other services not exceeding \$114,000 in 1969-1970, it being understood that Unesco assistance will not be continued beyond 1974;
  - (iii) the European Co-ordination Centre for Research and Documentation in the Social Sciences at Vienna, by providing it with grants-in-aid and/or other services not exceeding \$80,000 in 1969-1970, it being understood that Unesco assistance will not be continued beyond 1972; and
  - (iv) the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi, by providing grants-in-aid and/or other services not exceeding \$37,000 in 1969-1970; and
- (b) to participate, upon request, in the activities of Member States for the promotion of teaching and research in the social sciences at university level, for the improvement of specialized documentation and of exchange of information in the social sciences and for the development of mutual aid co-operation between higher education institutions.

3.24 Research on human rights and the problems of peace

3.241 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with organizations of the United Nations system and with other appropriate international, regional and national organizations, both governmental and non-governmental:

- (a) to undertake and encourage scientific activities to counteract discrimination on grounds of race, sex, nationality, religion, language, cultural characteristics or economic or social conditions and to disseminate the results of these activities so as to enlighten public opinion;
- (b) to promote respect for human rights and their effective application in all matters within Unesco's competence by undertaking and facilitating scientific studies, convening international symposia and issuing publications;
- (c) to pursue research activities relating to peace problems; and
- (d) to participate, upon request, in the activities of Member States concerning human rights and peace problems within the framework of the programme of the Organization.

3.25 Application of the social sciences

3.251 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with the competent international, regional and national organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, to undertake and promote socio-economic analyses and the application of evaluative techniques to problems of development in the fields of education, science, culture and communication, and in particular:

- (a) to hold an international symposium on the contribution of the social sciences to the processes of development planning and programme execution in the fields of education, science, culture and mass communication and to undertake the publication of a work designed to clarify certain basic concepts concerning the contribution of education, science and culture to development ;
- (b) to stimulate and assist scientific studies on:
  - (i) the relations between the development of education and the evolution of population; and
  - (ii) psychological, sociological and cultural factors as regards family planning;
- (c) to promote and assist scientific studies of socio-cultural problems arising from the implantation of science and technology in contemporary societies, particularly in the developing countries;

- (d) to continue socio-economic studies on the access of women to education, and to scientific and technological careers ;
- (e) to continue scientific studies bearing on the economic, social, cultural and psychological problems of the newly independent countries and deriving from their former colonial condition;
- (f) to pursue studies on the economic, social and cultural causes and consequences of the international migration of talent as it affects the educational and scientific development of Member States ;
- (g) to conduct socio-cultural studies on the fundamental features of rural life and assist in strengthening the teaching of the social sciences in colleges of agriculture;
- (h) to examine man's role in changing his environment, within a new programme of studies on the theme 'Man and his environment: design for living'; and
- (i) to participate, at the request of interested Member States, in the planning and conducting of scientific activities relating to the above-mentioned objectives.

### 3.3 Culture

#### 3.31 International co-operation

3.311 The Director-General is authorized to collaborate with international non-governmental organizations specializing in culture, further the better co-ordination of their activities, and provide subventions in 1969-1970 not exceeding \$306,000 and services to support activities that further Unesco's cultural aims.

#### 3.32 Studies

3.321 The Director-General is authorized :

- (a) to carry out, in collaboration with appropriate national and international agencies and with the help of consultants and experts, the second part of the International study on the *Main Trends of Research in the Social and Human Sciences* and to prepare the manuscript;
- (b) to assist the International Commission for a History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind to complete the supplementary work and to publish the *Journal of World History* and selections of articles from it;
- (c) to continue or to undertake, in connexion with the studies on Eastern cultures:
  - (i) the study on the civilizations of Central Asia;
  - (ii) a study on Buddhist art;
  - (iii) the preparation of a guide to the sources of the history of Asia;
  - (iv) a study on contemporary Arab culture;
  - (v) assistance to certain oriental institutes for the study and presentation of cultures, it being understood that this assistance will cease as follows: Centre for East Asian Cultural Studies, Tokyo, 1970; Research Centre for Regional Cultural Studies, New Delhi, 1971; Centres in Damascus, Cairo and Teheran, 1973;
  - (vi) the study and investigation of means likely to promote the creation of an institute of Tamil studies at Madras (India);
- (d) to continue until 1975 studies on African history and African cultures and the collection, preservation and study of oral traditions;
- (e) to pursue, until 1975, studies on African languages and, to this end, participate in the activities of Member States, at their request, in this field;
- (f) to continue:
  - (i) the development of oriental studies in Latin America;

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- (ii) the study of Latin American cultures until 1972;
- (iii) the study on African cultural contributions in Latin America;
- (g) in Europe:
  - (i) to continue to collaborate in the work of the International Association for South-East European Studies;
  - (ii) to undertake a study of Scandinavian cultures ; and
- (h) to participate, at their request, in the activities of Member States relating to the study of cultures and in the second part of the *International Study on the Main Trends of Research in the Social and Human Sciences*.

3.33 Cultural development

3.331 The Director-General is authorized :

- (a) to promote and encourage artistic creation in contemporary society through increasing awareness of the new conditions under which culture is disseminated among far wider sections of the public, through a comparative study of the means and techniques of expression, particularly television, and through participation, upon request, in Member States' activities in this field;
- (b) to promote the renewal of art education, having regard to current trends in the arts and education and to man's rapidly changing environment, and, to this end, to participate, upon request, in Member States' activities, by granting fellowships to creative artists;
- (c) to study means of contributing to cultural development, particularly by making a study of the institutional, administrative and financial problems confronting cultural action, by convening in 1970 an intergovernmental meeting on this subject, and by participating upon request, in Member States' activities in this field;
- (d) to foster throughout the world a better knowledge of literary, artistic and musical works which are not as well known as they should be, to continue the publication of texts designed to show the role of literature in promoting international understanding and peace and to participate, upon request, in Member States' activities to this end.

3.34 Preservation and presentation of the cultural heritage

*Protection of the cultural heritage*

3.341 The Director-General is authorized, with the collaboration of appropriate international, regional and national organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, to promote the conservation and development of cultural property:

- (a) by providing Member States with the services required for the implementation of international instruments, in particular:
  - (i) the International Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (1954);
  - (ii) the international recommendations adopted by the General Conference concerning : international principles applicable to archaeological excavations (1956) the most effective means of rendering museums accessible to all (1960), safeguarding the beauty and character of landscapes and sites (1962), preservation of cultural property endangered by public and private works (1968);
- (b) by undertaking studies with a view to the elaboration of other international instruments in this field, in particular, a convention on measures to be taken to prohibit and prevent the illicit import, export and transfer of cultural property ;
- (c) by promoting studies and exchange of information on modern methods and techniques for the conservation and restoration of cultural property, as well as for the exchange and resto-



ration of works of art, by supporting the activities of centres dealing with the study and preservation of cultural property, and in particular,

- (i) by co-operating with the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property, Rome; and
- (ii) by co-operating with the Documentation and Study Centre for the History of the Art and Civilization of Ancient Egypt, Cairo and, to this end, by providing it with a grant-in-aid and other services in 1969-1970 not exceeding \$20,000, it being understood that Unesco's assistance to the Centre will not be continued beyond 1974;
- (d) by stimulating the preservation of cultural heritage as part of development;
- (e) by participating, upon request, in activities undertaken by Member States with a view to preserving and restoring their cultural heritage.

3.342 *The General Conference,*

*Noting* the reports submitted by the Director-General concerning the measures taken in the Middle East for the implementation of the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (1954),

1. *Thanks* the Director-General for his action in implementation of the said Convention;
2. *Recommends* Member States to take, with the help of the two Commissioners-General, all necessary measures to conform to the articles of the Convention and to the provisions of the recommendation concerning the international principles applicable in the case of archaeological excavations adopted by the General Conference of Unesco at its ninth session (1956).

3.343 *The General Conference,*

*Aware* of the exceptional importance of the cultural property in the old city of Jerusalem, particularly the Holy Places, not only to the States directly concerned but to all humanity, on account of their artistic, historical and religious value,

*Noting* resolution 2253(ES-V) adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 4 July 1967, concerning the city of Jerusalem,

1. *Addresses* an urgent international appeal in accordance with the said United Nations resolution, calling upon Israel:
  - (a) to preserve scrupulously all the sites, buildings, and other cultural properties, especially in the old city of Jerusalem;
  - (b) to desist from any archaeological excavations, transfer of such properties and changing of their features on their cultural and historical character;
2. *Invites* the Director-General to use all the influence and means at his disposal, in co-operation with all parties concerned, to ensure the best possible implementation of this resolution.

3.344 *The General Conference,*

*Bearing in mind* the Rules of Procedure concerning Recommendations to Member States and International Conventions covered by the terms of Article IV, paragraph 4, of the Constitution,

*Having examined* the Director-General's preliminary study on the means of prohibiting and preventing the illicit export, import and transfer of ownership of cultural property (doc. 15C/15),

1. *Considers it desirable* that an international convention be drafted on the subject;
2. *Authorizes* the Director-General to convene the special committee provided for in Article 10, paragraph 4, of the above-mentioned Rules of Procedure, which will be entrusted with drafting a convention for submission to the General Conference at its sixteenth session.

*Development of museums*

3.345 The Director-General is authorized, with the collaboration of the appropriate international, regional

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and national organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, to promote the development of museums in Member States:

- (a) by encouraging the exchange of information on the development of museums, including the publication of manuals and of the quarterly review *Museum*, and the exchange of original objects between museums;
- (b) by promoting the adaptation of museums to the needs of the contemporary world;
- (c) by assisting Member States in training specialists in the conservation and restoration of cultural property and in museum techniques, and in particular:
  - (i) by continuing to support the Regional Pilot Centre at Jos (Nigeria) for training museum technicians for Africa and, to this end, by providing it with a grant-in-aid and services in 1969-1970 not exceeding \$76,000, it being understood that Unesco's assistance to the Centre will not be continued beyond 1970;
  - (ii) by continuing to support the Regional Latin American Centre for the Study of the Conservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (Mexico City), for training specialists in this field and, to this end, to provide it with a grant-in-aid and services in 1969-1970 not exceeding \$47,000, it being understood that Unesco's assistance to the Centre will not be continued beyond 1976; and
- (d) by participating, upon request, in the activities of Member States for the development of museums.

3.35 International campaigns

3.351 The Director-General is authorized, *in* collaboration with the appropriate national and international governmental and non-governmental organizations :

- (a) to continue the International Campaign to Save the Monuments of Nubia and within the framework of this campaign, to make a solemn appeal to Member States to save the monuments on the island of Philae, and to take energetic steps to ensure the fulfilment of that task, which has such great spiritual significance;
- (b) to continue the International Campaign for the Restoration of Cultural Property Damaged by Floods in Florence and Venice in 1966 and to collaborate closely with the Italian authorities in order to ensure the best possible co-ordination of the outside assistance received;
- (c) to promote, in close co-operation with the Italian authorities, large-scale action to safeguard the artistic and historical monuments of Venice and develop the latter as a cultural centre, taking into account the need to ensure that activities undertaken in the city as a whole and its environs-lagoons and mainland-should be consonant both with its natural and architectural characteristics and with its age-old cultural vocation;
- (d) to take account, when carrying out the International Campaign for Florence and Venice, of the directives contained in decision 3.5.1 adopted by the Executive Board at its 79th session.

3.352 On the report of the Nominations Committee, the General Conference, at its fortieth plenary meeting, on 19 November 1968, re-elected the following Member States to the Executive Committee of the International Campaign to Save the Monuments of Nubia:

Brazil	Italy	Sudan
Ecuador	Lebanon	Sweden
France	Netherlands	United Arab Republic
Federal Republic of Germany	Pakistan	United States of America
India	Spain	Yugoslavia

## 4 Communication

### 4.0 Resolutions addressed to Member States

#### 4.01 Member States are invited to intensify their efforts in the field of communication in line with the following suggestions :

##### *Free flow of information and international exchanges*

- (a) to continue to implement the *Suggestions to Member States on Measures to Promote the Free Flow of Information and Ideas* (CL/1 722, Annex), approved by the General Conference at its thirteenth session (1964), and reaffirmed at the fourteenth session (1966), taking into account developments which have taken place since the suggestions were drafted, notably the adoption by the General Conference at its fourteenth session of the Declaration of the Principles of International Cultural Co-operation and the recommendations of the meeting of governmental experts to review the application of the Agreements on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials convened in Geneva in November 1967, and to inform the Director-General of measures taken by them thereon;

##### *Mass communication media*

- (b) to encourage research on the effects on society of technological progress in communication and research on the application of the new possibilities offered by this progress to the promotion of education, science and culture ;
- (c) to encourage research on the influence of mass communication media on the formation of public opinion in a spirit of peace and mutual understanding, and research on the use of mass communication media in combating colonialism, racialism and race prejudices, propaganda for war and hatred among peoples;
- (d) to include in their economic plans provisions for the development of mass communication media and the training of personnel, and to include in their programmes of bilateral co-operation assistance to other countries in this respect, having regard to the important contribution that mass communication media can make to economic and social progress;
- (e) to make provision for the development of book production and distribution, taking into account the long-term targets for book supplies formulated by Member States at the regional meetings convened by Unesco on these problems and taking into account the importance of the content of publications, since any propaganda in favour of militarism, the spirit of revenge and racial hatred is inadmissible;
- (f) to encourage and assist the use of the mass media for education, science and culture at all levels, bearing particularly in mind the need to integrate the use of mass media into overall efforts to promote life-long education;

##### *Public information and international understanding*

- (g) to encourage the use of the means of mass communication to serve the purposes of the Organization as defined in Article I, paragraph 1, of its Constitution, and to increase public understanding of the activities of Unesco, within the United Nations system, for promoting international understanding and co-operation in the service of peace and human welfare;
- (h) to undertake, encourage and assist activities that will serve to increase the public understanding referred to in (g) above, such as the distribution of information materials, the organization

#### 4 Communication

of public events and the provision of assistance to appropriate non-governmental organizations, Unesco clubs and United Nations associations;

##### *Documentation, libraries and archives*

- (i) to plan, at the national level, documentation, library and archive services, so as to develop a coherent system of information which can be integrated into the long-range plans for educational, scientific, cultural, social and economic development;
- (j) to become parties to international arrangements for the circulation and exchange of documents and, in particular, to the Convention concerning the International Exchange of Publications (1958) and the Convention concerning the Exchange of Official Publications and Government Documents between States (1958), as well as to take the legislative and other measures required for implementation of the Conventions;

##### *Statistics*

- (k) to take steps, at the national level, for the regular collection, analysis and publication of statistical data in the fields of education, science, culture and communication, and for the analysis of human resources available and required for development, with a view to the utilization of such data and analysis for planning purposes in the above-mentioned fields, within the framework of overall economic and social planning;
- (l) to co-operate, at the international level, in the improvement of methodology and development of the international comparability of statistics concerning education, science, culture and communication; and
- (m) to supply the Director-General, at his request, with statistics and other information related to education, science, culture and communication.

#### 4.02

##### *The General Conference,*

*Recalling* that in connexion with the commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of Unesco, the Shri Aurobindo Society, Pondicherry (India), had taken steps to establish an international cultural township known as Auroville where people of different countries will live together in one community and engage in educational, scientific and cultural pursuits, and that this project has been commended to all those interested in Unesco's ideals in resolution 4.36 adopted at the fourteenth session of the General Conference (1966),

*Considering* that Member States, believing in the pursuit of truth and the free exchange of ideas and knowledge, have agreed and determined to develop and to increase the means of communication between their peoples,

*Conscious* that, despite the technical advance which facilitates the development and dissemination of knowledge and ideas, ignorance of the way of life and customs of peoples still presents an obstacle to friendship among the nations, to peaceful co-operation, and to the progress of mankind,

*Taking account* of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the United Nations Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideas of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples, and the Declaration of the Principles of International Cultural Co-operation, adopted by the General Conference (1966),

*Noting* that the foundation-stone of Auroville was laid on 28 February 1968 and that the youth of many nations participated in this solemn ceremony symbolizing the coming together of nations in a spirit of human unity,

*Confident* that Auroville with its many interrelated sub-projects will add a new dimension to Unesco's

activities for the promotion of international co-operation and understanding and appreciation of cultural and human values,

*Invites* Member States and international non-governmental organizations to participate in the development of Auroville as an international cultural township designed to bring together the values of different cultures and civilizations in a harmonious environment with integrated living standards which correspond to man's physical and spiritual needs.

4.03

*The General Conference,*

*Considering* that at its fourteenth session (1966), in approving in resolution 8.1 the Declaration of the Principles of International Cultural Co-operation, it proclaimed the need to promote and develop such co-operation through the exchange of ideas and knowledge for the purpose of increasing the means of communication between the peoples,

*Bearing in mind* that, in resolution 8.2 adopted at the same session, it requested Member States to use their best efforts to implement the provisions of the Declaration,

*Recommends* that Member States establish in pursuance of this Declaration, a visiting professorship or other agency for the purposes of:

- (a) developing peaceful and friendly relations among the peoples;
- (b) promoting the wide dissemination of ideas and knowledge, based on active interchange between the National Commissions;
- (c) pointing out ideas and values most likely to create a climate of friendship, peace and international understanding;
- (d) organizing exchanges in keeping with a spirit of broad, mutual understanding, in an endeavour to form firm and lasting bonds between the peoples;
- (e) laying special stress on the moral and intellectual upbringing of youth, so as to encourage the spirit of peace, mutual respect and understanding among the peoples;
- (f) contributing, by reference to the principles of the United Nations to the promotion and development of human rights, individual liberties, and the recognition of the sovereign equality of States.

4.04

*The General Conference,*

*Recalling* the statement contained in the Constitution to the effect that the Organization 'will collaborate in the work of advancing the knowledge and mutual understanding of peoples, through all means of mass communication',

*Recalling* also the Declaration of the Principles of International Cultural Co-operation, adopted by the General Conference at its fourteenth session (1966), which proclaims that 'nations shall endeavour to develop the various branches of culture side by side and, as far as possible, simultaneously',

*Considering* the prominent part played by films and other audio-visual media in advancing this knowledge and mutual understanding of peoples, and in making better and more widely known the forms of expression of the various civilizations,

*Considering* that films rank as intellectual works, in the same way as books, newspapers and periodicals, and that all such intellectual works should benefit from all measures conducive to the development of culture, to technical progress and to the intellectual and moral advancement of mankind, without any discrimination based on the material form of such works or on the vehicle through which they are transmitted,

*Noting* that modern audio-visual media of communication have brought about and are continuing to bring about vast and profound changes in the development and dissemination of knowledge and ideas among the peoples of the world, that these media make possible the emergence of exciting and creative new forms for the presentation of scientific knowledge, contribute to

#### 4 Communication

the progress of education, and enrich the cultural heritage of mankind, that these media are not less valuable to the intellectual and social life of the modern world than are the more traditional printed forms of expression,

Recommends that Member States :

- (a) contribute to the achievement of the aims of the Declaration of the Principles of International Cultural Co-operation by encouraging the production, distribution and utilization on a larger scale of films and other audio-visual media for educational, scientific and cultural purposes;
- (b) recognize the principle that films are educational, scientific and cultural objects just as are books, newspapers and periodicals.

#### 4.05 *The General Conference,*

*Considering* that newspapers, periodicals, films and radio and television broadcasts for children and adolescents exert a considerable influence on the personality of children and adolescents and are thus instrumental in determining the kind of adults that they will become,

*Convinced* that consequently, without prejudice to their recreational purpose, these publications films and programmes should in no way run counter to educational principles,

*Considering* that an endeavour to exercise self-discipline should be made by publishers and producers specializing in this line, who-aware as they are of their responsibility towards the younger generation-are undoubtedly concerned not to harm the moral well-being and psychic equilibrium of children,

*Persuaded* that this endeavour might with advantage take the form of voluntary accession by the publishers and producers in question, regardless of the country to which they belong, to a code of professional ethics defining the rules which they would undertake to observe both in the letter and in the spirit,

*Invites* the professional organizations and agencies concerned to introduce a code of professional ethics relating to the press, radio and television broadcasts and films designed for children.

#### 4.1 Free flow of information and international exchanges

##### 4.11 Research, documentation and reports

##### 4.111 The Director-General is authorized :

- (a) to prepare a series of reports and papers on the free flow of information and international exchanges ;
- (b) to submit to the General Conference at its sixteenth session suggestions as to measures which may be taken to promote the free flow of information and international exchanges ;
- (c) to present reports to organizations of the United Nations system and other appropriate international, regional and national bodies with a view to assisting them in their efforts to facilitate the free flow of information and international exchanges.

##### 4.12 International movement of persons and materials in the fields of education, science and culture

##### 4.121 The Director-General is authorized to undertake, with the collaboration of organizations of the United Nations system and other appropriate international, regional and national bodies, both governmental and non-governmental, activities to promote the international movement of persons and circulation of materials in the fields of education, science, culture and communication, and in particular:

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- (a) to make a survey of study abroad for the acquisition or transmission of knowledge and skills

in science and technology, and to publish a study in which the findings of this survey will be analysed;

- (b) to publish *Study Abroad* (18th edition) and *Vacations Abroad, Courses and Study Tours* (19th edition), and to disseminate such other information as may be required;

## II

- (c) to encourage Member States to adhere to, and to apply in the most liberal manner, the Agreements adopted by the General Conference on the international circulation of educational, scientific and cultural materials; and

- (d) to associate Unesco with competent international organizations in their efforts to promote the international circulation of educational, scientific and cultural materials.

4.13 Measures to promote educational, scientific and cultural exchanges

4.131 The Director-General is authorized :

- (a) to take measures to promote knowledge and understanding of the Declaration of the Principles of International Cultural Co-operation adopted by the General Conference at its fourteenth session (1966); and to continue to study ways in which practical effect can be given to these Principles;
- (b) to continue to collect and analyse cultural agreements concluded bilaterally and multilaterally between Member States, with a view to providing information and advisory services to Member States, at their request, on the formulation and operation of such agreements; and
- (c) to advise and assist Member States, on request, in the development of national services concerned with international relations and exchanges in the fields of education, science, culture and communication; and to this end to participate in their activities.

4.14 Promotion of the use of space communication to further Unesco's aims

4.141 The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with the United Nations and the International Telecommunication Union as well as other appropriate international, regional and national bodies, and with the assistance of an advisory panel:

- (a) to collect and disseminate information and to promote studies and research on the use of space communication for the free flow of information, the rapid spread of education and greater cultural exchange;
- (b) to conduct studies of projects that might be undertaken by Member States for the use of space communication for education as well as for social and economic development; and, to this end, to participate in the activities of Member States, upon request, by sending expert missions to carry out these studies; and
- (c) to formulate, with the help of a meeting of governmental experts, proposals concerning international arrangements and conventions to promote the use of space communication for the furtherance of Unesco's aims, specifically in the fields of (i) free flow of information; (ii) copyright; and (iii) the assessment of the requirements of education, science and culture with a view to the future allocation of frequencies for space communication.

4.142 *The General Conference,*

*Noting* the valuable study carried out at the request of the Indian Government in 1967 by a Unesco technical mission on the feasibility of launching a pilot project on satellite communication in India for serving the country's requirements in the field of education, mass communication, agriculture, health and family planning,

#### 4 Communication

*Noting* that this study established the feasibility of the project and has been commended by the Executive Board to the General Conference,

*Appreciating* that satellite communication will revolutionize mass media and transform education and mass communication in developing countries by placing at their disposal the means provided by the most advanced technology for economic, social and cultural development,

*Realizing* that Unesco's objective of promoting educational, scientific and cultural development in developing countries can be most powerfully served by satellite communication, and that the pilot project of the kind proposed for India or any other country could serve as the forerunner for similar projects in other developing countries,

*Stressing* that the project will require intensification of the efforts of India, particularly towards:

- (a) the increasing use of television for education and other developmental purposes;
- (b) building the necessary technological infrastructure for the manufacture of television receivers and other equipment;
- (c) the training of the necessary engineering personnel;
- (d) the training of qualified educators, programme and production personnel and evolving appropriate pedagogical methods,

*Invites*

- (a) international financing bodies to consider favourably requests for assistance which the Indian Government may submit for this pilot project;
- (b) interested Member States upon request to extend assistance and facilities which may be required to put the pilot project into operation;
- (c) the Director-General to lend maximum assistance, upon request, to the development of educational methodology and the training of the necessary programming personnel.

## 4.2 Mass communication

### 4.21 Research and studies in mass communication

4.211 The Director-General is authorized, with the co-operation of appropriate international, regional and national organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, to undertake a long-term programme concerned with the application of technological progress in communication to the promotion of education, science and culture, and in particular:

- (a) to promote and undertake studies and research on the role, present state and effects of the media of mass communication in modern society, and of the ways in which they may be used to further the objectives of the Organization, and to disseminate information thereon;
- (b) to grant in 1969-1970 subventions, not exceeding \$44,000, to international non-governmental organizations in the field of mass communication; and
- (c) to participate in the activities of Member States, upon request, in the field of mass communication research.

### 4.22 Development of information media and training of information personnel

4.221 The Director-General is authorized to stimulate and assist the development of national mass communication services in conformity with Unesco's aims, and in particular:

- (a) to promote the training of information personnel of all media, through the organization of seminars and training courses within institutes of mass communication and through collaboration with professional organizations; and
- (b) to participate in the activities of Member States, upon request, in the planning and implemen-



tation of programmes for the development of their information media and the training of information personnel.

4.23 Promotion of book production and distribution

4.231 The Director-General is authorized:

- (a) to promote the development of book production and distribution, particularly in developing countries, by organizing meetings and training courses, by publishing studies, and by other appropriate activities with a view to stimulating:
  - (i) the formulation of national book development programmes integrated in overall economic and social planning;
  - (ii) the expansion of domestic publishing industries, in particular for the production of books needed for educational development and literacy projects; and
  - (iii) the extension of book distribution channels and the application of efficient book promotion techniques;
- (b) to maintain the Karachi Centre for book development for the implementation of the book development programme in Asia ; and
- (c) to participate, upon request, in activities of Member States designed to develop their publishing industries and to train book personnel.

4.24 Mass media in out-of-school education

4.241 The Director-General is authorized :

- (a) to undertake research and studies in relation with the professional associations concerned, and to organize meetings on the-role of the media of mass communication in out-of-school education for youth and adults in literacy programmes, and in national family planning campaigns ;
- (b) to continue until the end of 1969 the pilot project for the production and testing of mass media for adult education conducted in co-operation with the Government of Senegal, to this end, to incur in 1969 obligations not exceeding \$99,000, and to undertake other such pilot projects in the use of mass media in out-of-school education; and
- (c) to assist Member States, at their request, in developing the use of mass media for out-of-school education purposes.

### 4.3 Public information and promotion of international understanding

4.301 *The General Conference,*

1. *Realizing* the important contribution that can be made by the means of mass communication to the promotion of international understanding and co-operation in the service of peace and human welfare, and to the development, especially among young people, of public understanding and support of the aims and activities of Unesco and of the other organizations of the United Nations system;
2. *Authorizes* the Director-General to undertake-in co-operation with mass communication agencies, appropriate national, regional and international organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, and the information services of the organizations of the United Nations system-press, radio, visual information and public liaison activities designed to promote the purposes of the Organization and to increase understanding of the work of Unesco as a part of the United Nations system and, in particular, of those areas of Unesco's programme

4 Communication

mentioned in resolutions 5.202 and 8.3 adopted by the General Conference at its eleventh session (1960) : resolutions 6.2 and 6.3 adopted at its thirteenth session (1964) : and resolutions 9.1, 10 and 11 adopted at its fourteenth session (1966) as well as other areas of the programme to which the General Conference has accorded priority or special importance at its fifteenth session.

4.31 Press and publications

4.311 The Director-General is authorized to continue:

- (a) to provide publishers, editors and writers with information, documentation and articles, including the *Unesco Features*;
- (b) to publish the *Unesco Chronicle* in English, French, Spanish and also in Arabic;
- (c) to publish and arrange for the publication of information material and booklets for the general public; and
- (d) to these ends, to invite the full co-operation of National Commissions.

4.32 The Unesco Courier'

4.321 The Director-General is authorized :

- (a) to continue to publish the monthly periodical *Unesco Courier* in English, French, and Spanish and to arrange for the publication of identical versions in Arabic, German, Hindi, Italian, Japanese, Russian and Tamil through contracts with the National Commissions concerned; and
- (b) to continue negotiations with interested National Commissions for its publication in other language editions.

4.33 Radio and visual information

4.331 The Director-General is authorized to continue to assist and co-operate with radio broadcasting, television, film and visual media agencies, in the production and distribution of:

- (a) radio programmes;
- (b) television programmes and films ; and
- (c) photographs, photoposter sets and filmstrips and other visual materials.

4.34 Public liaison

4.341 The Director-General is authorized:

- (a) to continue to supply National Commissions, non-governmental organizations, Unesco Clubs and other similar groups with information materials, and to assist them in adapting and publishing such materials into languages other than the official languages of Unesco, and in arranging educational activities for adults, including the organization of 'Unesco Weeks', meetings and seminars;
- (b) to continue to promote voluntary assistance projects, in particular through the Gift Coupon Programme, for the provision of equipment and other material aid, especially in support of literacy projects;
- (c) to continue the operation, on a self-financing basis, of the Unesco Coupon Schemes as a means of facilitating the flow of books, films and scientific materials, and educational travel, in accordance with resolutions 5.33 and 5.34 adopted by the General Conference at its ninth session (1956); and
- (d) to continue the operation on a self-financing basis, of the Visitors' Service, including the Gift

Shop and the Philatelic Service, as stipulated by resolution 5.14 adopted by the General Conference at its tenth session (1958).

- 4.35 Celebration of anniversaries of great personalities and events
- 4.351 The General Conference, desirous of ensuring that the commemoration of the anniversaries of great personalities and events shall effectively contribute to wide familiarity with those names and events which have left a deep imprint on the development of human society and world culture. authorized the Director-General to continue:
- (a) to invite National Commissions to submit a list of the anniversaries of great personalities and important historical events in the fields of education, science and culture which those Commissions or other organizations in their respective countries propose to commemorate in the course of the next two years;
  - (b) to publish a list of such anniversaries in the form of a two-year calendar and to distribute it to National Commissions, non-governmental organizations and the press;
  - (c) to use the two-year calendar as a guide to the information services of the Organization in the preparation of articles, radio and television programmes in so far as these serve the execution of the approved programmes of Unesco.
- 4.352 *The General Conference,*  
*Noting* that the centenary of the death of Mirza Asadullah Ghalib, one of the great poets of the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent, falls in 1969,  
*Appreciating* that Ghalib's poetry expresses the highest values of culture and humanity and is permeated with the spirit of tolerance and understanding between individuals and groups,  
*Recognizing* that Ghalib provides a channel for cultural and intellectual co-operation among several countries of Asia and that his contribution to the corpus of world literature is part of the cultural heritage of mankind,
1. *Invites* Member States to observe the year 1969 as the Ghalib Centenary Year by arranging conferences and seminars and promoting the translation and publication of selected writings of Ghalib in their national languages ;
  2. *Requests* the Director-General to co-operate with interested Member States in the observance of this centenary.
- 4.4 Documentation, libraries and archives
- 4.41 Promotion of research and international co-operation
- 4.411 The Director-General is authorized, with the help of an international advisory committee on documentation, libraries and archives :
- (a) to encourage and undertake studies for the improvement of documentation, libraries and archives services and to promote the application of the findings of such studies, particularly those concerning the mechanization of these services;
  - (b) to maintain information services and to issue periodicals and other appropriate publications relating to the development of documentation, libraries and archives and to the exchange of publications ; and
  - (c) to collaborate with international non-governmental organizations specialized in the field of documentation, libraries and archives with a view, in particular, to promoting the co-ordination of their activities, and to provide them in 1969-1970 with subventions not exceeding \$46,000.

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4.42 Development of documentation, library and archives services

4.421 The Director-General is authorized:

- (a) to operate or assist pilot projects in documentation, library and archives services as follows:
  - (i) to continue the operation of the pilot project in documentation and library services in Ceylon, and to this end, to incur in 1969-1970 obligations not exceeding \$55,000, it being understood that Unesco support to the project will not be continued beyond 1972;
  - (ii) to continue assistance to the pilot project in school libraries in Honduras, which includes library training courses for Central American countries, and to this end, to incur in 1969-1970 obligations not exceeding \$50,000, it being understood that Unesco assistance to the project will not be continued beyond 1972;
  - (iii) to assist in the establishment of a pilot project in the development of national archives in a Member State in Africa, and to this end, to provide a grant-in-aid and services in 1969-1970 not exceeding \$25,000, it being understood that Unesco assistance will not be continued beyond 1975;
- (b) to convene, for the benefit of African Member States, a regional meeting of experts on the planning, at the national level, of documentation and library services, in relation to social and economic development, and to explore the possibilities of organizing similar meetings in other regions;
- (c) to assist in training documentation specialists, librarians and archivists, in particular by continuing the provision of assistance to the School of Librarianship at Makerere College, Kampala, and to this end, to provide in 1969-1970 a grant-in-aid and services not exceeding \$53,000, it being understood that Unesco assistance to this project will not be continued beyond 1972; and
- (d) to participate, upon request, in the activities of Member States for the planning and development of their documentation, library and archives services and for the microfilming of documents and manuscripts of historical value.

4.43 Unesco Library and Documentation Service

4.43 1 The Director-General is authorized to continue the operation of the Unesco Library and Documentation Service.

4.5 Statistics relating to education, science and technology, culture and communication

4.511 The Director-General is authorized :

- (a) to collaborate with international non-governmental organizations specialized in statistics relating to education, science, culture and communication, in particular with a view to promoting the co-ordination of their activities and their support of Unesco's work in this field-and to this end, to provide the International Statistical Institute with a subvention in 1969, 1970, not exceeding \$26,000;
- (b) to collect, compile, analyse and publish statistical data on a world-wide scale;
- (c) to undertake studies for the improvement of statistical methods in Unesco's fields of competence and, in particular, to promote the improvement of the international comparability of statistics relating to these fields;
- (d) to undertake analytical studies and methodological research on statistics concerning the development and utilization of human resources, especially as regards projections and planning in Unesco's fields of competence; and

- (e) to assist Member States, at their request, in the development of their statistical services as they relate to education, science, culture and communication, and in the planning and operation of training programmes in statistics, especially at the university level.

4.512 *The General Conference,*

*Having regard* to the provisions of the Rules of Procedure concerning Recommendations to Member States and International Conventions covered by the terms of Article IV, paragraph 4, of the Constitution,

*Having considered* the preliminary study by the Director-General concerning the international standardization of statistics relating to libraries (doC. 15C/16),

1. *Deems* it desirable that an international instrument be drawn up for the standardization of statistics relating to libraries;
2. *Decides* that the international instrument shall take the form of a recommendation to Member States within the meaning of Article IV, paragraph 4, of the Constitution;
3. *Authorizes* the Director-General to convene the special committee provided for in Article 10, paragraph 4, of the aforesaid Rules of Procedure to prepare a draft recommendation on the subject for submission to the General Conference at its sixteenth session.

## 5 International standards, relations and programmes

### 5.1 International standards and copyright

#### 5.11 International standards

##### 5.111 The Member States are invited:

- (a) to become parties, if they are not already, to the conventions and other agreements adopted by the General Conference or by intergovernmental conferences convened by Unesco;
- (b) to implement the provisions of the recommendations adopted by the General Conference; and
- (c) to submit, at least two months before the opening of the sixteenth session of the General Conference, a special report on action taken by them upon the recommendation adopted by the General Conference at its fifteenth session and to include in this report information on the points contained in paragraph 4 of resolution 50 adopted by the General Conference at its tenth session (1958).

##### 5.112 The Director-General is authorized:

- (a) to act as depositary for the conventions and agreements adopted by the General Conference, or by intergovernmental conferences convened by it, in accordance with the provisions of such conventions and agreements;
- (b) to continue to carry out the procedure established for the submission and examination of the reports of Member States on the application of the Convention and Recommendation Against Discrimination in Education;
- (c) to continue to carry out, in conjunction with the International Labour Organisation, the procedure for the examination of reports on the application of the Recommendation on the Status of Teachers established in agreement with the Director-General of the International Labour Office (ILO) and approved by the Executive Board of Unesco and the Governing Body of ILO;
- (d) to receive, analyse and communicate to the General Conference the initial special reports

by Member States on action taken by them upon the recommendation concerning the preservation of cultural property endangered by public or private works, adopted by the General Conference at its fifteenth session;

- (e) to undertake the preliminary studies and prepare the reports and draft instruments in respect of questions which the General Conference, at its fifteenth session, decided to regulate internationally; and
- (f) to continue to co-operate in the enforcement of the procedures for the submission and examination of the periodical reports on human rights, in accordance with the programme laid down by the Economic and Social Council, and to assist the efforts of the United Nations to promote the implementation of human rights, particularly those set forth in Articles 19, 26 and 27 of the Universal Declaration.

5.12 Copyright

5.121 *The General Conference,*

*Recalling* that Article 27 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaims the right of everyone to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author and considering that the application of that provision should constitute an essential factor in the production and dissemination of works of the mind,

*Considering* that greater use of works of the mind is essential to enable the developing countries to achieve educational, scientific, technological and cultural development and to contribute effectively to the establishment of mutual understanding among nations,

*Recognizing* that, in view of the economic needs of the developing countries, the terms on which they are able to utilize copyrighted works should be as favourable as possible if those works are to be adequately disseminated,

*Invites* Member States :

- (a) to encourage the establishment and development of national governmental and non-governmental machinery capable of ensuring a proper balance between the protection of the fundamental principles of copyright in respect of works originating in producing countries and the promotion of the utilization of books in importing countries; and
- (b) under their bilateral co-operation programmes, besides providing for measures designed to promote the export and import of books concerning education, science, technology and culture, to provide funds for the payment of the royalties due to their nationals whose works are utilized in the developing countries, so that countries in which there is a serious shortage of books may reproduce and print copyrighted works and publish translations and adaptations of them.

5.122 The Director-General is authorized:

- (a) to maintain specialized information services to meet the needs of Member States and the Secretariat;
- (b) to continue activities relating to implementation of the Universal Copyright Convention and the International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations;
- (c) to take appropriate steps to enable the competent bodies:
  - (i) to examine any changes it may be necessary to introduce into the Universal Copyright Convention (1952), in pursuance of resolution 5.122 adopted by the General Conference at its fourteenth session;
  - (ii) to examine the international copyright problems associated with the various multilateral

conventions, in accordance with the procedure laid down in resolution 59(1X) of the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee, and to report on the results of their work to the General Conference at its sixteenth session;

- (d) to assist Member States to formulate national legislation or to bring existing legislation into line with international standards and to establish national machinery capable of ensuring the effective application of such legislation, and to participate, upon request, in Member States' activities for this purpose;
- (e) to carry out the necessary activities for extending copyright protection to new categories of beneficiaries in the light of new communication techniques and, in particular, to prepare and submit to the General Conference, at its sixteenth session, a report on the technical and legal aspects of the photographic reproduction of copyrighted works, so that the General Conference may decide on the advisability of adopting an instrument for the international regulation of this question; and
- (f) to arrange for the collection and distribution of information regarding the royalties-for reproduction, translation and adaptation-which producing countries would be willing to pay when certain works by their nationals are utilized in developing countries wishing to import them on such terms; and to facilitate relations between Member States with a view to the production of translations.

5.123 *The General Conference,*

*Mindful* of the possibilities offered by satellite communication for promoting education, science and culture and speeding up the advancement of developing countries,

*Noting* that the development of satellite communication is dependent upon adequate protection of the signals transmitted,

*Recalling* the recommendation adopted by the Meeting of Experts on the Use of Space Communication for Broadcasting held at Unesco House in January 1968, inviting the Organization urgently to take the necessary steps for the preparation and adoption of an international convention for the protection of television signals transmitted by communication satellites,

*Instructs* the Director-General:

- (a) to consider, in collaboration with the United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property and in consultation with the appropriate intergovernmental bodies, whether the protection of television signals transmitted by communication satellites requires the modification of existing conventions or the preparation of a new international instrument;
- (b) to make provision, in the Draft Programme for 1971-1972, should the studies carried out reveal the need for new arrangements, for the convening in 1971 of an international conference for the adoption of an appropriate international convention.

5.2 Co-operation with National Commissions

5.21 Member States are invited:

- (a) to give full effect to Article VII of the Constitution by setting up National Commissions comprising representatives of their governments and of national groups concerned with questions of education, science and culture and communication and by providing these National Commissions with moral support and with staff and financial resources to enable them to function effectively to achieve the goals of Unesco as well as to be able to make proper use of Unesco's help in the country programmes ;
- (b) to pursue their efforts to implement resolution 5.21 adopted by the General Conference at its fourteenth session (1966);

## 5 International standards, relations and programmes

- (c) to avail themselves, wherever possible, of the potential of National Commissions for effective action in such critical areas of Unesco's world responsibility as peace, human rights, racial discrimination and youth.

5.22 The Director-General is authorized to assist the continued development of the National Commissions of Member States, within the framework of their national legislation, so that they may increase their efficiency and become better able to exercise their growing responsibilities for consultation, liaison, information and executive action :

- (a) by affording the secretaries of National Commissions periodic opportunities of studying the work of the Organization at its Headquarters and by organizing training courses for officials of National Commissions, particularly those in the developing countries;
- (b) by furnishing technical and financial support to regional conferences of National Commissions;
- (c) by providing technical and financial support for promoting interregional co-operation between National Commissions;
- (d) by furnishing, when requested, under the Participation Programme:
  - (i) technical and financial support and equipment to National Commissions, to enable them, in particular, to exchange information about their activities, develop the exchange of exhibitions, documentation and persons, and carry out joint activities broadly in line with the Organization's programme ;
  - (ii) technical support to recently established National Commissions to assist them in adapting their structure to the requirements of development within the fields of Unesco's competence ;
  - (iii) support to National Commissions for the translation, adaptation and publication by themselves of Unesco publications and documents in languages other than French, English, and Spanish and for the bringing out of their own publications;
- (e) by collecting and distributing information on the forms of organization and means of action of the National Commissions;
- (f) by providing for frequent visits of members of the Secretariat to National Commissions;
- (g) by maintaining the Regional Office in the Western Hemisphere, for the purpose of assisting Member States in that region with regard to the development of National Commissions, social sciences, human sciences and culture.

## 5.3 Programme of Participation in the Activities of Member States

5.31 The Director-General is authorized to participate in the activities of Member States at the national, regional or international level, in accordance with the principles, criteria and conditions laid down in resolution 7.21 adopted by the General Conference at its twelfth session (1962), as amended by resolution 5.41 adopted by the General Conference at its fourteenth session (1966).

## 5.4 Provision to Member States of executive officials (UNESCOPAS)

5.41 *The General Conference,*

*Recognizing* the need for assistance to Member States to aid them in achieving efficient organization and administration of their programmes for economic and social development in the fields of education, science, culture and communication,

*Authorizes* the Director-General to continue to supply, on request, to Member States and Associate Members, executive officials (UNESCOPAS) under the conditions set forth in resolution 5.71 adopted by the General Conference at its thirteenth session (1964) and confirmed in resolution 5.51 at its fourteenth session (1966).



5.5 International programmes

5.51 United Nations Development Programme

5.511 *The General Conference,*

Invites Member States to support the Director-General's efforts in obtaining from the United Nations Development Programme increased aid to education and science projects requested by them.

5.512 *The General Conference,*

*Being still* convinced of the importance of affording increased assistance to Member States for pre-investment activities in the various spheres of education, science, culture and information, *Reaffirming* that such assistance is an indispensable contribution to the process of development, *Having been informed* by the Director-General, in his annual report and in his report on the Organization's activities during the first six months of 1968, of the conditions in which relations with the United Nations Development Programme have developed since the fourteenth session, *Noting* the arrangements proposed by the Director-General with a view to programming, in conjunction with the United Nations Development Programme, projects under the Special Fund component which may be put before the Governing Council during the next few years:

1. *Expresses the hope* that these measures will lead to a continuing increase in United Nations Development Programme assistance to the educational, scientific and cultural programmes of Member States ;
2. *Invites* the Director-General :
  - (a) to continue to assist Member States in planning, preparing and carrying out projects under the United Nations Development Programme;
  - (b) to continue the elaboration of a practical system which will enable the United Nations Development Programme and Unesco, in the light of the intentions expressed by Member States and of their needs, to undertake the joint programming of future projects, particularly those coming under the Special Fund component, so that aid to Member States in the development of education and science may be expanded continuously;
  - (c) to use, as appropriate, and with the agreement of the Member States requesting assistance, sub-contractual arrangements with competent organizations and teaching and research institutions whenever United Nations Development Programme projects can be carried out more effectively by these institutions than by recruiting individual experts, provided that there be such safeguards as Unesco may consider necessary to fulfil its technical and policy responsibilities;
  - (d) to pursue and intensify his efforts to secure a greater flexibility of United Nations Development Programme procedures, so that the difficulties that may be encountered by beneficiary countries in connexion with their counterpart obligations may be taken into account at the pre-investment stage; and
  - (e) to report regularly to the Executive Board on the co-operation of the Organization with the United Nations Development Programme in the execution of this resolution.

5.513 *The General Conference,*

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*Being concerned* about the continuation of approved regional projects and development of new programmes it has recommended to the attention of the Director-General on the basis of recommendations of regional conferences of Ministers of Education and Science, as a means of promoting co-operation in development among Member States,

*Having examined* the consequences of the changes in procedure applying to regional Technical Assistance programmes financed by the United Nations Development Programme,

1. Notes the decision and recommendation of the Executive Board and the report of the Director-General on the subject (doc. 15C/75);

B

*Anxious* to ensure the execution in their entirety of programmes it has approved for 1969-1970, *Noting with satisfaction* that the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the basis of consultation with the Inter-Agency Consultative Board intends to recommend that the Governing Council continue for 1970 current arrangements for review and financing of regional programmes,

2. *Expresses* the firm hope that the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme will approve and allocate the funds needed in 1970 for regional programmes requested by Member States and reviewed and approved by the General Conference as part of the approved programme it has established for 1969-1970;

C

*Noting* the new United Nations Development Programme arrangements for financing regional programmes,

3. *Requests* the Director-General to continue his consultations on this problem with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the executive heads of the organizations of the United Nations system;
4. *Invites* the Director-General and the Executive Board to take these arrangements into account in formulating the programme and budget for 1971-1972 and for subsequent financial periods.

5.52 World Food Program

5.521 *The General Conference,*

*Welcoming* the marked increase in food aid for educational development since the establishment of the World Food Program on a continuing basis,

*Reiterating* its conviction that aid in the form of food can, in many cases, make an important contribution to national development of education, including the eradication of illiteracy,

1. *Invites* Member States to avail themselves of the possibilities afforded by food aid to obtain better yields from educational investment by increasing enrolment and pupil's powers of assimilating knowledge and reducing the drop-out rate;

2. *Draws* the attention of Member States to the advantages of integrating closely food aid with other development projects in order to enhance the effectiveness of each; and

3. *Invites* the Director-General to continue co-operation with the World Food Program on the bases laid down in resolution 5.61, adopted by the General Conference at its thirteenth session (1964) and in resolution 5.62 adopted at its fourteenth session (1966), and to report to the General Conference, at its sixteenth session, on the results obtained.

5.53 Second Development Decade

5.531 *The General Conference,*

*Recalling* resolution 1710, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations at its sixteenth session (1961), which stated that the present decade would be the United Nations Development Decade, and resolution 2084 of the twentieth session (1965), recalling the inadequacy of the action taken at the international level and the urgent need to achieve all the targets set out in the first resolution,

*Bearing in mind* resolutions 9.1 and 9.2, adopted by the General Conference at its fourteenth session (1966), which called attention to the delay in achieving targets of the Development Decade but noted the partly encouraging results achieved during the first half of the Decade, largely through the sustained and united efforts of the developing countries and Unesco,

*Drawing attention* to resolution 2305(XXII) in which the General Assembly of the United Nation decided in 1967 to consider at its twenty-third session the appropriate procedures to be followed

for proclaiming the 1970s as a Second United Nations Development Decade and for approving a programme of action within the framework of an international development strategy for that decade,

*Bearing* in mind also that the Secretary-General of the United Nations, at the 45th session of the Economic and Social Council, pointed out that postponement of the implementation of decisions already adopted concerning trade and development might raise doubts as to whether international problems can be solved by peaceful means, agreement and co-operation,

Noting the need to intensify national and international efforts to reach the targets set by the resolution on the United Nations Development Decade and to draw up an effective programme for the Second Development Decade, based on the achievements of the first Decade and an evaluation of its results,

Invites the Director-General:

- (a) to undertake an analysis of the activities conducted under the United Nations Development Decade and an evaluation of the results obtained in Unesco's fields of competence. using consultants as appropriate;
- (b) to prepare, using consultants as appropriate and in collaboration with the United Nations agencies concerned, a draft programme of the Organization's contribution to the Second Decade, based on the analysis of activities and the evaluation of results, bearing in mind the need to attain a more balanced level of economic, social, educational, scientific and cultural development;
- (c) to submit to the General Conference, at its sixteenth session, an evaluation of the results obtained during the present Development Decade, and the Organization's draft programme for the Second Decade;
- (d) to report to the General Conference, at its sixteenth session, on the measures taken to carry out this resolution.

5.54 Human resources development

5.541 *The General Conference,*

*Realizing* that the appropriate utilization of human resources is an essential factor in economic progress and social advancement, and *considering* that the development of human resources through education and training is the prerequisite for people's participation in the progress of modern science and technology and in the flowering of culture,

Noting the priority already accorded by Member States to the development of human resources in their programmes for economic and social progress,

*Stressing* the special role falling to Unesco, at the international level, in the development of human resources, and *noting with satisfaction* the Organization's achievements in this field,

*Taking* note of resolutions 2083(XX) of the United Nations General Assembly and 1274(XLIII) of the Economic and Social Council, which request the appropriate organizations within the United Nations family, including Unesco, to take concerted measures for promoting the training and rational utilization of human resources in the developing countries,

*Recalling* the recommendations concerning the development of human resources, formulated by the Programme Commission at the fourteenth session of the General Conference (1966) during the discussion on the Future Programme,

*Noting with satisfaction* the relevant recommendations adopted by the fifth Regional Conference of European National Commissions for Unesco (Monaco, 1968),

*Considering* that activities concerning the development of human resources require, in the interests of efficiency, to be defined and co-ordinated within the system of the United Nations and the

Specialized Agencies, according to the respective fields of competence of the organizations concerned,

1. Declares that, while the ultimate purpose of economic and social development is man, the essential motive force in such development is the continuing improvement of the resources represented by the whole population through the supply of men and women who have been educated, trained and harmoniously integrated into this movement;
2. Further declares that the rational use of human resources is likely to make it possible for mankind as a whole to benefit fully from all the potentialities of each individual;
3. Invites Member States to attach greater importance, in their national programmes, to the development of human resources and to education and training; and for this purpose to co-operate with Unesco and the other appropriate organizations in the United Nations family in planning and carrying out concerted action calculated to promote and assist the efforts of Member States, in particular in the developing countries;
4. Invites the Director-General:
  - (a) to accord special attention to projects for the development of human resources, in accordance with Unesco's special responsibilities, particularly through the use of analytical techniques for planning and devising programmes for the use of the intellectual resources of men and women at every stage of life, in accordance with the aims set by each nation, and in conformity with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
  - (b) to give higher priority to technical assistance services and to the activities of the Organization aimed at the training of national personnel capable of analysing, planning and carrying out programmes for the development of human resources;
  - (c) to co-operate with the United Nations and other appropriate organizations in the United Nations family in intensifying concerted action, in accordance with the recommendations contained in the reports by the Secretary-General on the development and utilization of human resources.

5.55 European co-operation

5.551 *The General Conference,*

*Considering* that the development of co-operation between nations in the fields of education, science, culture and communication, in accordance with the principles set out in the Constitution of Unesco plays an essential role in the promotion of peace and international understanding.

*Recalling* resolution 2129(XX) of the United Nations General Assembly which 'welcomes the growing interest in the development of good-neighbourly relations and co-operation among European States having different social and political systems, in the political, economic, technical, scientific, cultural and other fields',

*Recalling* also resolution 803(XXX) of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, the recommendations formulated by the Programme Commission at the fourteenth session of the General Conference (1966), during the discussion of the Future Programme, decision 5.1. B.I.2 adopted by the Executive Board at its 77th session, and the recommendation adopted by the fifth Regional Conference of European National Commissions (Monaco, 1968) on the contribution of the National Commissions to the promotion of European co-operation in the fields within the Organization's competence,

*Recalling* finally the Declaration of the Principles of International Cultural Co-operation, adopted by the General Conference at its fourteenth session (1966),

*Believing* that co-operation in fields falling within Unesco's competence is an essential factor for the strengthening of peace and security in Europe, and of importance for peace and the general development of mankind,

*Expressing satisfaction* at what has already been done for this purpose by the Organization, Member States and their National Commissions,

*Convinced*, however, that further efforts should be made to promote and ensure wide European co-operation in the fields within the Organization's competence,

1. *Invites* European Member States to continue their action with a view to developing and diversifying their programmes of co-operation in the fields of education, science, culture and communication, in accordance with the above-mentioned resolutions and recommendations and by implementing the projects included in Unesco's programme for 1969-1970;

2. *Invites* the Director-General :

(a) to accord special attention to the implementation of the programmes of European co-operation envisaged for 1969-1970;

(b) to foster and encourage any activities which might be undertaken by Member States, their National Commissions and interested international non-governmental organizations having consultative relations with Unesco in order to develop and diversify co-operation in Europe.

6

## Regional intergovernmental conferences<sup>1</sup>

*The General Conference,*

*Considering* that the programme which it has approved at its present session includes the organization in the period 1969-1970 of two regional intergovernmental conferences: a third Regional Conference of Ministers of Education and Ministers responsible for Economic Planning in the Arab States, to be organized in collaboration with the League of Arab States (resolution 1.121), and a conference of Ministers of European Member States responsible for science policy (resolution 2.11 I),

*Having noted* Executive Board decisions 5.2.6 (70th session) and 8.2 (75th session) concerning respectively the Conference of Ministers of Education and of Ministers responsible for Economic Planning in the Arab States convened in 1966, and the Conference of Ministers of Education of European Member States in 1967,

*Considering* that the two conferences envisaged for 1969-1970 come under category II of meetings referred to in Article 18 of the regulations for the general classification of the various categories of meetings convened by Unesco,

*Bearing in mind* that Article 21 of these regulations provides that the Member States to be invited to meetings of the category described in Article 18 shall be decided on by the Executive Board on the Director-General's proposal,

*Considers* it desirable that the Member States and Associate Members to be invited to the two conferences aforesaid should be as follows:

### *Conference of Ministers of Arab States*

Algeria, Bahrain, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Yemen.

### *Conference of Ministers of European States*

Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Yugoslavia.

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1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Programme Commission at the fortieth plenary meeting. 19 November 1965.

# Budget

## 7.1 Appropriation resolution for 1969-1970 <sup>1</sup>

*The General Conference resolves that:*

### I. REGULAR PROGRAMME

#### A. 1969-1970

- (a) For the financial period 1969-1970 the amount of \$77,413,500 is hereby appropriated for the purposes indicated in the appropriation table as follows:

<i>Appropriation line</i>	\$	<i>Amount</i> \$
<i>Part I. General policy</i>		
1. General Conference	361 208	
2. Executive Board	550 706	
3. Director-General	294 870	
4. Joint Inspection and External Audit	161 900	
Total (Part I)		1 368 684
<i>Part II. Programme operations and services</i>		
1. Education	16 337 907	
1A. International Bureau of Education	500 000	
2. Natural Sciences and their Application to Development	10495053	
3. Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture	8 367 620	
4. Communication	9 519 176	
5. International Standards, Relations and Programmes	895 525	
Total (Part II)		46 115 281
<i>Part III. General administration and programme supporting services</i>		12 398 527
<i>Part IV. Documents and publications services</i>		5 763 338
<i>Part V. Common services</i>		6 212 747
Sub-total (Parts I to V)		71 858 577
<i>Part VI. Capital expenditure</i>		3 617 261
<i>Part VII. Appropriation reserve</i>		1 937 662
Total appropriation		77 413 500

<sup>1</sup> Resolution adopted at the forty-third plenary meeting, 20 November 1968. The provisional budgetary ceiling had been fixed at \$77,413,500 by the General Conference at the fifteenth plenary meeting, 23 October 1968.

- (b) Obligations may be incurred up to the total so appropriated, in accordance with the resolutions of the General Conference and the regulations of the Organization, it being understood that the appropriation reserve may be used, with the prior approval of the Executive Board, only for the purpose of meeting:
  - (i) increases arising in the course of the biennium, in accordance with the decisions of the General Conference, in the staff costs included in Parts I to V of the budget; and
  - (ii) increases arising in the course of the biennium in the cost of goods and services budgeted for in Parts I to V of the budget.Any sum used under this authorization shall be transferred from the Appropriation Reserve to the appropriation lines concerned.
- (c) Subject to paragraph (d) below, transfers between appropriation lines may be made by the Director-General with the approval of the Executive Board, except that in urgent and special circumstances the Director-General may make transfers between appropriation lines, informing the members of the Executive Board in writing at the session following such action of the details of the transfers and the reasons therefor.
- (d) The Director-General is authorized to make transfers between appropriation lines in respect of common staff costs, if the actual needs in one appropriation line for these purposes exceed the provision therefor. He shall inform the Executive Board at its following session of the details of any transfers made under this authorization.
- (e) The Director-General is authorized, with the approval of the Executive Board, to add to the appropriation approved under paragraph (a) above, funds from donations, special contributions and sums withdrawn from the Working Capital Fund for activities within the 1969-1970 approved programme.
- (f) The total number of established posts at Headquarters and in the field chargeable to the appropriation in paragraph (a) above shall not exceed 1,920 for 1969-1970 (see note 1 below). The Director-General may, however, establish additional posts on a provisional basis beyond this total, if he is satisfied that they are essential for the execution of the programme and for the good administration of the Organization, and do not require transfers of funds to be approved by the Executive Board.

#### B. 1967-1968

- (g) The amount of \$1.5 million is hereby appropriated to the budget for 1967-1968 and will be paid to the Working Capital Fund as reimbursement for drawings already effected from it as authorized by the Executive Board.

#### C. Miscellaneous Income

- (h) For purposes of assessing contributions of Member States (see note 2 below) in accordance with Article 5 of the Financial Regulations, an estimate of \$7,363,500 for Miscellaneous Income (see note 3 below) is approved for 1969-1970.

## II. UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

### A. Technical Assistance Component

- (a) The Director-General is authorized :
- (i) to participate in the Technical Assistance Component of the United Nations Development Programme by carrying out projects within the framework of Unesco's Programme as approved by the General Conference at its fifteenth session, in accordance with the directives of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, of the Economic and Social Council, and of the General Assembly of the United Nations;
  - (ii) to receive moneys and other resources from the Technical Assistance Component of the United Nations Development Programme, allocated to Unesco by, or under the authority of, the General Assembly of the United Nations; and
  - (iii) to incur obligations in 1969-1970 for such projects, subject to the financial and administrative rules and regulations determined by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and by the General Assembly of the United Nations, and to the financial and administrative rules and regulations of Unesco, as appropriate.

### B. Special Fund Component

- (b) The Director-General is authorized:
- (i) to co-operate with the United Nations Development Programme in accordance with the directives of the General Assembly of the United Nations and the procedures and decisions of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, and in particular to participate, as executing agency, or in co-operation with another executing agency, in the implementation of projects;
  - (ii) to receive moneys and other resources which may be made available to Unesco by the United Nations Development Programme for the purpose of participating, as executing agency, in the implementation of Special Fund projects;
  - (iii) to incur obligations for such projects, subject to the financial and administrative rules and regulations of the United Nations Development Programme (Special Fund) and of Unesco, as appropriate.

## III. SPECIAL ACCOUNT FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UNESCO PROGRAMME

The Director-General is authorized :

- (i) to receive voluntary contributions from governments or private sources in Member States to the Special Account, subject to the conditions set forth in paragraph 2 of resolution 7.51 adopted by the General Conference at Its twelfth session (1962);
- (ii) to undertake, with the approval of the Executive Board, activities within Unesco's programme as approved by the General Conference, which are not eligible for participation in the United Nations Development Programme and for which voluntary financial contributions in addition to the Regular budget are available; and
- (iii) to incur obligations for these activities in accordance with the financial and administrative rules and regulations of the Organization, as appropriate.



IV. OTHER FUNDS

The Director-General may, in accordance with the Financial Regulations, receive funds from Member States, international, regional or national organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, for the purpose of paying at their request, salaries and allowances of personnel, fellowships, grants, equipment and other related expenses, in carrying out certain activities which are consistent with the aims, policies and activities of the Organization.

NOTES

Note 1. The total number of posts is estimated on the following basis:

	<i>Number of posts</i>
<i>Part I. General Policy</i>	
Executive Board	4
Director-General	4
Total (Part I)	— 8
 <i>Part II. Programme operations and services</i>	
Education	399
International Bureau of Education	25
Natural sciences and their application to development	230
Social sciences, human sciences and culture	131
Communication	215
International standards, relations and programmes	13
Total (Part II)	1 073
 <i>Part III. General Administration and programme supporting services</i>	 518
 <i>Part IV. Documents and Publications Services</i>	 237
 <i>Part V. Common services</i>	 10
Total number of posts budgeted	1 846
Plus 4 per cent of the number of posts budgeted, providing a margin for meeting programme requirements	74
Grand total	1 920

It is to be noted that these figures do not include temporary posts, experts on mission chargeable to the Participation Programme, experts with UNESCOPAS status, maintenance staff, or established posts chargeable to extra-budgetary funds, e.g., posts under the Public Liaison Fund, the Publications and Auditory and Visual Material Fund, etc., and that under this provision the Director-General may authorize the temporary substitution of one post for another which is vacant.

NOTE 2. The assessment of contributions of Member States in accordance with Financial Regulations 5.1 and 5.2 is estimated as follows:

	\$
1. Appropriation for 1969-1970 (paragraph (a) above)	77 413 500
2. Less: Miscellaneous Income (paragraph (h) above)	7 363 500
	70 050 000
3. Add: Reimbursement to Working Capital Fund of advances in 1967-1968 authorized by the Executive Board (paragraph (g) above)	1500000
Total assessment on Member States	<u>71 550 000</u>

## 7 Budget

NOTE 3. The total of Miscellaneous Income is estimated on the following basis:

(i) <i>Miscellaneous Income</i>	
Refunds of previous years' expenditures	40000
Reimbursement of staff services	1000
Service charge from the Coupon Fund	1000
Other receipts	18 243
Contributions from Associate Members (1969-1970)	45 000
Sale of publications	5000
Sub-total (i)	<u>110243</u>
(ii) <i>Contributions of new Member States for 1967-1968</i>	50000
(iii) <i>Contributions from the United Nations Development Programme to Unesco for administrative and operational service costs of the Technical Assistance programme for 1969-1970</i>	2 853 784
(iv) <i>Contributions from the United Nations Development Programme to Unesco for agency overhead costs of the Special Fund projects for 1969-1970</i>	4000000
(v) <i>Estimated contributions from Member States towards local costs for assistance provided under the Participation Programme in 1968-1969</i>	38 000
(vi) <i>Excess of Miscellaneous Income over estimates for 1965-1966</i>	311473
Grand total	<u>7 363 500</u>

## 7.2 Methods of budgeting<sup>1</sup>

*The General Conference,*

*Having examined, from the administrative and technical points of view, the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970 (doc. 15C/5 15C/5 Add. and Corr. 1; 15C/S Add. and Corr. 2),*

- 1. Considers that the methods of budgeting, including those relating to the recosting of the 1967-1968 budget and the fixing of the Appropriate Reserve, are reasonable in the light of current trends in increases of prices and staff salaries and allowances ;*
- 2. Invites the Director-General to continue to apply, in establishing the 1971-1972 Draft Programme and Budget, the same principles and techniques as used for 1969-1970, bearing in mind the views expressed by delegates at the Administrative Commission of the General Conference at its fifteenth session.*

## 7.3 Publication of records of the plenary meetings of the General Conference<sup>2</sup>

*The General Conference,*

*Taking into account the substantial savings represented by the suspension of certain provisions of its Rules of Procedure relating to records of its plenary meetings,*

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1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission at the thirty-eighth plenary meeting, 16 November 1968.

Taking note of the fact that one of the budget assumptions, on which the estimates of expenditure for Chapter 1, Part I, are based is that this measure will apply at its fifteenth session,

Decides:

- (a) to suspend the application of Rules 55.1 and 59.2 of its Rules of Procedure relating to the publication of records of plenary meetings at the fifteenth session;
- (b) to authorize the Director-General to publish the verbatim records of its plenary meetings in a single four-language edition of the *Records of the General Conference*, in which only the interventions in Russian and Spanish will be translated into English or French.

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2. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission at the thirty-eighth plenary meeting. 16 November 1968.

### III General resolutions

#### 8 Conclusions of the general policy debate <sup>1</sup>

*The General Conference,*

*Having heard* the statement by the Chairman of the Executive Board, the Director-General's introduction and the speeches in the general policy debate on items 9, 10, 12 and 19 of the agenda, *Considering* it important to gather together into a resolution of a general nature the main conclusions which emerge from this debate and which might provide guidance for the future activities of the Organization,

*Expressing* its satisfaction with the manner in which the Executive Board and the Director-General have given effect to resolution 7 adopted by the General Conference at its fourteenth session (1966)

*Approving* in particular the budgetary measures which have received the assent of the Executive Board and of the General Conference at its present session,

*Invites* the Executive Board and the Director-General, when preparing the Draft Programme and Budget for 1971-1972 and elaborating the outline long-term plan which is to be submitted to the General Conference for the first time at its sixteenth session, to take account of the general resolutions and resolutions on its Future Programme adopted at the present session, as well as of the conclusions set out below.

#### I. PRINCIPLES. OBJECTIVES AND PROGRAMMES

1.1. In the world today, in which causes of conflict or tension persist with increasingly grave effects, Unesco is ever more clearly conscious that, in the words of its Constitution, 'it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed'. Its role, therefore, is to pursue and reinforce its action in favour of international understanding and peace.

1.2. This consciousness is the reason for the ethical concern which must be the basic governing force behind its future programmes, whether in their conception or operational application, and behind its action in respect of international standards, and which must inspire its efforts towards the recognition, teaching and respect of human rights, particularly the elimination of all forms of discrimination.

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1. **Resolution** adopted at the thirty-first plenary meeting, on 8 November 1968, on the report of a drafting committee established at the fourth plenary meeting on 16 October 1968 and composed of representatives of the following countries: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Colombia, France, India, Japan, Lebanon, Nigeria, Romania, Senegal, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

2.1 Unesco should contribute substantially to the Second Development Decade, in close co-operation with Member States and the other United Nations organizations.

2.2. Indeed, development, which is growth and change, depends not only on the rational use of natural resources but on making the most of human resources by a co-ordinated process of education and training.

2.3. Not only is man at the origin of development, not only is he its instrument and beneficiary, but above all he must be regarded as its justification and its end. It is in this light that Unesco's participation in the Second Decade must be planned. It will try to perfect the elaboration and execution of its programme in accordance with the needs of Member States with a view to man's all-round development in harmony with his environment. Special emphasis must be placed on ensuring progress in rural areas. Finally, by studies in the social and human sciences, Unesco should assist in identifying the conditions for, and social and cultural consequences of development.

2.4. The success of the Second Decade will depend on the quality of the aid provided for the developing countries and on increasing the amount of the resources whose insufficiency has been deplored. Any progress made towards consolidating peace will help to release resources which could be used to increase such aid.

2.5. Development strategy implies harmonizing the policies of financing and executing agencies Unesco's collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) will be all the more effective if Member States, in requesting aid from UNDP assign suitable and co-ordinated priorities to activities for which Unesco is responsible and which usually represent long-term investment.

3.1. The concept and general trend of the priorities adopted by the General Conference (i.e., in 1960, education, and in 1964, natural sciences and technology) will be maintained as they correspond to the essential requirements of development. However, development is inconceivable without an advance in the field of social and human sciences and culture.

3.2. For each sector of the programme, the basic principle should henceforward be that preference should be given to what is best, after it has been separated from what is less good and after what has proved to be outdated, doubtful or inefficient has been cleared away. It is upon this selective criterion of excellence that future programmes should be based, so that due regard is paid to the capacity of Unesco and the principal requirements of Member States.

3.3. Philosophic reflection should allow Unesco to apply its critical sense to all sectors of the programme and so ensure the selection referred to above.

4.1. Problems of education, teaching and youth are closely interconnected.

4.2. In industrialized and developing regions alike, the basic concept should be that of life-long education embracing all levels of the educational systems, all forms of out-of-school education, and even all policies for cultural development. Unesco should help Member States, particularly by pedagogical research, especially in the fields of methods and curricula, and by perfecting educational structures and administration, in improving the quality of education so as to obtain the best possible yield from available resources. Life-long education, the planning of which should be integrated into overall economic and social planning and which should be inspired by a spirit of participation should contribute to the implementation of the Declaration of the Principles of International Cultural Co-operation.

4.3. Life-long education, as a concept and as an activity, provides a partial response to the problems of youth in so far as these are an indication of a rapidly changing society. A growing awareness of these problems must be the starting point of general progress on the part of society where the interests both of students and of young urban and rural workers are directly concerned.

4.4. The universities must modernize, expand and strengthen their role as centres of higher education and research by involving administrators, teachers and students in a common effort to make the values of universal humanism accessible.

5. Unesco, on the one hand, and the universities, on the other, by striving to propagate the scientific spirit, will assist human beings in acquiring the elements of knowledge and adopting without prejudice, the basic attitudes for evaluation, decision and choice. It is particularly important that, in defining their scientific policies, the less-favoured countries should establish the structures and train the staff-especially middle-level manpower-needed to accelerate their development.

6.1. In a world evolving at an unprecedented pace, in particular as a result of technical progress, and subject to convulsions which rock traditional social structures, the social and human sciences have a growing contribution to make in analysing situations within societies and seeking new solutions.

6.2. The wealth and diversity of cultures offer all peoples, whatever their stage of economic development, an opportunity to express themselves on an equal footing and to enjoy, through appreciation of each other's cultural values, a constant interchange in the service of peace.

6.3. The rescue of Abu Simbel, completed in 1968, exemplifies Unesco's cultural mission; in the same spirit of international co-operation it should try to help Member States, by appropriate means, to carry out the activities through which mankind, by preserving the heritage and cultural traditions from its past, reinforces its awareness of a common destiny.

7. Modern information techniques and media should be harnessed to the task of promoting educational activities, the scientific spirit, cultural exchanges with a view to better international understanding. Furthermore, they should be used, with even greater inventiveness, to spread a knowledge of Unesco's work on behalf of peace, development and the participation of youth, so as to rally the public in all Member States and secure its warm support for the accomplishment of the Organization's mission.

## II. MEANS, METHODS AND PROCEDURES

8. Universal in inspiration, the Unesco programme will try to find modes of expression and means of implementation adapted to the nature and needs of each country and of those of geographical and cultural regions. For this purpose it should operate not only through governments but also through non-governmental organizations. National Commissions should be strengthened, as they have a vital role to play in this respect, both at home and in collaboration at regional, sub-regional or inter-regional levels.

9. Long-term planning, which is now accepted, should remain a constant concern. From one biennium to the next it should be conceived so as to permit longer periods than the biennium for which the General Conference adopts a programme and budget to be taken into consideration.

10. The effort of co-ordination should not be limited only to machinery already existing or envisaged, but should be supplemented by direct contacts between agencies in order to avoid overlapping and competition.

11. Constant attention should continue to be given to field inspection and the evaluation of programme activities, in order to measure the effectiveness of Unesco's projects and to ensure that available resources are used to the greatest advantage. Further, continued critical study of administrative costs should aim at making savings for the benefit of the programme. Appropriate decentralization measures may contribute to the same end.

12. The experience and maturity of the Secretariat should help the Director-General to make the most of Unesco's authority as an intergovernmental organization. Without necessarily creating new permanent advisory bodies, he should be able to consult, apart from Member States, a wide range of highly competent bodies and individuals in order to obtain, for himself as well as on behalf of the Executive Board, advice and guidance in framing and implementing future programmes.

9 Unesco's contribution to peace and Unesco's tasks with respect to the elimination of colonialism and racialism <sup>1</sup>

9.11 *The General Conference,*

*Having considered* item 11.1 of the agenda : 'Implementation of the resolutions of the fourteenth session of the General Conference regarding Unesco's contribution to peace and Unesco's tasks in the light of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations at its twentieth session on questions relating to the elimination of colonialism and racialism' and item 11.2: 'Application by Unesco of resolution 2311(XXII) of the United Nations General Assembly on the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the Specialized Agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations',

*Bearing in mind* the responsibilities placed on Unesco by its Constitution and the resolutions adopted by the General Conference at successive sessions for the elimination of colonialism and racialism and for the promotion of peace, international co-operation and security of peoples through education, science and culture,

*Recalling* that, in accordance with the provisions of its Constitution, Unesco aims at promoting the consolidation of international peace and security through the educational, scientific and cultural co-operation of all peoples,

*Stressing* the importance of a full and appropriate implementation of resolution 10 on Unesco's contribution to peace adopted by the General Conference at its fourteenth session (1966).

*Noting with approval* the report by the Director-General on the implementation of resolution 11 adopted by the General Conference at its fourteenth session (doc. 15C/49) and his proposals to intensify the activities of the Organization in the service of peace, international co-operation and security of peoples (doc. 15C/50), as well as the measures taken by the Executive Board in this regard,

*Realizing* the significance of the contribution which the Organization and the Member States may make to the furthering of international peace and security and reiterating the supreme importance and urgency of building real and lasting peace based on the principles of justice and amity and the overriding role of Unesco in implementing significant and practical measures for advancing peace and development,

1. *Confirms* resolution 6.21 adopted by the General Conference at its thirteenth session (1964), calling upon Member States to be guided in their relations with one another by the principles of living peacefully together and peaceful co-operation, and resolution 10 adopted at its fourteenth session (1966), the texts of which are annexed to the present resolution;
2. *Appeals* to all Member States to take appropriate measures to advance these objectives;
3. *Invites* the Director-General to continue, under the 1969-1970 programme, measures which aim at securing the Organization's maximum contribution to peace, and ensuring that all States will live peacefully together and co-operate irrespective of their socio-economic systems, degree of development and type of civilization ;
4. *Invites* the Director-General to arrange for a special chapter on Unesco's contribution to peace in the Organization's long-term plan of activities;
5. *Invites* the Director-General to submit to the Executive Board at its 83rd session a report on the implementation of this resolution, together with specific proposals for elaborating and implementing a long-term plan of integrated action for the advancement of peace and development

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1. Resolutions adopted at the thirty-seventh plenary meeting, 15 November 1968, following the consideration of items 11.1 and 11.2 of the agenda.

in the fields of Unesco's competence, taking into account the principles and suggestions outlined in document 15C/50, and to submit this plan to the General Conference at its sixteenth session.

6. *Considers* that Unesco, in its work for peace, could with advantage call to a greater extent for support on international non-governmental organizations, and especially the United Towns Organization, which mobilizes public support in communes for understanding and international co-operation; and invites the Director-General to submit to the Executive Board proposals regarding measures which might be taken to this end.

### Annex A. Resolution 6.21 adopted by the General Conference at its thirteenth session (1964)

Unesco's tasks in contributing to peace, peaceful co-operation and living peacefully together, among States with different economic and social systems

*The General Conference,*

*Guided* by the provisions of Unesco's Constitution proclaiming that the basic purpose of the Organization is to 'contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture',

*Recognizing* that for the development of science, culture and education, as well as for international collaboration in these fields, conditions of peaceful and good-neighbourly relations among States are necessary,

*Considering* that Unesco, by its own means and efforts and within the sphere of its competence, while contributing directly to improving the well-being of the peoples and making an important contribution to the easing of international tensions, the securing of universal peace and the promotion of good-neighbourly relations, can and should develop its activities in this direction to the fullest possible extent,

*Recalling* resolution 3.51 adopted at its ninth session, inviting Member States to direct their attention to gaining recognition for the ideas of living peacefully together, and resolution 8.1, on 'Peace-

ful and neighbourly relations', adopted at its eleventh session,

*Calls upon* Member States to be guided in their relations with one another by the principles of living peacefully together and peaceful co-operation, having regard to mutual respect and benefit, non-aggression, respect for each other's sovereignty, equality and territorial integrity, non-intervention in one another's internal affairs, the broadening of international co-operation, the reducing of tensions and the settling of differences and disputes among States by peaceful means, as expressed in resolution 1236(XII) of the General Assembly of the United Nations,

*Requests* that the Director-General and the Executive Board, in the carrying out by all Departments of the Secretariat of their activities with respect to education, science and culture, and the International Co-operation Year, should be guided by the spirit of this resolution and assist in the application of the principles stated above, which will help to eliminate the threat of world war, secure the final abolition of colonialism, improve the well-being of the peoples and create more favourable conditions for the development of education, science and culture as well as international collaboration in these fields.

### Annex B. Resolution 10 adopted by the General Conference at its fourteenth session (1966)

Consideration, on the Organization's twentieth anniversary, of Unesco's contribution to peace

*The General Conference,*

*Taking into consideration* that the United Nations bears the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and that all organizations within the United Nations system discharging responsibilities within their own spheres of activities should contribute

to the creation and maintenance of the conditions of peace and international co-operation,

*Bearing in mind* the principles of the Unesco Constitution proclaiming that the basic purpose of the Organization is 'to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture',

*Desiring* to co-ordinate Unesco's work with related activities being carried out by other agencies of the United Nations system,



*Noting* with satisfaction that certain activities undertaken by Unesco during the last twenty years in its field of competence have, taken as a whole, helped to build up and to strengthen the foundations of peace,

*Attaching* great importance to the implementation of previous decisions of the General Conference and the Executive Board directed towards the strengthening of peace and in particular the resolution 8.1, adopted by the General Conference at its eleventh session, concerning 'peaceful and neighbourly relations', the resolution 9.3 adopted by the Executive Board at its 66th session concerning 'Unesco's tasks in helping to achieve general and complete disarmament in connexion with the signing of the treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water', and resolution 6.21 adopted by the General Conference at its thirteenth session, concerning 'Unesco's tasks in contributing to peace, peaceful co-operation and living peacefully together, among States with different economic and social systems',

*Considering* that the Secretary-General of the United Nations in his message to the General Conference referred to Unesco's 'efforts to disseminate the truth that war is no longer a possible solution to man's problems'; expressed his belief that 'in the past twenty years, the very progress of science and technology has brought new, terrible and ever-present dangers to mankind as a whole, the dangers inherent in the new weapons of mass destruction', that 'Unesco can effectively supplement the efforts of the United Nations to contain and reduce these grave dangers' and expressed his 'profound hope that it will do so'; stated his desire that the Organization 'bring home, at all times, to all peoples and governments in all parts of the world, what war means today' and, lastly, that it 'remind them of the solemn obligation to renounce war as an instrument of national policy, assumed under the Charter by all Members of Unesco who are also Members of the United Nations',

*Taking* note of the report of the Director-General on the views communicated to him by Member States on the occasion of Unesco's twentieth anniversary concerning the Organization's contribution to peace,

Noting also with appreciation the work of the Belaggio Meeting and of the Round Table Conference on Unesco's Contribution to Peace and thanking the eminent persons who participated in these meetings for their co-operative efforts,

Convinced that in the light of the United Nations Charter, Unesco's Constitution, the appropriate decisions of the governing bodies of these organizations, and the results of the work referred to in paragraph 8, all Member States should:

(a) reject war once and for all as an instrument of their national policy and condemn all forms of direct or indirect aggression and of interference in the domestic affairs of States;

(b) renounce all recourse to violence in the settlement of their differences;

(c) respect the right of all nations to self-determination and independence, and freedom to choose their political, economic, social and cultural systems;

(d) take all necessary action to contribute to the agreement on general and complete disarmament under international control;

(e) associate themselves more closely by all possible means with the constructive work for peace through education, science, culture and mass communications with which Unesco is directly charged;

*Convinced* that the full effectiveness of the Organization depends above all upon its universality and upon the active and loyal participation of all countries willing to respect and implement the principles of its Constitution,

*Mindful* that General Assembly resolution 2105(XX) affirms that 'the continuation of colonial rule and the practice of apartheid as well as all forms of racial discrimination threaten international peace and security and constitute a crime against humanity', and expressing the view that the continuation of all these is in contradiction with Unesco's Constitution,

*Recognizing* the importance of the contribution that the Member States could make towards the implementation of the ideals of peace and the relevant programmes of Unesco, the necessity of gaining still greater support in this direction and considering as desirable to undertake with this aim a thorough evaluation of the past experience,

*Emphasizing* that greater efforts need to be made to implement the decisions mentioned in paragraph 5 and other decisions of the governing bodies of Unesco, including resolution 5.202 adopted by the General Conference at its eleventh session concerning the utilization of information media for the purpose of strengthening peace and mutual understanding and decisions on the same subject adopted at subsequent sessions, Invites the Director-General, in executing the Organization's programme, to take full account of the decisions adopted by the governing bodies of Unesco providing for the maximum contribution by the Organization to peace, living peacefully together and peaceful co-operation, among States with different economic and social systems;

2. Requests the Director-General to submit to the 77th or the 78th session of the Executive Board, after consultation with the governments of

*General resolutions*

- Member States and with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and taking into account the suggestions of the Member States, of the Bellagio Meeting and of the Round Table on Peace, proposals concerning a concrete plan of activity for the next one or two budgetary periods which Unesco could successfully undertake alone or in co-operation with other United Nations agencies to reinforce the contribution of the Organization to peace, international co-operation and security of peoples through education, science and culture;
3. Invites Member States to submit their proposals and recommendations to be included in this plan;
  4. Requests the Director-General in such consultations, as well as in the preparation of the above-mentioned plan to take into account the convening, among other concrete measures, of international meetings and symposia of persons competent in the fields of education, science and culture on such themes as 'Education, science and culture in the defence of peace', and 'The social and economic development of mankind and problems of peace';
  5. Requests the Executive Board to examine at its 77th or 78th session the proposals of the Director-General concerning this subject and to submit such proposals together with its recommendations to the General Conference at its fifteenth session.

9.12

*The General Conference,*

*Considering* that, in view of the Unesco Constitution and the Charter of the United Nations, the Organization and its Member States must take all necessary measures to ensure the effective implementation of the decision of the United Nations General Assembly regarding the liquidation of colonialism and racialism,

*Guided* by the principles laid down in the 1960 Declaration of the United Nations General Assembly regarding the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples,

*Considering* resolutions 2105 and 2311 adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its twentieth (1965) and twenty-second (1967) sessions respectively regarding the liquidation of colonialism and racialism, and the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples,

*Recalling* resolutions 8.2 and 6.3 adopted by the General Conference at its eleventh (1960), twelfth (1962) and thirteenth (1964) sessions on the role of Unesco in contributing to the attainment of independence by colonial countries and peoples, and resolution 11 adopted at its fourteenth session (1966) on Unesco's tasks in the light of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations at its twentieth session on questions relating to the liquidation of colonialism and racialism,

*Noting* with deep concern that many peoples and territories are still under colonial domination,

*Considering* that the continued existence of colonial régimes, the practice of apartheid, the rebirth of fascism and all forms of racial discrimination constitute a threat to international peace and security, and a crime against humanity,

1. *Resolutely reaffirms* its condemnation of all forms and manifestations of colonialism and racialism ;
2. *Urges* all States to contribute actively to the implementation of the 1960 Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, and to take appropriate measures to advance these objectives,
3. *Calls* the attention of the Executive Board and the Director-General to the necessity of a further intensification of Unesco activities, within its own terms of reference, with a view to rendering comprehensive assistance to peoples fighting for their liberation from colonial domination, to eliminating all the consequences of colonialism and to drawing up, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity and, through its intermediary, with the national liberation movements, concrete programmes to this end;
4. *Invites* the Director-General to take steps in close co-operation with the United Nations and other Specialized Agencies, under the 1969-1970 and future programmes, to implement the decisions of the United Nations General Assembly and Unesco General Conference regarding the liquidation of colonialism and racialism;

5. *Reaffirms* its decision to withhold assistance from the governments of Portugal, the Republic of South Africa and the illegal régime of Rhodesia in matters relating to education, science and culture, and not to invite them to attend conferences or take part in other Unesco activities, until such time as the authorities of these countries abandon their policy of colonial domination and racial discrimination.

9.13

*The General Conference,*

*Considering* the urgent need to safeguard human rights and the development of education for peoples in territories under foreign occupation,

*Recalling* the decision of the United Nations to declare 1968 International Year for Human Rights, and to convene an International Conference on Human Rights in 1968 in Teheran,

1. *Invites* all Member States to ensure the strictest respect for the resolutions adopted at the Teheran Conference on Human Rights, and particularly resolution I concerning respect for, and implementation of, human rights in occupied territories (A/Conf.32/41);

2. *Instructs* the Director-General to report on this subject to the sixteenth session of the Unesco General Conference.

9.14

*The General Conference,*

*Mindful* of the aims set forth in the United Nations Charter, the Constitution of Unesco and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1960,

*Noting* with distress that eight years after the adoption of the 1960 Declaration, many territories are still under the colonial domination of Portugal,

*Considering* the policy of genocide and racial extermination followed by Portugal in territories under its domination, and the acts of aggression constantly committed by its troops on the frontiers of many African countries,

*Considering* that Portugal, by aggravating its crimes, is downrightly challenging the conscience of the world and the international community,

*Considering* that 1968 has been declared Human Rights Year,

*Considering* the fact that Portugal has constantly objected to the dispatch of a commission to investigate the problems of education in territories under its domination,

*Reaffirming* the terms of resolution 11 adopted by the General Conference at its fourteenth session (1966), more particularly paragraph 2(d), and recalling resolution 20 adopted at the same session,

1. *Solemnly condemns* Portugal's attitude, which is in contradiction with Unesco's ideals as they appear in the Organization's Constitution;

2. *Invites* Member States to suspend all co-operation with Portugal in the fields of education, science and culture ;

3. *Requests* the Director-General to grant increased aid and assistance, within the framework of the Programme and Budget for 1969-1970 and, if need be, by means of extra-budgetary resources, to the African refugees from countries and territories still under Portuguese domination;

4. *Invites* the General Conference to re-examine the question at its sixteenth session and to make such further provisions as the situation may require.

## 10 Future programme <sup>1</sup>

*The General Conference,*

*Having taken cognizance* of the debates on the Future Programme held in the four Sub-Commissions and the Programme Commission, and stressing both the need for continuity and the importance of new approaches and innovations, so as to adapt the Organization's efforts to the requirements of the modern world,

*Recalling* the conclusions of its general policy debate, as embodied in resolution 8, which confirm the general policies, principles and objectives of Unesco, in conformity with its Constitution<sup>3</sup> and in particular those that favour peace and international understanding, as well as resolution 5.53 bearing on the Second United Nations Development Decade,

*Expressing the hope* that Unesco's programme will continue to contribute as effectively as possible to the achievement of these ends and the satisfaction of the needs of Member States, both through the assistance which the Organization provides to those States and through the opportunities for co-operation which it can afford them in the spheres of education, science, culture and communication,

***Bearing in mind* the great importance attached during the discussions of the Sub-Commissions to multidisciplinary themes and to interdepartmental collaboration within the Secretariat in related activities, particularly in connexion with the programme on 'Man and his environment',**

*Believing* that the continued priority accorded to programmes in the education and natural sciences sectors should also be accompanied by a harmonious development of activities in the social sciences, human sciences and culture sector and the communication sector,

*Taking into account* the revolutionary advance in modern communication media, which open up vast possibilities in all fields of action of Unesco,

*Aware* also that the achievement of programme objectives requires close and harmonious co-operation between all departments of the Secretariat and between specialists in the many disciplines involved in the planning and implementation of the programme,

*Conscious*, furthermore, that the close co-operation between Unesco, Member States and the United Nations Development Programme is an essential element in the planning and execution of projects within Unesco's field of competence,

*I. Calls the attention* of Member States to the importance of action by their National Commissions in the examination and formulation of proposals for Future Programmes;

*2. Invites* the Director-General and the Executive Board, in formulating the Draft Programme and Budget for 1971-1972 and the long-term plan of the Organization, to take into account the conclusions of the debates on the Future Programme as set forth below:

### I. Education

*Recalling* the decision it adopted at its eleventh session 'to give priority to education in the preparation of Future Programmes' (11C/Resolutions 8.62),

*Invites* the Executive Board and the Director-General to base the formulation of Future Programmes, and in particular the preparation of the Programme and Budget for 1971-1972, on the

following guidelines regarding principles, sectors and types of Unesco activities in education:

#### A. Principles

1. Continuity being one of the conditions of efficiency, long-term educational programmes should follow and continue the general lines indicated in the present programme. Such continuity, however, does not signify immobility, and must not prevent

<sup>1</sup> Resolution adopted on the report of the Programme Commission at the forty-second plenary session, 20 November 1968.

Unesco's activities from fulfilling the manifest requirements of continuous renewal and qualitative improvement of education in every aspect of its aims, programmes, methods and staff. The programme therefore needs to be improved and strengthened rather than expanded.

2. The Future Programme should endeavour to promote the change, development and qualitative improvement of education no less than its quantitative expansion, since here, quality and quantity reciprocally affect one another. The Accent should therefore be on returns in terms of quality and quantity in school and out-of-school education, in relation to development imperatives and needs and the proper functioning of education systems.

3. To take account of the mutual influences of education and society, the Future Programme should be more realistically related to the present-day world, so as to enable education to satisfy the new needs of Member States and individuals, the aspirations of the international community, and the requirements of co-operation between nations.

4. Enhancing human resources as it does, education is an essential factor in economic, social and cultural development, and education and training programmes should be regarded as an investment vital to general progress in every country.

5. Operational action must be systematically backed by the results obtained from the international exchange of information, experience and ideas, and by studies and research undertaken in collaboration with Member States.

6. In view of the extreme diversity of the problems encountered by Member States and the limited resources available to Unesco, it should concentrate, through selective programmes, on the following sectors: educational planning; status and pre-service and in-service training of teachers; literacy; equal access of women and girls to education; youth, higher education.

7. The Future Programme should take account of the possibilities of life-long integrated education which, ignoring traditional and often artificial distinctions between school and higher education, and out-of-school education, must offer man, at the various stages of his life, opportunities and means for developing his personality, renewing and perfecting his knowledge and participating in society's progress.

8. The ethical aspect of education should continue to be a fundamental preoccupation in preparing Future Programmes which, in this respect, must concentrate on the following: elimination of all forms of discrimination and provision of equality of opportunity and treatment in education; moral education and civic training; education for international understanding and peace; contribution of education to the elimination of colonialism and racialism, the strengthening of the independence

and sovereignty of young nations, and the affirmation of their personality.

9. To implement the programme properly in the various branches of education, an interdisciplinary approach is required, and consequently, the collaboration of all sectors of the Secretariat.

#### B. Fields of action

10. Without questioning the principle of continuity referred to above, or undervaluing the other activities of Unesco, particular attention should be paid to the following fields and forms of action:

##### *Exchange of information and educational research*

11. Unesco should attach far greater importance to exchange of information relating to ideas, experience and prospects of innovation, in order to enable Member States to participate in a collective process of reflection and in a joint examination of their common basic educational problems, the solution of which is vital to any qualitative improvement of education. The International Bureau of Education, which has become a Unesco organ, has an important part to play in this work.

12. Studies and research should be aimed at the solution of practical problems encountered in the Member States, particularly those related to the objectives and content of education, teacher training, the didactical basis of the latest educational techniques, school drop-out, education statistics, and the share of citizens, parents, teachers and students in the management of schools and universities.

13. Unesco should strive to develop co-operation between existing centres of pedagogic research, bearing in mind particularly the contribution which research can make to the elaboration and definition of a general policy for education. It should encourage the creation of new national centres in accordance with the needs of Member States and the available resources.

14. Unesco should continue to publish an international review of education.

##### *Education for international understanding*

15. The Organization's activities should make an ever-increasing contribution to the education of young people and adults in a spirit of peace, friendship and brotherhood between peoples. Particular attention should be accorded to the implementation of the *United Nations Declaration on the promotion among youth of the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples*, adopted by the General Assembly in 1965. Unesco should take steps to promote the dissemination, translation and improvement of children's books intended to arouse curiosity, sympathy and understanding with regard to the children and peoples of other countries.

#### *Educational methods and techniques*

16. The programme should accord a large place to methodological problems and innovations in education. Unesco might well launch a series of concerted activities to assist Member States in (i) defining a new educational strategy; (ii) working towards the creation of an educational technology based on new techniques and methods.

#### *Teachers*

17. This part of the Future Programme should be based on a more dynamic concept of the teaching profession and of the problems affecting the status and training of teachers. Steps should be taken :

- (a) to promote systematic pre-service and in-service programmes, especially in rural areas, for primary, secondary and technical school teachers, and more particularly for teacher trainers and special staff of educational services (administrators, inspectors, directors of establishments, teaching assistants, etc.);
- (b) to strengthen the links between teacher training and pedagogic research;
- (c) to take account of the particular needs of rural areas with the aim of improving the output of those educational systems, reducing drop-out, and checking the migration of rural youth to urban areas;
- (d) to improve planning through better co-ordination between formal and out-of-school education;
- (e) to encourage the application of the Recommendation concerning the Status of Teachers, and more particularly to study social security in the teaching profession.

18. Secondly, the following proposals should be considered:

- (a) the convening of an expert meeting to consider means of applying the results of pedagogic research to practical teaching;
- (b) the experimental establishment of a mobile training team, to supply Member States at their request with intensive teacher-training courses of varying duration in different specialities according to need.

19. Thirdly, Unesco should provide the amplest resources, particularly financial, to bring together teachers and those of their organizations which have consultative status with Unesco in the execution of international and regional programmes to improve teaching curricula and methods and to strengthen the in-service training of teachers.

#### *General education*

20. In view of the importance of the first years of a child's development, the Future Programme

should give due attention to the problems of pre primary and elementary education. To clarify this complex question, studies of child psychology in and out of the school environment and sociological research on the family and the various factors of child development are needed. Such research would facilitate the reform of school curricula and teacher-training programmes.

21. The scale and diversity of the problems raised by secondary education would warrant the organization of an international conference on secondary education which might examine, *inter alia*, the following questions : increasing importance of secondary education due to progress in the social, scientific and technical fields; economic problems facing secondary education and its function in the development of human resources for productive activities; methods of improving the content of education; comparability of school curricula in relation to standards and level of studies in various countries.

22. To allow for the needs of rural areas, it would be advisable: (i) to prepare school curricula including the study of languages in order to help the children of the farming community to find employment in the industries and services of such areas; (ii) to seek suitable means of developing such activities as can acceptably take the place of the cultural and intellectual amenities of the city.

#### *Technical and vocational education and the training of middle-level personnel*

23. The programme should accord a much larger place to technical and vocational education, and allow for the scarcity of middle-level technical staff, whose part in the development of a country is so vital.

24. For this purpose, the following measures should be considered:

- (a) quicker, fuller and wider application of Unesco's International Recommendation on Technical and Vocational Education which should be brought up to date;
- (b) study of means: (i) of integrating technical and vocational education more closely with the educational system as a whole, particularly at the secondary level; (ii) of enhancing the educative value of technical and vocational education, particularly where it is organized separately;
- (c) studies with a more direct bearing on operational activities, with particular reference to: (i) the structures, programmes, methods and teaching material used in technical and vocational education; (ii) training and vocational education in essentially rural societies; (iii) participation by public and private undertakings in the training of skilled manpower;

- (d) the organization of an expert meeting on industrial education, to determine the standards demanded of its pupils at different levels (training of skilled and semi-skilled technicians and engineers), and of adapting school curricula to those standards;
- (e) the continued formulation, in collaboration with international financial institutions, of criteria and methods for the financial assistance of Member States in setting up educational institutions commensurate with their needs and with their degree of education and technical development.
25. For middle-level personnel, Unesco should:
- (a) organize, at the request of interested Member States, study sessions to permit senior civil servants, directors of industries, leaders of workers' organizations and planners of education and science to examine together the most pressing problems of middle-level personnel in fields falling within Unesco's competence;
- (b) increase and expand the assistance given to Member States at their request for the training of middle-level personnel;
- (c) seek, at the request of Member States and in collaboration with the International Labour Organisation and other international institutions, means of employing middle-level staff in careers befitting their contribution to economic and social development, and of attracting enough suitably qualified candidates into those careers.

#### *Higher education*

26. To strengthen and improve the programme for higher education, Unesco's role as catalyst should be enhanced by all possible means in relation both to the academic, administrative and financial organization of institutions and to the qualitative improvement of education, with due regard to the necessity of adaptation to the needs of a constantly evolving society. Efforts should be first and foremost directed towards the structures of higher education, the participation of students and the role of universities in life-long integrated education.

27. Particular importance should also be attached to the following activities:

- (a) continued research into equivalence of university degrees and diplomas with the aim of preparing an appropriate international instrument;
- (b) collaboration with other Specialized Agencies of the United Nations system in studies and programmes for the training of scientific and technical research specialists, and in the creation of intermediate technologies adapted to the needs of developing countries.

#### *Education for handicapped children and young people*

28. Unesco should endeavour to increase and intensify the action it has begun in special education. For this purpose, collaboration with Member States should be strengthened, particularly in order to: (i) develop research in this field; (ii) improve the training of personnel responsible for the education of handicapped children and young people; (iii) encourage the organization of concerted activities and programmes at the regional level.

#### *Youth*

29. The discussion on youth ended with the adoption of resolution 1.311, which provides a framework for Unesco's medium-term activities in this field and defines the general lines of a programme for and with youth.

30. In carrying out this programme, and in the light of the results of the studies undertaken in 1969-1970, Unesco should strengthen its activities concerning the education of youth in a spirit of peace and friendship between peoples and the participation of young people in economic social and cultural development. It should also strengthen studies on the role and place of youth in contemporary society, with special emphasis on the rights and responsibilities of young people. Measures should be taken to aid the development of out-of-school science education. Lastly, more prominence should be given to training courses or seminars for youth leaders.

31. A study should be made of the possibility of organizing in the next few years a second International Conference on Youth, with a view to the comparison on a world basis, of the ideas, experience and problems relating to the place and role of youth in contemporary society.

#### *Adult education*

32. Rapid progress in the methods and requirements of adult education, its essential role in economic and social development and the new prospects offered by the notion of education as a continuous and permanent process (life-long integrated education) should induce Unesco to strengthen international co-operation and exchanges of information in this field. For this purpose, it is proposed that a study be made on the possibility of organizing a third World Conference on Adult Education in connexion with the concept of life-long integrated education.

#### *Literacy*

33. Unesco's literacy activities should be strengthened and improved in the light of the experience

acquired in the implementation of the Experimental World Literacy Programme. Activities in this field should be incorporated in a long-term programme designed to bring about the expansion and improvement of education and the integration of technical and vocational training in general education.

34. The Member States and specialists concerned should be provided with publications concerning the organization and operation of functional literacy pilot projects and containing an evaluation of the results obtained by using new literacy methods and techniques; these publications should facilitate the preparation of requests submitted to the United Nations Development Programme for the financing of new projects.

35. In view of the fact that wherever illiteracy occurs it is particularly women who are affected, every experimental functional literacy project should take into account the specific problems relating to the female section of the population.

36. The programme should include activities designed to assist in collaboration with the Member States concerned, the establishment of regional pilot centres responsible for providing and improving pre-service and in-service training for literacy specialists and personnel.

37. Unesco should endeavour to increase and improve the production and dissemination of books and periodicals wherever suitable reading material is lacking, in order to help new literates to practise the reading and writing skills they have acquired and to enrich their knowledge.

38. With the help of linguists, educators and literacy specialists, a study should be made of literacy work in traditionally non-written languages.

#### *Educational planning*

39. In educational planning, administration, buildings and financing, attention should be given during coming years to the recommendations of the International Conference on Educational Planning (Paris, 1968), particularly with regard to: the integration of educational planning in general development (economic, social and cultural); studies of future prospects; life-long integrated education; the mobilization of educational resources both in and out of school; the influence of structures, content and methods on output; the use of the new technology of education; the democratization of education, and the participation of all persons concerned and of society as a whole in educational development. In addition, steps should be taken to bring about the gradual integration of all activities in the education sector, on the general lines indicated by the Paris Conference.

40. Within the framework of the five-year plan of the International Institute of Educational Plan-

ning, stress should be placed on the following problems:

- (a) elaboration of practical methods of planning, particularly in regard to the preparation and use of statistics for planning;
- (b) introduction of planning machinery into the administrative structures of education;
- (c) methods of planning higher education in different groups of countries; analysis of the output of higher education in relation to its economic and social role.

#### C. Types of action

41. Since conferences should, in future, be less frequent and more adequately prefaced, it would be desirable that the Director-General should submit to the General Conference, at its sixteenth session, an eight-year plan for the organization of international and regional conferences on education. In organizing conferences on adult education, secondary education and higher education, and in preparing a conference on youth, the specific proposals formulated above should be taken into account.

42. The policy of setting up regional offices should be continued. They should have a fairly large degree of autonomy, in order to reduce the burden of work at Headquarters and to be in a position to collaborate in the preparation and execution of operational activities at the national level.

43. In the case of the regional centres to which Unesco's financial assistance is available for a limited period only, the Director-General should negotiate with the Member States concerned the steps to be taken to ensure the continuance and expansion of their activities.

44. In the implementation of the programme, more use should be made in general of the experience acquired by Member States in the field of education.

45. Unesco should continue: (i) to promote the system of associated schools, which has contributed effectively to the development of a methodology of education for international understanding; (ii) to give its support to the Unesco Clubs, which are vital centres of out-of-school civic education and which seem to be destined to play an important role in the dialogue between Unesco and youth.

46. Whenever necessary, Unesco could also take into account proposals to:

- (a) promote the production of literature and audio-visual material (including films and television series), particularly by organizing competitions for writers, and institute prizes designed to encourage publishers to produce and bring out works likely to strengthen and promote a spirit of international understanding;
- (b) investigate, in an effort to improve university teaching, the possibility of establishing a collec-



tion by recording university lectures in various subject-matter fields for use at institutions which lack highly qualified professors.

## II. Natural sciences and their application to development

### A. General principles

1. *Invites* the Executive Board and the Director-General to continue to give high priority to natural sciences both in the long-term planning of the Unesco Programme and in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1971-1972,

*Considering* that, in view of the limited possibilities afforded by Unesco's Budget and the need to increase the efficiency of scientific research and other forms of activity concerned with science, efforts should be concentrated on the implementation of those programmes which are of crucial importance for the economic and social development of Member States,

2. *Declares* its general satisfaction with the present programmes and their organization;

*Stressing* the importance of the principles and directives set forth in Unesco's contribution to the World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development,

3. *Considers* that they should be widely taken as a basis for the Future Programme and, where appropriate, adapted and applied to those scientific and technological innovations of greatest value to the developing countries, and invites the Director-General to continue to collaborate with the Advisory Committee of the Economic and Social Council on the Application of Science and Technology to Development;

*Recognizing* the importance of international scientific co-operation,

4. *Invites* the Director-General to continue to extend co-operation and support from Unesco to the International Council of Scientific Unions, to co-ordinate Unesco's activities with those of the international organizations in the United Nations system and of intergovernmental regional organizations active in science;

*Noting* with satisfaction the increasing co-operation between social sciences and natural sciences,

5. *Urges* a multidisciplinary approach to this co-operation, and recommends that the Science Sector should participate actively in the programme relating to man and his environment, these concepts to be interpreted in the widest sense;

6. *Emphasizes* the importance of regional co-operation for the implementation of science in Member States and for the development of the science programme.

### B. Fundamental requirements for research

*Noting* the present methods of evaluating scientific research activities and the need for expanding science policy research programmes,

*Considering* that science policy problems should have high priority,

7. *Recommends* the Director-General to promote long-term activities in this regard, in particular:

(a) the use of new methods in decision-making and planning;

(b) the employment of new techniques such as mathematical models;

(c) assistance to Member States in establishing their national science policy structures and greater regional co-operation in this sphere, especially between developing countries;

*Stressing* the vital role of scientific information in the contemporary world and the importance of what has already been accomplished in this regard, especially under the project prepared jointly by Unesco and the International Council of Scientific Unions,

8. *Invites* the Director-General:

(a) to consider implementing the recommendations contained in the study of the feasibility of setting up a world science information system, with due regard to the resources of the developing countries;

(b) to consider the possibility of convening an international conference to discuss international co-operation in regard to scientific and technical information;

*Noting* that the international migration of talent and skills has an adverse effect on scientific development, and bearing in mind that Unesco is bound by its Constitution to facilitate the free movement of the individual;

9. *Invites* the Director-General:

(a) to co-operate with Member States and the competent international organizations in the study of this problem under all its aspects and to submit, if necessary, a report to a future session of the General Conference;

(b) to investigate ways of improving the present state of communications and exchange between research scientists in advanced and developing countries respectively, so as to lessen the isolation of the latter;

(c) to give every support to training schemes in the developing countries and to the establishment of modern national scientific research centres capable of tackling all national and regional scientific questions, bearing in mind the recommendations of the Nairobi Conference on Education in Africa (1968) and of the Delhi Conference on the Application of Science and Technology to the Development of Asia (1968).

C. Education and training in science and technology

*Considering* it essential to maintain the priority accorded to the development and modernization of science and technology teaching and, to this end, to adopt a multidisciplinary, flexible, innovating approach,

10. Invites the Director-General:

- (a) to expand and to strengthen the present basic and applied science programme;
- (b) to ask the United Nations Development Programme for increased aid in favour of scientific, agricultural and technological education and research, and in dealing with the social implications of the application of science and technology to development;
- (c) to make a special effort in co-operation with the International Labour Organisation to counteract the shortage in Member States of middle-level technicians, by increasing the number of training establishments and improving the status of such technicians;
- (d) to submit to the working group of the secretariats of the International Labour Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization and Unesco the suggestion to arrange, within the framework of the Second United Nations Development Decade, an international decade for agricultural education, research and training at all levels;
- (e) to study, in consultation with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the possibility of encouraging the establishment or specialization of industries dealing with the production of scientific equipment, including the very simplest kinds, for teaching and research purposes;
- (f) to encourage in Member States the creation of National Standard Institutes;
- (g) to make regional studies regarding the role of traditional and modern information media, science museums and exhibitions, science clubs and youth movements in making the role of science in society better understood and in popularizing science.

D. Major research programmes

*Considering* the vital importance of international co-operation in carrying out major research programmes, and the need to continue existing programmes,

11. *Invites* the Director-General :

- (a) to pursue and extend, in particular, activities deriving from the principles and directives set out in the document 'Participation by Unesco in the Elaboration of a World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development';

- (b) to implement on a priority basis a long-term interdisciplinary programme of integrated studies concentrating on the scientific, technical and educational aspects of problems relating to the conservation of the biosphere, the rational use of its resources, the improvement of the environment and the increase of productivity of natural environments, the groundwork for which should be completed by 1971-1972, with due regard to the recommendations of the international conference of experts on these subjects in 1968;
- (c) to continue Unesco's participation in the International Biological Programme to the end of 1972 (at which time it is due to be terminated);
- (d) to continue and expand the programmes relating to the earth sciences, which form an important basis for the study and use of mineral resources, and in particular to encourage research on geothermic energy, and seismology (especially the prediction of earthquakes);
- (e) to continue and to expand the long-term hydrology programme, with due regard to the recommendations to be prepared by the International Conference on Hydrology and the Co-ordinating Council of the Decade;
- (f) to give full support to the expanded programme of oceanographic research, giving first priority to those activities of Unesco and of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission which serve the needs of Member States, more particularly the developing countries, and organizations of the United Nations system in their efforts to master the resources of the ocean for the benefit of mankind;
- (g) to continue and intensify multidisciplinary research on the brain, with very special attention to those aspects of such research that affect human behaviour, the learning process and education.

### III. Social sciences, human sciences and culture

*Noting*, after examining the draft resolutions concerning the Future Programme, that, in the present period of social, moral and cultural crises, Unesco has a leading role to play in the sphere of the social sciences, human sciences and culture in relation to the future of mankind and the construction of peace,

*Considering* that the all-round development of all men, without exception, is the chief means of achieving this end,

Recognizing that interdisciplinary and intercultural co-operation, and philosophy, through their constant stimulation of critical reflection, the social sciences, through their manifold application to

present-day problems, the human sciences, through their investigation of the circumstances of mankind's evolution, and particularly culture, in its potential for reaching men through the new media of communication and expression, constitute the inseparable and indispensable components of this development,

*Endorsing* the resolution adopted by the Executive Board at its seventy-eighth session concerning the social sciences, the human sciences and culture, especially inasmuch as it concerns Future Programmes,

*Noting*, further, that the draft resolutions submitted by Member States concerning the Future Programme emphasize the following themes:

- (a) Man and his environment, the major theme of Unesco's future activity;
- (b) Social sciences:
  - (i) The use of the social sciences for the purpose of solving the problems facing mankind, especially in so far as they contribute to the strengthening of peace, the promotion of development, and mutual understanding between peoples;
  - (ii) Progress in research and knowledge in the most advanced branches of the social sciences, in association with the human sciences;
  - (iii) The development of social science studies and the training of specialists in the developing countries;
- (c) Studies: the conduct of interdisciplinary and interregional studies and research;
- (d) Cultural development:
  - (i) Support for the establishment of cultural policies and the development of audiences;
  - (ii) The role of the creator of art and his new place in society and more generally, his role in the spiritual development of mankind;
  - (iii) The harmonious development and preservation of the environment;
  - (iv) The fundamental place of the new media of expression and mass communication in cultural development, particularly through films and television;
  - (v) The important contribution of art education to school and out-of-school education, and to all other fields of cultural development.

*Recommends* that the Executive Board and the Director-General prepare the Future Programme, as far as the social sciences, human sciences and culture are concerned, with due regard to the following four fundamental objectives :

- (a) Bearing in mind the grave threat to the adjustment of man to his environment and the different interpretations given to the term of 'environment', to ensure that this research is carried out concurrently by several disciplines pertaining to the social sciences, the human sciences and culture, and to the natural sciences, and

to implement the results by means, *inter alia* and where appropriate of pilot projects;

- (b) To affirm the importance of mass communication as a new medium of expression and relationship between men, always keeping in sight the constant evolution of the forms of artistic expression and taking account of the public's real needs;
- (c) To preserve the cultural heritage of mankind, which is the basis of the spiritual traditions of people and of their evolution, and to ensure the harmonious development of the environment;
- (d) To emphasize the fundamental role played by arts education in developing individual creative abilities, encouraging mass participation in the cultural life of the community, giving birth to new kinds of creative artists and providing a design for living for every man;

*Invites* the Director-General to give increased emphasis in the Future Programme to Chapter 3 and to make provision for resources proportionate to this increased emphasis, with due regard to the principles and criteria mentioned above, taking into account the analytical presentation of the proposals of Member States regarding the Future Programme in the field of the social sciences, human sciences and culture.

#### IV. Communication

*Conscious* of the profound and growing impact of the communication revolution on social institutions, cultural values and international relations,

*Recognizing* the decisively important contribution that can be made by communication to the acceleration of economic and social development, to the promotion of international understanding and the strengthening of peace,

*Recognizing* the urgency of assisting Member States and the international community to formulate policies and conclude agreements to ensure the best use of the new technology while tempering the dangers inherent in it,

*Recognizing* further the need to assist all Member States in establishing effective communication infrastructures, in developing techniques and in training personnel, so that all may benefit to the full from the opportunities offered by this new technology,

*Considering* further that study, research and training programmes undertaken by Unesco should be carried out in co-operation with the national regional and international organizations concerned, as well as with the competent professional associations,

1. Is *convinced* that the Organization should develop and expand its activities both in the field of communication as such and for the application

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of communication techniques to the promotion of education, science and culture;

2. *Suggests* the consideration of a new programme of assistance to Member States in the formulation of national communication policies;

3. *Recommends* that communication receive increased emphasis in the planning of Future Programmes, in which a proper balance is maintained between the two roles referred to above;

4. *Invites* the Executive Board and the Director-General in the formulation of Future Programmes in communication, and particularly in the preparation of the Proposed Programme and Budget for 1971-1972, to be guided by the following considerations:

### A. Free flow of information and international exchanges

#### *International movement of persons*

1. The survey initiated in 1969-1970 to chart and assess the international movement of scientists, engineers and technologists should be followed by suggestions from Member States on national policies that might be adopted in this field, particularly in regard to the emigration of talent. These suggestions should point to the ways in which the international movement of persons can serve national development and international understanding. In the evolution of the long-term programme on the movement of persons, foreseen up to 1976, the survey should be extended to other categories of persons in the fields of education, culture and communication, including journalists and other professional mass communication personnel. The whole of this programme, formulated in co-operation with other sectors, should be pursued in close co-operation with other interested organizations of the United Nations system and should take fully into account the very considerable body of data already assembled in a good many Member States.

#### *Free flow agreements*

2. The recognition accorded by the General Conference at its fifteenth session to the importance of the free flow of films and other audio-visual materials should find expression in the application of the two Unesco agreements on the international circulation of educational, scientific and cultural materials. A conference might be convened to provide additional facilities, within the framework of the agreements, particularly for the importation of auditory and visual materials including photographs. Member States should be invited to adhere to the agreements and to apply them in the most liberal manner.

#### *International cultural co-operation*

3. An assessment should be made of the action taken by Member States in response to the recommendations adopted by the General Conference at its fifteenth session concerning the establishment of national institutions to promote the Declaration of the Principles of International Cultural Co-operation. In the light of experience acquired in the 1969-1970 period, further measures should be suggested as to the ways in which the Declaration should become more widely known and implemented.

#### *Satellite communication*

4. The General Conference at its fifteenth session, in approving the report on the use of satellite communication for the free flow of information, education and economic development and on possible international arrangements in the space communication field (doc. 15C/60), gave further direction to the ten-year programme approved at its fourteenth session (doc. 14C/25). As to the use of space communication for education and economic development, increased resources should be made available for missions to Member States and for assistance to studies and training related to projects for the use of space communication in developing countries and regions, such as the one under study in India.

5. With regard to the formulation of international arrangements and necessary conventions, this is a problem of growing urgency especially in view of the imminence of direct broadcasting satellites. Following upon the Unesco meeting of governmental experts to be held in 1969, concrete proposals for action should be included in the 1971-1972 programme. These measures should be formulated in closest co-operation with the United Nations, the International Telecommunication Union and other Specialized Agencies and concentrate on the main matters within Unesco's competence in the interest of all Member States.

6. The Unesco Advisory Panel on Space Communication might in due course draw upon the assistance of consultants and working groups for specialized legal and economic problems, as well as the sociological aspects of this technology, including the pressing dangers for personal and cultural privacy.

### B. Mass communication

#### *Research*

7. A guide for the future is provided by the ten-year programme outlined at the fifteenth session for promoting research on the situation, role and effects of the media of mass communication in

contemporary societies and for making available the results of organizations concerned with the use of the mass media. Among the many subjects which might be considered in their national and international dimensions are: the relative social and psychological impact of the various media, including a series of studies on the way in which audiences react to and identify with the content of television and other media; a study of the role of the mass media in the education of the young, based upon a survey of television programmes in different countries; and an examination of national professional codes of conduct in the communication field. On the regional level, a symposium of African experts might be organized to study the 'traditional' systems of reception, interpretation and decision-making in the field of information.

#### *National communication policies*

8. A key consideration in Unesco's Future Programme should be assistance in the formulation of national communication policies. As a first step in this direction a conference might be convened of experts and practising broadcasters and producers and of representatives of international, national and regional professional organizations concerned. Seminars might also be held on national communication policies. Unesco itself might consider establishing in its programme a section to assist Member States in the formulation of national communication policies. One of its tasks should be to promote the co-ordination of research, which might include an effort to help establish a broadly conceived council of professional and other organizations active in this field. In due course, consideration might also be given to the convening of regional meetings of ministers of information.

#### *Training*

9. Considering the gap that exists between the developing and the industrialized countries in terms of communication infrastructure, Unesco should continue and expand its programme for the development of information media and the training of information and other related personnel, as an essential prerequisite for the use of the media for purposes of national development and the extension of education. Increased resources, both under the Regular Programme and from extra-budgetary sources, should be devoted to this purpose. In its effort to further the training of information and other related personnel, Unesco should enlist to a growing extent the help of universities and related institutions, and should carry out studies designed to improve and develop the instruction offered by such institutions. Training activities should include management personnel for daily newspapers, in

addition to other information specialists, and related personnel.

10. Unesco's co-operation with professional organizations should include efforts to promote closer links among science journalists with a view to assisting the establishment of an international association, if desired by the science journalists themselves.

#### *Book development*

11. The long-term programme for book development approved by the General Conference at its fourteenth session, having elicited strong support from Member States, should receive increased resources in the 1971-1972 period. The series of regional meetings for Asia, Africa and Latin America should be extended to the Arab States in 1971. Consideration might be given to the convening in 1972 of a world conference on books. Furthermore, study might be made of the possibilities offered through bilateral and multilateral aid to alleviate the problem of the payment of royalties by the developing countries, including the establishment of special funds for this purpose. Efforts should be made to assure the availability of books at reduced prices. Other specific areas of interest are the development of scientific and technical publishing and the diffusion of books and periodicals for new literates. A continuing objective of the entire programme should be the promotion of national book development councils. On the request of Member States, Unesco should send expert missions to aid in the establishment of such councils. A mission might be sent to French-speaking West Africa to aid in the establishment of a body responsible for publishing among the countries concerned. Assistance might be offered to a Latin American book institute which might emerge from the meeting to be held in that region in 1969. In Asia, the new orientation of the Karachi Centre towards book development should entail increased funds for the expanded activities now foreseen.

#### *Mass media in out-of-school education*

12. The use of the mass media, especially electronic mass media, for out-of-school education, including that of adults, is one of the greatest tasks of the Future Programme. Pilot projects in this field should be carried out in an increasing number of developing as well as industrialized countries. Study and research should also be expanded. Attention should be given to the need for prior development of rounded educational television systems with specially trained teachers and other personnel as well as tested course materials. The Draft Programme and Budget for 1971-1972 should include increased provision for these purposes. Initiatives might be included in Future Programmes similar

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to the symposium on the impact on youth and adults of the representation of violence in the mass media.

C. Public information and promotion of international understanding

13. Increased assistance should be given to mass media agencies in clarifying the main problems Unesco is called upon to deal with, as well as in reporting and discussing the work of the Organization. For this purpose, mass media agencies in Member States should be provided with an increased volume of prototype material. A degree of decentralization of Unesco's public information programme might be achieved by the assignment of public information specialists to Unesco's regional offices who could adapt public information materials for national needs, working in close co-operation with National Commissions and the United Nations Information Centres.

14. Among the themes for public information material might be: the growth of human satisfactions within societies; the evolution of multiracial and multinational societies; the emergence of a consciousness of the community of mankind and of the need for a common effort to build a better world; the achievement of general and complete disarmament; the nature of conflict; economic and social progress in the developing countries; and the struggle to eliminate colonialism, racism and racial discrimination. Youth should be a major theme for information activities in the future and materials should be produced specially for young people. On the occasion of the Organization's twenty-fifth anniversary in 1971 pamphlets and studies might be prepared throwing light on the implementation of Unesco's Constitutional tasks.

15. In view of the important role played by the *Unesco Courier* in promoting international understanding and explaining in depth the work of Unesco, the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, additional funds should be made available for its further development and to help National Commissions undertake the publication of new language editions of the *Courier*, particularly in Africa and Asia.

*Film and television production*

16. Larger funds should be provided in 1971-1972 for the production and co-production of film and television programmes by Unesco. Provision should be made for the preparation of a series of radio and television programmes based on material provided by Member States and dealing with the culture and art of the peoples of the world, but avoiding the duplication of the materials which are already available. Such programmes might use-

fully be prepared in connexion with the Organization's twenty-fifth anniversary. The Future Programme might include the possibility of launching a monthly Unesco radio sound magazine, the editorial staff of which would consist of members of the Secretariat working in this field.

*Public liaison*

17. Unesco should explore ways of expanding the Gift Coupon Programme in view of the successful results achieved in supporting literacy and other projects and in view also of the very considerable support obtained by this programme in Member States. Further appeals should be made to Member States and an increased number of competent non-governmental organizations to assist in the expansion of this activity.

18. Unesco should continue to make its special active contribution to measures necessary for commemoration of the anniversaries of great personalities and events in the fields of education, science, culture and communication.

D. Documentation, libraries and archives

19. In Future Programmes, there should be further concentration and co-ordination of resources and of means of action in the field of documentation, libraries and archives:

- (a) by progressively grouping together in the Department of Documentation, Libraries and Archives all Unesco activities related to these fields ;
- (b) by co-operating more closely with the non-governmental organizations concerned;
- (c) by collaborating in these fields with the other agencies in the United Nations system and the United Nations Development Programme, with a view to enabling Unesco to play its proper role.

20. In the formulation of Future Programmes, the following needs should be borne in mind as priorities:

- (a) improvement in the planning of national, regional and international services;
- (b) training of personnel;
- (c) promotion of research, including the organization of regional and national research centres;
- (d) continuation of efforts to promote the establishment of common minimum standards.

21. Long-term plans should be prepared for the international improvement of abstracts and bibliographical work and for the compilation of current national records in collaboration with national authorities and international bodies.

22. In the preparation of Future Programmes there should be financial resources appropriate to the execution of an expanded programme corres-

ponding to the real needs of documentation, libraries and archives including audio-visual materials.

23. Provision should be made in Future Programmes for wider collaboration between Unesco and other international organizations specializing in scientific and technical documentation and information. This should embrace the problems of classification of scientific and technical literature, information retrieval, methodical processing and terminology, and the study of possibilities of creating a world-wide information system.

24. There should be greater attention to the mechanization and automation of information-processing to the point where Unesco's own documentation services become a continuing 'pilot project' for the demonstration of, and training in, modern equipment and procedures with due attention to audio-visual materials. Future Programmes might usefully contain provision for conferences to enable leading specialists in documentation, libraries and archives to exchange their experience. Similarly, it would be useful to envisage a continuation of the practice of preparing surveys of the information systems of developed countries.

25. The desirability of avoiding duplication of what can be done satisfactorily by the documentation services of other agencies and institutions should be a prime consideration. Unesco should focus on experimentation, improving the interconnexion of systems and services and facilitating the exchange of data.

26. Regional training activities should be expanded. For example, fellowships and seminars could be provided in Latin America, as well as assistance for the exchange of publications between Latin American libraries, for the compilation and publication of catalogues of their collections and for preserving records of the area's heritage.

27. In the matter of library development, particular attention should be given to the establishment of library facilities in rural areas in support of functional literacy programmes and social and economic development.

28. Unesco, in its Future Programmes, should devote greater attention to the development of national archive services. It should be strongly recommended to Member States that archives collections which have been dispersed during earlier periods or otherwise removed should be made available either by return or by reproduction for the benefit of the national authorities concerned.

E. Statistics relating to education, science and technology, culture and communication

#### *Assistance to Member States*

29. Pursuing the statistical programme outlined at the fourteenth session of the General Conference and reaffirmed at its fifteenth session, Unesco should

encourage and support the development and further improvement of statistical programmes and services in Member States. This should take the form of an expanded programme of national and regional technical assistance in statistics within the field of Unesco's competence, with particular reference to training.

30. The provision of expert services to Member States should be accompanied by the preparation of a meeting or seminar on the organization and methodology of statistics relating to education, science, culture and communication.

#### *The statistical programme of Unesco*

31. The programme of statistical data collection and analysis should be gradually improved and developed, particularly with a view to providing Member States and the Secretariat with meaningful and reliable statistics to be used for planning purposes.

32. In the entire statistical programme of Unesco, due importance should be attached to international comparability. An examination should be made of statistics related to higher and specialized secondary education and, in particular, of the question of securing comparability with respect to the classification of students according to the specialized training received in such establishments. The experience of the developed countries in this respect should be communicated to the developing States. These activities would require a budgetary and staff increase which is recommended.

## V. Co-operation with National Commissions

*Considering* that the further development of National Commissions is of vital importance to Unesco,

1. *Authorizes* the Director-General to study the possibility of extra-budgetary assistance to National Commissions together with the conditions under which such assistance could be given to them and report on the results of the study to the Executive Board,

2. *Invites* Member States to assist the Director-General in this study,

3. *Invites* the Director-General to make provision for increasing appropriations for co-operation with National Commissions in Future Programmes, and in 1971-1972 to allocate the largest possible amounts from the Regular budget for co-operation with National Commissions.

## VI. Man and his environment

*Taking into account* the decisions concerning 'Man and his environment', adopted by the General

Conference at its fourteenth session, by the expert meetings held in Prague, Helsinki and Berchtesgaden, and by the Executive Board at its 77th session, and also the conclusions reached by the Intergovernmental Conference of Experts on the Scientific Basis for Rational Use and Conservation of the Resources of the Biosphere,

*Deeply conscious* of the fact that in both the advanced and the developing countries man's harmonious relationship with his environment is seriously threatened, particularly in cases where industrialization and urbanization are carried out on a non-scientific basis, without any account being taken of their possible harmful effects on the environment, and in certain cases by the population explosion,

*Considering* that the concept of 'environment', sometimes tied to a biological context and sometimes to a social, psychological, spatial or aesthetic context, remains open to varying interpretations, and that one of Unesco's prime objectives should therefore be to define its content,

*Believing also* that research into this subject should be carried on concurrently within different branches of the social and humanistic sciences as well as the natural sciences, and should take account of work already begun,

1. *Recommends* the Director-General :

- (a) to arrange for the inter-disciplinary co-ordination of a programme of activities on 'Man and his environment' and to make such activities one of the major themes of Unesco's Future Programmes;
- (b) to convene as soon as possible a meeting of experts in the human and social sciences and culture, specialists in the natural sciences and representatives of education and communication, to prepare a long-term co-ordinated plan of action which would be submitted to the Executive Board;
- (c) to co-operate to that end with the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies and with other interested international organizations, such as the International Council of Scientific Unions,

the International Council of Philosophy and Humanistic Studies, the International Social Science Council, the International Union of Architects, the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, and so on;

2. Invites Member States to support this action by co-ordinating their research work and by collaborating actively with Unesco;

3. Stresses the role that National Commissions can play in carrying out this project, with particular reference to the exchange of information at the national, regional and world levels.

## VII. Considerations relating to Latin America

Authorizes the Director-General to undertake in the next biennium, in consultation with the Member States of Latin America, a study of the possibility of initiating in the 1971-1972 biennium, a programme for the promotion of regional integration in the spheres of education, science, culture and communication, as part of the Latin American integration movement, and to submit his proposals within the framework of the draft programme and budget to the General Conference at its sixteenth session.

## VIII. Considerations relating to Africa

*Invites* the Director-General:

- (a) to continue, in drawing up his Future Programme for the African region, to give high priority to the resolutions and recommendations adopted by the Nairobi Conference on Education and Scientific and Technical Training in Relation to Development in Africa (1968);
- (b) to bear in mind the decisions and recommendations of this Conference, particularly resolution X1(6).



## IV Constitutional and legal questions

### 11 Composition of the Executive Board, duration of term of office of members and method of election

#### 11.1 *The General Conference,*<sup>1</sup>

*Recalling* resolution 7 adopted at its fourteenth session (1966), which states, *inter alia*, that the problem of the composition of the Executive Board should be reviewed by the Board so as to ensure an equitable, balanced representation of the various cultures and geographical regions, bearing in mind that members elected to the Board should also be persons with experience and competence in the fields proper to Unesco, in accordance with the spirit and letter of Article V.A.2 of the Constitution; bearing in mind, further, that half the number of Member States have never been elected to membership of the Executive Board,

*Having studied* the report submitted by the Executive Board in compliance with the above-mentioned resolution, containing its recommendations on the composition of the Executive Board,

*Noting* with satisfaction that the number of Member States of Unesco has increased over the past few years,

*Appreciating* the need for taking the various measures specified in the present decision, which taken together constitute an appropriate means for achieving the objective of the above-mentioned resolution,

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1. Resolution adopted on the reports of the Legal Committee and the Administrative Commission at the twenty-ninth plenary meeting, 4 November 1968. After a preliminary discussion, the Conference, at the fourteenth plenary meeting on 23 October 1968, had adopted the following resolution:

***The General Conference,***

Having heard the reports of the Chairman of the Executive Board and of the representatives of Japan and Peru introducing the Board's recommendations (doc. 15C/24) concerning the composition of the Executive Board, the duration of its members' term of office and the method of their election, and noting the draft amendments of Japan and Peru (doc. 15C/25),

Having noted draft resolution 15C/DR. 165 submitted by Malaysia,

Having held, in accordance with the recommendation of the General Committee, a preliminary discussion on the subject,

1. Decides to refer, in accordance with the Rules of Procedure, the purely legal, and the administrative and financial aspects of the draft resolution recommended by the Executive Board and the proposals of the governments of Japan, Peru, Malaysia and Ceylon, to the Legal Committee and the Administrative Commission respectively, inviting them to base their study and their conclusions on the working hypothesis that the General Conference will adopt the system of electoral groups proposed by the Executive Board;
2. Invites the Legal Committee and the Administrative Commission to submit their reports to it not less than 48 hours before the morning meeting on Monday, 4 November, when it will resume consideration of the question with a view to reaching a final decision during the afternoon of the same day.

1. *Decides:*

- (a) to increase the number of members of the Executive Board to thirty-four;
- (b) to change the length of the term of office of members of the Executive Board, who shall be elected for a term of six years, and shall not be immediately eligible for a second term, it being understood that this decision shall not affect the length of the term of office or the re-eligibility of the present members of the Executive Board under the provisions of the Constitution in force prior to the adoption of the present resolution;
- (c) to establish for the fifteenth session, on a provisional and experimental basis, a system of electoral groups of Member States, which shall govern only elections to the Executive Board, and to examine the results of the new system in the light of the experience gained at that session ; the allocation of seats and the composition of groups shall be as follows:

GROUPINGS OF MEMBER STATES FOR THE PURPOSE  
OF ELECTIONS TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

*Group I (27). 9 seats*

Australia	Greece	Norway
Austria	Iceland	Portugal
Belgium	Ireland	Spain
Canada	Israel	Sweden
Cyprus	Italy	Switzerland
Denmark	Luxembourg	Turkey
Finland	Malta	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
France	Monaco	United States of America
Federal Republic of Ger- many	Netherlands	
	New Zealand	

*Group II (10). 3 seats*

Albania	Czechoslovakia	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Bulgaria	Hungary	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Poland	Yugoslavia
	Romania	

*Group III (24). 6 seats*

Argentina	Dominican Republic	Mexico
Barbados	Ecuador	Nicaragua
Bolivia	El Salvador	Panama
Brazil	Guatemala	Paraguay
Chile	Guyana	Peru
Colombia	Haiti	Trinidad and Tobago
Costa Rica	Honduras	Uruguay
Cuba	Jamaica	Venezuela

*Group IV (19). 5 seats*

Afghanistan	Cambodia	China
Burma	Ceylon	India

Indonesia	Malaysia	Singapore
Iran	Mongolia	Thailand
Japan	Nepal	Republic of Viet-Nam
Republic of Korea	Pakistan	
Laos	Philippines	

*Group V (45). 11 seats*

Algeria	Kenya	Senegal
Burundi	Kuwait	Sierra Leone
Cameroon	Lebanon	Somalia
Central African Republic	Lesotho	Southern Yemen
Chad	Liberia	Sudan
Congo (Brazzaville)	Libya	Syria
Congo (Democratic Republic of)	Madagascar	Tanzania
Dahomey	Malawi	Togo
Ethiopia	Mali	Tunisia
Gabon	Mauritania	Uganda
Ghana	Mauritius	United Arab Republic
Guinea	Morocco	Upper Volta
Iraq	Niger	Yemen
Ivory Coast	Nigeria	Zambia
Jordan	Rwanda	
	Saudi Arabia	

2. *Decides* to amend Article V of the Constitution as follows:

(a) in paragraph 1, the word 'thirty' shall be replaced by the words 'thirty-four';

(b) paragraph 3 shall be replaced by the following text:

'3. Members of the Board shall serve from the close of the session of the General Conference which elected them until the close of the *third* ordinary session of the General Conference following that election. *They shall not be immediately eligible for a second term. The General Conference shall, at each of its ordinary sessions, elect the number of members required to fill the vacancies occurring at the end of the session.*'

(c) paragraph 13 shall be replaced by the following:

*'C. Transitional provisions*

13. *Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 3 of this Article, members of the Executive Board elected at the thirteenth and fourteenth sessions of the General Conference for a first term and members appointed by the Board in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 4 of this Article to replace members with a four-year term shall be eligible for a second term of four years.*

14. *At the fifteenth session of the General Conference, nineteen members shall be elected to the Executive Board pursuant to the provisions of this Article. Thereafter, at each of its ordinary sessions, the General Conference shall elect the number of members required to fill the vacancies occurring at the end of the session.'*

3. *Decides* to make the following changes in its Rules of Procedure :

Rule 95. *Elections*

Paragraph 1 shall be replaced by the following:

'1. At each of its ordinary sessions, the General Conference shall elect by secret ballot the *number of members of the Executive Board required to fill the vacancies occurring at the end of the session.*'

Rule 95 A. *Transitional provisions*

The rule shall be replaced by the following:

- '1. *Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 3 of Article V of the Constitution, members of the Executive Board elected at the thirteenth and fourteenth sessions of the General Conference for a first term and members appointed by the Board pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 4 of Article V of the Constitution to replace members serving for a term of four years shall be eligible for a second term of four years.*
2. *At the fifteenth session of the General Conference, nineteen members shall be elected to the Executive Board pursuant to the provisions of Article V of the Constitution. Thereafter at each of its ordinary sessions, the General Conference shall elect the number of members required to fill the vacancies occurring at the end of the session.'*

Rule 96. *Re-eligibility*

This rule shall be replaced by the following:

'*Subject to the transitional provisions contained in Article V, paragraph 13, of the Constitution, retiring members of the Executive Board shall not be eligible for immediate re-election for a second term of office.'*

Rule 97. *Term of office*

The word 'second' shall be replaced by 'third'.

4. *Decides that the procedure for the election of members of the Executive Board at the fifteenth session of the General Conference shall be governed by the special provisions annexed to the present resolution, and consequently decides, in accordance with Rule 108 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference, to suspend, for the purposes of this election, those provisions of Rules 30, 89 and 95 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference and of Rules 2, 3, 7, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16 and 17 of the Rules for the Conduct of Elections by Secret Ballot which are incompatible with the above-mentioned special provisions as well as those of any other rule of these two sets of Rules which may be incompatible with the above-mentioned special provisions.*

*Annex.* Special provisions governing the procedure for the election of members of the Executive Board at the fifteenth session of the General Conference

In accordance with paragraph 4 of the above resolution, the procedure for the election of members of the Executive Board at the fifteenth session of the General Conference shall be governed by the provisions of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference and of the Rules for the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference and of the Rules for the Conduct of Elections by Secret Ballot, subject to the following special provisions.

*Functions of the Nominations Committee*

The Nominations Committee shall submit to the General Conference a list of all candidates, indicating the electoral group to which they belong under paragraph 1(c) of the above resolution and the number of seats to be filled in each electoral group.

*Election of Members of the Executive Board*

1. Rule 89 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference shall not apply to the election of members of the Executive Board at the fifteenth session of the General Conference.
2. The election of members of the Executive Board shall be conducted by secret ballot as indicated below.
3. The number of candidates declared elected in each of the electoral groups listed in paragraph 1(c) of the resolution above cannot exceed the number of seats to be filled in that electoral group. If the number of candidates obtaining the majority required is greater, in an electoral group, than the number of seats to be filled in that electoral group, the candidates obtaining the greatest number of votes, up to the number of seats to be

filled in that electoral group, shall be declared elected. If the number of candidates obtaining the majority required is less, in an electoral group, than the number of seats to be filled in that electoral group, there shall be additional ballots to fill the remaining seats, the voting being restricted to the candidates obtaining in that electoral group the greatest number of votes in the previous ballot to a number not more than twice the seats remaining to be filled in that electoral group.

4. Before the ballot begins the President shall appoint four tellers from among the delegates present.

5. Ballot papers and envelopes shall be without distinguishing marks.

6. The Secretariat shall distribute to the delegations an envelope and separate ballot papers, one for each of the electoral groups referred to in paragraph l(c) of the above resolution. The ballot papers for each electoral group shall be of a different colour and shall bear the names of all candidates nominated for election in that electoral group. Votes shall be cast by striking out the names of those candidates for whom it is not desired to vote.

7. On first or second calling, each delegation shall place its ballot papers, contained in a single envelope, in the ballot box.

8. The tellers shall open the envelopes, one by one, and shall sort the ballot papers out by electoral

groups as mentioned in paragraph l(c) of the above resolution. One of the tellers shall read what is written on the ballot papers for each electoral group and pass them to the other tellers. The votes obtained by candidates in each electoral shall be entered on lists prepared for the purpose.

9. Ballot papers on which all names have been crossed out shall be considered to be abstentions.

10. A ballot paper on which there are more names remaining than there are seats to be filled in the electoral group (as referred to in paragraph l(c) of the above resolution) to which that ballot paper relates shall be considered invalid.

11. A ballot paper on which there are fewer names remaining than there are seats to be filled in the electoral group (as referred to in paragraph l(c) of the above resolution) to which that ballot paper relates shall not be considered invalid.

12. The President shall declare, one after the other, the results of the ballot for each of the electoral groups mentioned in paragraph l(c) of the above resolution, in the order set out in Rule 15 of the Rules for the Conduct of Elections by Secret Ballot.

13. Member States whose representatives have not handed in a ballot paper for a particular electoral group, as defined in paragraph l(c) of the above resolution, shall be considered to be 'absent'.

14. The President shall declare elected candidates who have obtained under the conditions set forth in paragraph 3 above the required majority.

## 11.2 *The General Conference,*<sup>1</sup>

*Having been generally satisfied* with the result of the system of electoral groups which governed the elections to the Executive Board at the fifteenth session of the General Conference,  
*Invites* the Executive Board:

- (a) to consider the continuation of the system of electoral groups either experimentally and provisionally or permanently, and to report thereon at the sixteenth session of the General Conference ;
- (b) to re-examine the term of office of its members, taking into account the discussion at the fifteenth session of the General Conference, and to report on this subject to its sixteenth session.

## 12 Amendments to the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference

### 12.1 Amendments to Rules 55, 56, 58, 59, 60 and 84, of the Rules of Procedure (Summary records)<sup>2</sup>

*The General Conference,*

1. *Decides* to amend its Rules of Procedure as follows:

Rule 55: Delete paragraph 2.

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1. Resolution adopted at the thirty-ninth plenary meeting, 18 November 1968.

2. Resolution adopted on the reports of the Administrative Commission and the Legal Committee at the eleventh plenary meeting, 21 October 1968.

Rule 56: Delete, in paragraph 2, the words 'and summary', and replace the words 'the staff of translators and p&is-writers by 'the necessary translators'.

Rule 58 : Amend title to read : *Verbatim records and sound recordings*, and replace paragraph 2 by the following:

*'2. Sound recordings only shall be made of meetings of Commissions and Committees, unless otherwise decided by the General Conference.'*

Rule 59: Amend title to read: *Circulation and safe-keeping of records and sound recordings*. Delete, in paragraph 1, the words 'and summary'. Replace paragraph 3 by the following:

*'3. The sound recordings made of meetings of Commissions and Committees of the General Conference shall be kept in the archives of the Organization where they may be consulted if necessary. Upon request a Member State or Associate Member may obtain a copy of particular recordings, at its own expense.'*

Rule 60: Delete the words 'summary and'.

Rule 84: Delete in paragraph 3, the words 'summary or'.

2. *Invites* the Director-General to make appropriate administrative arrangements to ensure that recordings of Commissions and Committees of the General Conference are preserved indefinitely without risk of accidental erasure or deterioration, and that they may be consulted and copies provided in suitable conditions.

## 12.2 Amendment to Rule 32 of the Rules of Procedure (Functions of the Legal Committee)

*The General Conference,*

*Taking note* of the Report of the Executive Board on the methods of work of the General Conference, undertaken in accordance with resolution 15 of the fourteenth session of the General Conference, in which it examined the work of the Reports Committee of the General Conference,

*Noting* that the work of this Committee has diminished and that the remaining duties could conveniently be undertaken by other organs,

1. *Decides* that the duty of examining the reports of Member States on the submission of international instruments adopted by Unesco to their competent national authorities should be undertaken by the Legal Committee, as from the sixteenth session of the General Conference;
2. *Decides* further to modify as follows, with effect from the end of the fifteenth session of the General Conference, Rule 32 of the Rules of Procedure concerning the functions of the Legal Committee :

Rule 32: Add a second paragraph as follows:

*'The Committee shall also examine the initial special reports relating to any convention or recommendation transmitted by Member States pursuant to Article 16, paragraph 2, Of the "Rules of Procedure concerning recommendations to Member States and international conventions covered by the terms of Article IV, paragraph 4, of the Constitution", or pursuant to any other General Conference decision, and containing the information specified in resolution 50, adopted by the General Conference at its tenth session (1958).'*

3. *Invites* the Executive Board to make appropriate arrangements for reports by Member States on the implementation of conventions or recommendations to be examined by a subsidiary organ of the Board, such as the present Special Committee on Discrimination in Education, it being understood that the report of this subsidiary organ and the Executive Board's comments thereon would be discussed by the General Conference in plenary meeting, and that a special item would be included in the agenda of the General Conference for that purpose.

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1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Legal Committee at the thirty-eighth plenary meeting, 16 November 1968.

## Amendment to the Statutes of the International Institute for Educational Planning <sup>1</sup>

*The General Conference,*

*Considering* that it is desirable to enlarge and further diversify the composition of the Governing Board of the International Institute for Educational Planning in order to ensure a wider geographical distribution in its membership and, in particular, that the membership of the Governing Board should include one elected member from each of the major developing regions, *Noting* that the Governing Board and the Director-General concur with this view,

*Decides*, upon the recommendation of the Legal Committee, to amend Article III, paragraph 1, of the Statutes of the International Institute for Educational Planning as follows:

Replace sub-paragraphs (e), (f) and (g) by the following text:

- (e) Three* educators recognized for their contributions in the field of human resource development;
- (f) Four* members elected from among educators, economists and other specialists, one of whom shall be from each of Latin America, Asia, Africa and the *Arab States*, who have made contributions in the field of human resource development. The members referred to in sub-paragraphs (e) and (f) shall be elected for a period of four years, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of the present Article. *They shall be immediately eligible for a second term but shall not serve consecutively for more than two terms;*
- (g) A* chairman elected from among educators, economists and other specialists of international repute in the field of human resource development. *He shall hold office for five years, and shall be immediately eligible for a second term but shall not serve consecutively for more than two terms. If, however, the chairman is elected from among the members of the Board, his total period of consecutive service on the Board shall not exceed the maximum period during which he could have served consecutively as chairman and, if necessary, his term of office as chairman shall be reduced by the time required to implement this provision.'*

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1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Legal Committee at the thirty-eighth plenary meeting, 16 November 1968.

## V Transfer to Unesco of the resources and responsibilities of other international organizations

### 14 International Bureau of Education

#### 14.1 *The General Conference,*<sup>1</sup>

*Considering* that Article XI, paragraph 2, of the Constitution provides that:

'Whenever the General Conference of this Organization and the competent authorities of any other specialized intergovernmental organizations or agencies whose purpose and functions lie within the competence of this Organization, deem it desirable to effect a transfer of their resources and activities to this Organization, the Director-General, subject to the approval of the Conference, may enter into mutually acceptable arrangements for this purpose',

*Considering* that the Council of the International Bureau of Education, meeting in extraordinary session from 13 to 15 December 1967, adopted a resolution under which it decided to 'seek for the International Bureau of Education a new relationship with Unesco whereby the International Bureau of Education would become an international centre of comparative education within the framework of Unesco.. .';

*Having regard* to resolution 7.5 adopted by the Executive Board at its 78th session,

*Having examined* the draft agreement between Unesco and the International Bureau of Education prepared by the secretariats of the two organizations,

*Considering* that this draft agreement was unanimously approved by the Council of the International Bureau of Education at its thirty-fourth meeting held in Geneva on 11 and 12 July 1968,

1. *Approves* the draft agreement, set out in full in Annex II of document 15C/83;<sup>2</sup>
2. *Authorizes* the Director-General to sign this Agreement on behalf of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;
3. *Approves*, in execution of this Agreement, the Statutes of the International Bureau of Education annexed to this resolution;
4. *Invites* the Director-General to negotiate and conclude with the competent Swiss authorities an agreement defining the privileges and immunities that Unesco will enjoy in Switzerland as well as the facilities to be extended to Unesco concerning the premises of the International Bureau of Education;
5. *Requests* the Director-General to make all efforts to obtain payment by the members concerned of arrears in their contributions to the International Bureau of Education and to report to the Executive Board.

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1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Legal Committee at the thirty-eighth plenary meeting, 16 November 1968.  
2. See Annex IV of this volume.



## Annex. Statutes of the International Bureau of Education

### Article I

1. Within the framework of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and as an integral part thereof, there is hereby established an international centre of comparative education under the name of International Bureau of Education, hereinafter called the Bureau.

2. Subject to the conditions laid down in the present Statutes, the Bureau shall enjoy wide intellectual and functional autonomy within the framework of Unesco.

3. The Bureau shall be located in Geneva (Switzerland).

### Article II

1. The functions of the Bureau shall be:

- (a) to prepare for and organize, at least every two years, the sessions of the International Conference on Public Education in accordance with the decisions of the General Conference and subject to Unesco rules in force and applicable;
- (b) to undertake educational studies particularly on comparative education and to publish the results, co-ordinating its work with that of other institutions pursuing similar objectives;
- (c) to continue its work on educational documentation and the dissemination of information on education;
- (d) to maintain and develop an international educational library and a permanent international exhibition of public education.

2. The general programme and budget of the Bureau shall be part of the Programme and Budget of Unesco.

3. Within the framework of the general programme in course of execution, as approved by the General Conference, the Bureau may maintain direct relations with the educational authorities of the Member States of Unesco.

### Article III

1. The Bureau shall have a Council comprising twenty-one Member States of Unesco designated by the General Conference.

2. The terms of office of the Member States of the Council shall run from the end of the session of the General Conference which designates them to the end of the second ordinary session of the General Conference following.

3. This notwithstanding, the term of office of Member States of the Council designated by the General Conference at its fifteenth session shall run from 1 January 1969 and at that session the

General Conference shall likewise designate by lot ten of the Member States of the Council whose term of office shall expire at the end of the sixteenth session of the General Conference.

4. The Member States of the Council shall be immediately eligible for a further term.

5. The Member States of the Council shall choose as their representatives persons of eminence in the field of education.

### Article IV

1. The Council shall meet in ordinary session at least once every year. It may meet in extraordinary session if convened by the Director-General of Unesco or at the request of eleven of its members.

2. Each Member State on the Council shall have one vote.

3. The Director-General or, in his absence, his appointed representative shall take part in the Council's meetings without the right to vote.

4. The Council shall adopt its Rules of Procedure.

### Article V

The tasks of the Council shall be:

- (a) to draw up, on the proposals of the Director of the Bureau, the draft general programme and budget of the Bureau, for submission to the General Conference with the observations or recommendations of the Director-General and the Executive Board;
- (b) to define in detail, within the framework of the programme and budget approved by the General Conference, the activities to be undertaken by the Bureau. The Council shall be responsible for the conduct of these activities;
- (c) to submit to the Director-General a list of at least three names with a view to the appointment of a Director in accordance with the provisions of Article VI below;
- (d) to submit to the General Conference at each of its ordinary sessions a report on the activities of the Bureau.

### Article VI

1. The Director of the Bureau shall be appointed by the Director-General from the list prepared by the Council, in accordance with Article V(c).

2. The Director shall prepare and submit to the Council his proposals for the draft general programme and budget of the Bureau.

3. The Director shall be responsible for the administration of the Bureau.

Transfer to Unesco of the resources and responsibilities of other international organizations

*Article VII*

1. Subject to what is stated in paragraph 3 below, the Director and personnel of the Bureau shall be members of the Unesco staff and be subject to the provisions of the Unesco Staff Regulations approved by the General Conference.

2. The Director-General may enact special regulations compatible with the provisions of the Unesco Staff Regulations, to apply to the personnel of the Bureau.

3. Staff members of the International Bureau of Education established on 29 July 1929, serving at the date on which the Agreement between that Bureau and Unesco comes into force, shall from the same date be placed under the authority of the Director-General of Unesco, under contracts to be concluded to that effect. For a period of two years from the date of entry into force of the said Agreement, the staff members of the Bureau

shall continue to be subject to the regulations and contractual dispositions under which they were serving before that date. At the end of the said two-year period, the Director-General shall decide on the final status of such staff members and the terms and provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article and without prejudice to such members' acquired rights. The Director-General may, nevertheless, during this same period, offer such staff members appointments as staff members of Unesco, in accordance with the provisions of the Staff Regulations and Staff Rules or of such special regulations as he may enact in virtue of paragraph 2 above.

*Article VIII*

These Statutes shall enter into force on 1 January 1969.

- 14.2 On the Report of the Nominations Committee, the General Conference, at its fortieth plenary meeting, on 19 November 1968, designated, in accordance with Article III, paragraph 1, of the Statutes of the International Bureau of Education, the following Member States to form part of the Council of the Bureau:

Belgium	Hungary <sup>1</sup>	Poland*
Brazil	India*	Senegal
Cameroon*	Italy*	Switzerland*
Colombia	Japan*	Turkey
France*	Lebanon	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*
Gabon	Malaysia*	United States of America
Federal Republic of Germany	Mauritania	
	Nigeria	

In accordance with Article III, paragraph 3, of the Statutes, the General Conference designated by lot the ten Member States of the Council whose term of office will expire at the end of the sixteenth session of the General Conference. The Member States in question are indicated by an asterisk in the above list.

15 International Relief Union <sup>1</sup>

*The General Conference,*

*Considering* that Article XI, paragraph 2, of the Constitution provides that:

'Whenever the General Conference of this Organization and the competent authorities of any other specialized intergovernmental organizations or agencies whose purpose and functions lie within the competence of this Organization, deem it desirable to effect a transfer of their resources and activities to this Organization, the Director-General, subject to the approval of the Conference, may enter into mutually acceptable arrangements for this purpose'

I. Resolution adopted on the report of the Legal Committee at the thirty-eighth plenary meeting, 16 November 1968.

*Transfer to Unesco of the resources and responsibilities of other international organizations*

*Having regard* to the resolution adopted on 15 December 1965 by the Executive Committee of the International Relief Union,

*Having regard* to the resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations at its 43rd session,

*Having regard* to resolutions 6.6 and 7.8 adopted by the Executive Board at its 77th and 78th sessions,

*Having examined* the draft agreement between Unesco and the International Relief Union, drawn up by the Secretariats of the two organizations,

*Considering* that the draft agreement has been approved by the Executive Committee of the Union which met in Geneva on 16 July 1968,

*Approves* the draft agreement set out in Annex II of document 15C/85;1

*Authorizes* the Director-General to sign that agreement on behalf of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

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1. See Annex IV of this volume.

## VI Financial questions<sup>1</sup>

### 16 Financial reports

#### 16.1 Financial report and statements for the two-year period ended 31 December 1966 and report of the External Auditor

*The General Conference,*

*Having examined* document 15C/27,

*Receives and accepts* the report of the External Auditor and the financial report of the Director-General on the accounts of Unesco for the two-year financial period ended 31 December 1966.

#### 16.2 Auditor's report on the interim accounts of Unesco as at 31 December 1967 (for the two-year financial period ending 31 December 1968)

*The General Conference,*

*Having examined* document 15C/28 and the comments of the Executive Board thereon (doc. 15C/28 Add.) ;

*Receives and accepts* the report of the External Auditor and the financial report of the Director-General on the interim accounts as at 31 December 1967 for the two-year financial period ending 31 December 1968;

*Requests* that, in future, the report of the External Auditor contain more substantive comments on the administration and management of the Organization.

#### 16.3 Auditor's report on the accounts of Unesco relating to the Technical Assistance component of the United Nations Development Programme as at 31 December 1966

*The General Conference,*

*Having examined* document 15C/29,

*Receives and approves* the report of the External Auditor, the report of the Director-General and the financial statements relating to the Technical Assistance component of the United Nations Development Programme as at 31 December 1966.

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1. Resolutions 16 to 19 adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission at the thirty-eighth plenary meeting, 16 November 1968.

16.4 Auditor's report on the accounts of Unesco relating to the Technical Assistance component of the United Nations Development Programme as at 31 December 1967

*The General Conference,*

*Having examined* document 15C/30 and the comments of the Executive Board thereon (dot. 15C/30 Add.);

1. *Receives and approves* the report of the External Auditor, the report of the Director-General and the financial statement relating to the Technical Assistance component of the United Nations Development Programme as at 31 December 1967;
2. *Requests* that, in future, the report of the External Auditor contain more substantive comments on the administration and management of the Organization;
3. *Authorizes* the Executive Board to approve, on its behalf, the report of the External Auditor, the report of the Director-General and the financial statement relating to the Technical Assistance component of the United Nations Development Programme as at 31 December 1968.

16.5 Auditor's report on the accounts of Unesco relating to the Special Fund component of the United Nations Development Programme as at 31 December 1966

*The General Conference,*

*Having examined* document 15C/31,

*Receives and approves* the report of the External Auditor, the report of the Director-General and the financial statements relating to the Special Fund component of the United Nations Development Programme as at 31 December 1966.

16.6 Auditor's report on the accounts of Unesco relating to the Special Fund component of the United Nations Development Programme as at 31 December 1967

*The General Conference,*

*Having examined* document 15C/32 and the comments of the Executive Board thereon (doc. 15C/32 Add.) ;

*Receives and approves* the report of the External Auditor, the report of the Director-General and the financial statements relating to the Special Fund component of the United Nations Development Programme as at 31 December 1967;

*Requests* that, in future, the report of the External Auditor contain more substantive comments on the administration and management of the Organization;

*Authorizes* the Executive Board to approve on its behalf the report of the External Auditor, the report of the Director-General and the financial statements relating to the Special Fund component of the United Nations Development Programme as at 31 December 1968.

## 17 Contributions of Member States

17.1 Scale of assessments for 1969-1970

*The General Conference*

*Considering* that the scale of assessments for Member States of Unesco has been based in the past upon the scale of assessments of the United Nations, suitably adjusted to take into account the difference in membership between the two organizations,

*Noting* that resolution 1137 (XII) adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations concerning the scale of assessments of the United Nations provides, *inter alia*, that, in principle, the maximum contribution of any one Member State shall not exceed 30 per cent of the total,

Noting further that the scale of assessments of the United Nations recognizes the principle that the *per capita* contribution of any one Member State should not exceed the *per capita* contribution of the Member State which bears the highest assessment, and that full effect has been given to this principle in the United Nations scale of assessments,

Resolves that:

1. The scale of assessments for Member States of Unesco for the financial period 1969-1970 shall be calculated on the basis of the scale of assessments adopted by the twenty-second session of the General Assembly of the United Nations for 1968-1970, suitably adjusted to take into account the differences in membership between Unesco and the United Nations.
2. Member States of Unesco as of 15 November 1968 shall be included in the scale of assessments on the following basis:
  - (a) Member States of Unesco who are included in the United Nations scale of assessments, on the basis of their percentages in that scale, except as provided in (d) below;
  - (b) Member States of Unesco who are members of the United Nations but who are not included in the United Nations scale of assessments, on the basis of the percentages assigned to them by the General Assembly of the United Nations ;
  - (c) Member States of Unesco who are not members of the United Nations, on the basis of their theoretical probable percentages in the United Nations scale;
  - (d) The percentage of China in the Unesco scale shall be 2.50 per cent.
3. New members, depositing their instruments of ratification after 15 November 1968, shall be assessed for the years 1969 and 1970 as follows:
  - (a) In the case of members of the United Nations who are included in the United Nations scale of assessments, on the basis of their percentages in that scale;
  - (b) In the case of members of the United Nations who are not included in the United Nations scale of assessments, on the basis of the percentages assigned to them by the General Assembly of the United Nations;
  - (c) In the case of non-members of the United Nations, on the basis of their theoretical probable percentages in the United Nations scale.
4. The contribution of new members shall be further adjusted as necessary to take into account the date upon which they become members, in accordance with the following formula:
  - 100 per cent of the annual sum due if they become members prior to the close of the first quarter of the year;
  - 80 per cent of the annual sum due if they become members during the second quarter of a year;
  - 60 per cent of the annual sum due if they become members during the third quarter of a year ;
  - 40 per cent of the annual sum due if they become members during the fourth quarter of a year.
5. The minimum percentage in Unesco shall be the figure resulting from the conversion of the United Nations minimum percentage contribution in accordance with the provisions of this resolution.
6. The contributions of Associate Members shall be assessed at 60 per cent of the minimum percentage assessment of Member States and these contributions shall be accounted for as Miscellaneous Income.
7. All percentages shall be rounded off to two places of decimals.
8. The contribution of Associate Members who become Member States during the year 1969 or 1970 shall be assessed in accordance with the formula set forth in paragraph 8 of resolution 18 adopted by the General Conference at its twelfth session (1962).

17.2 Currency of contributions

*The General Conference,*

*Considering* that in accordance with Financial Regulation 5.6 contributions to the Budget and advances to the Working Capital Fund shall be assessed in United States dollars and paid in a currency or currencies to be determined by the General Conference,

*Considering* nevertheless that it is desirable that Member States should to the widest possible extent enjoy the privilege of paying their contributions in a currency of their choice,

*Resolves* that for the years 1969 and 1970:

- (a) contributions of Member States to the Budget and advances to the Working Capital Fund shall be payable, at their choice, in United States dollars, pounds sterling or French francs;
- (b) the Director-General is authorized to accept payment, on request, in the national currency of any Member State if he considers that there is a foreseeable need of a substantial amount of that currency;
- (c) in accepting national currencies as provided in (b) above, the Director-General, in consultation with the Member State concerned, shall determine that part of the contribution which can be accepted in the national currency;
- (d) in order to ensure that contributions paid in national currencies will be usable by the Organization, the Director-General is authorized to fix a time-limit for payment, after which the contributions would become payable in one of the currencies mentioned in (a) above;
- (e) the following conditions apply to the acceptance of currencies other than the United States dollar :
  - (i) currencies so accepted must be usable, without further negotiation, within the exchange regulations of the country concerned, for meeting all expenditures incurred by Unesco within that country;
  - (ii) the rate of exchange to be applied shall be the most favourable rate effective on the date of payment for the conversion of dollars into those currencies ;
  - (iii) if at any time within the financial period in which payment of a contribution has been made in a non-United States currency, there should occur a reduction in the exchange value of such currency in terms of United States dollars, the Member State concerned may be required, upon notification, to make an adjustment payment to cover the exchange loss as from the effective date of the change in exchange value;
  - (iv) differences on exchange arising from the acceptance of currencies other than the United States dollar amounting to less than \$50 and relating to the last payment in respect of a biennium shall be written off as losses or gains on exchange.

17.3 Collection of contributions

*The General Conference,*

*Takes note* of the report submitted by the Director-General on the collection of contributions (doc.l5C/35),

*Urges* those Member States who are in arrears in the payment of their contributions to take steps to settle these as soon as possible.

18 Working Capital Fund : level and administration of the Fund in 1969-1970

18.1 *The General Conference,*

*Having considered* the report of the Director-General on the level and administration of the Working Capital Fund (doc.l5C/36) and the recommendation of the Executive Board,

Resolves that :

- (a) The authorized level of the Working Capital Fund for 1969-1970 is fixed at \$3.8 million and the amounts to be advanced by Member States shall be calculated according to the percentages attributed to them in the scale of assessments for 1969-1970;
- (b) The Fund shall normally be held in United States dollars, but the Director-General shall have the right, with the agreement of the Executive Board, to alter the currency or currencies in which the Fund is held in such manner as he deems necessary to ensure the stability of the Fund ;
- (c) Income derived from the investment of the Working Capital Fund shall be credited to Miscellaneous Income ;
  
- (d) The Director-General is authorized to advance from the Working Capital Fund, in accordance with Financial Regulation 5.1, such sums as may be necessary to finance budgetary appropriations pending the receipt of contributions; sums so advanced shall be reimbursed as soon as receipts from contributions are available for that purpose;
- (e) The Director-General is authorized to advance during 1969-1970, on a short-term basis, and after providing for the needs which may arise under clauses (d), (f) and (g) of this resolution, funds required to assist in financing the construction of additional premises for the Organization and to meet expenses incurred in remodelling and renovation of existing premises, so as to reduce to a minimum any loans from banks or other commercial sources for this purpose;
- (f) The Director-General is authorized to advance during 1969-1970 sums not exceeding \$250,000 to finance self-liquidating expenditures, including those arising in connexion with Trust Funds and Special Accounts;
- (g) The Director-General is authorized to advance during 1969-1970 sums not exceeding \$170,000 to finance the preliminary studies concerning the intermediate and the long-term solutions of Headquarters premises to the extent that surplus funds are not available for this purpose within the budget for the construction of the second phase of the medium-term solution, such advances being recoverable from sums to be voted eventually for this project;
  
- (h) The Director-General is authorized, with the prior approval of the Executive Board, to advance during 1969-1970 sums in total not exceeding \$2 million to meet unforeseen and extraordinary expenses, for which no sums have been provided in the budget appropriations and for which no transfers within the budget are deemed by the Executive Board to be possible, in respect of:
  - (i) requests made by the United Nations specifically related to emergencies connected with the maintenance of peace and security;
  - (ii) awards of compensation ordered by the Administrative Tribunal;
  - (iii) an interim adjustment in the salary scale for staff in the Professional category and above, if decided by the twenty-third session of the United Nations General Assembly, on the basis of the report of the sixteenth session of the International Civil Service Advisory Board, and other salary and allowance adjustments, including contributions by the Organization to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, made during 1969-1970 in accordance with authorizations of the General Conference, in an amount not to exceed \$1.9 million ;
- (i) The Director-General shall report to the sixteenth session of the General Conference advances made under clause (h) above, together with the circumstances related thereto;
- (j) The Director-General shall, at the same time, include in the draft appropriation resolution covering the following financial period, in accordance with Financial Regulations 6.3 and 6.4, provision for the reimbursement to the Working Capital Fund of advances made under clause (h), above, during 1969-1970.



19

## Revolving Fund to assist Member States in acquiring educational and scientific material necessary for technological development

*The General Conference,*

*Having examined* the Director-General's report on the implementation of resolution 2.41 adopted by it at its fourteenth session (1966) setting up a Revolving Fund to assist Member States in acquiring educational and scientific material necessary for technological development (doc. 15C/58 and 15C/48 Add. and Corr.),

1. *Notes* that the experiment carried out during 1967-1968 has been limited both as regards the funds available and the utilization of local currencies;
2. *Considers* that the experiment should be continued during the biennial financial period 1969-1970;
3. *Authorizes* the Director-General to make further allocations of coupons in 1969-1970 to the amount of the sums received and utilized in local currencies, within the limits of a total sum of \$200,000;
4. *Invites* the Director-General to study the requirements of Member States in educational and scientific material necessary for technological development, as well as the experiment begun in 1967-1968, and to report, through the Executive Board, to the General Conference at its sixteenth session, on the difficulties encountered and the results obtained, and to present proposals concerning the possibility of setting up a Revolving Fund and the means of financing it.

## VII Staff questions <sup>1</sup>

### 20 Geographical distribution of posts in the Secretariat

*The General Conference,*

*Noting* the report of the Director-General on the geographical distribution of posts in the Secretariat (doc. 15C/38 and 15C/38 Add.),

*Reaffirms* resolution 29 on this subject adopted at its fourteenth session (1966).

### 21 Salaries, allowances and other benefits of staff

#### 21.1 Professional category and above

*The General Conference,*

*Having examined* the report of the Director-General on the salaries and allowances of staff in the Professional category and above (doc. 15C/39),

*Having noted* the general principles followed by the International Civil Service Advisory Board in its comprehensive study of these salaries and allowances,

*Considering* that this study could lead to adjustments in the present conditions of service of officials of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies which adhere to the common system of salaries and allowances,

1. *Authorizes* the Director-General to apply to Unesco staff such measures as may be adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, the date of application of those measures being the same as that fixed by the General Assembly;
2. *Invites* the Director-General to report to the Executive Board and the General Conference at its sixteenth session on any measures taken under the present resolution.

#### 21.2 General Service category staff at Headquarters

*The General Conference,*

*Having noted* the proposals submitted by the Director-General, bearing in mind the recommendations put forward by a Special Panel of the International Civil Service Advisory Board following a survey of the best prevailing conditions of service in the Paris region (doc. 15C/39),

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1. Resolutions 20 to 24 adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission at the thirty-eighth plenary meeting, 16 November 1968.

1. *Authorizes* the Director-General :
  - (a) to put into effect as from 1 January 1969 the salary scales for General Service category staff at Headquarters as set out in paragraph 12 of document 15C/39 ;
  - (b) to maintain the family allowance for the first child at 1,400 francs a year and to increase the allowance for the second and subsequent eligible child to 2,000 francs a year as from 1 January 1969;
  - (c) to increase the allowance for the first child of a staff member with no spouse to 2,600 francs a year as from 1 January 1969;
  - (d) to increase the language allowance to 1,200 francs a year for the first language and 600 francs a year for the second language, as from 1 January 1969;
  - (e) to make 5 per cent pensionable adjustments to the salary scales set out in paragraph 12 of document 15C/39 on each occasion when the general quarterly index of hourly rates published by the French Ministry of Social Affairs shows a 5 per cent fluctuation as compared with 1 January 1969;
2. *Notes* the Director-General's intention to integrate into the professional category the five incumbents of technicians' posts in grade K;
3. *Authorizes* the Director-General, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1(a) of the present resolution, to review the situation at the end of 1968 in the light of the circumstances then obtaining, and after having taken into account the advice of a panel of the International Civil Service Advisory Board to make such changes as may be appropriate in the salary scales set out in paragraph 12 of document 15C/39;
4. *Requests* the Director-General to report to the Executive Board any adjustments made under the present resolution to the salaries set out in paragraph 12 of document 15C/39;
5. *Invites* the Director-General, if he deems it necessary, to make a further periodical review in 1970 on the best prevailing conditions of service in the Paris region and to report to the General Conference at its sixteenth session;
6. *Authorizes* the Director-General to request the advice of a special panel of the International Civil Service Advisory Board when formulating his proposals concerning the establishment of salaries for General Service category staff at Headquarters.

### 21.3 Method of establishment of General Service staff salaries at Headquarters

#### *The General Conference,*

*Having taken* note of the report submitted by the Director-General concerning the measures he has taken with a view to establishing a new method of fixing General Service staff salaries at Headquarters (doc. 15C/40),

*Having noted* the observations and suggestions made in this connexion by the International Civil Service Advisory Board, at its sixteenth session, by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination at its forty-sixth session and by the Executive Board at its 80th session,

*Aware* of the problems raised by the method at present followed in fixing these salaries,

1. *Authorizes* the Director-General to continue his studies in the light of the discussion at the present session of the General Conference in order to find a new method of avoiding or reducing the disadvantages of the present system;
2. *Invites* the Director-General to submit to it at its sixteenth session, taking into account the views of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the International Civil Service Advisory Board, concrete proposals concerning the method to be followed in establishing General Service staff salaries at Headquarters, together with the relevant recommendations of the Executive Board.

Staff questions

22 United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund

*The General Conference,*

*Takes note* of the report submitted by the Director-General on the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (doc. 15C/41).

23 Unesco Staff Pension Committee: election of representatives of Member States for 1969-1970

*The General Conference,*

*Appoints* to the Unesco Staff Pension Committee for the years 1969 and 1970 the representatives of the following Member States: as members 1. Romania, 2. Switzerland, 3. Thailand ; as alternate members 1. Chile, 2. Saudi Arabia, 3. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

24 Medical Benefits Fund

*The General Conference,*

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Director-General on the Medical Benefits Fund (dot. 15C/43 and 15C/43 Add.) ;
2. *Authorizes* the Director-General to admit as an associate participant in the Medical Benefits Fund any staff member who has become incapacitated for further service and is in receipt of a disability benefit under the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund ;
3. *Authorizes* the Director-General to waive the requirement of a qualifying period of service with the Organization in respect of a staff member who has become incapacitated for further service and is in receipt of a disability benefit as aforesaid, his protected persons, as well as the protected persons of a staff member who dies in service;
4. *Authorizes* the Director-General to provide for contributions in respect of associate participation to be based on the retirement or other benefit payable to the associate participant by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, or one-third of the last remuneration of the former staff member, whichever is the higher.

## VIII Headquarters questions <sup>1</sup>

### 25 Medium-term solution

#### 25.1 *The General Conference,*

*Recalling* that, at its thirteenth session (1964), it authorized the Director-General, under the terms of resolution 31.1, to undertake the construction of a new (fifth) building,

*Recalling* that, at its fourteenth session (1966), it invited the Director-General, under the terms of resolution 33.2, to proceed with the execution of the final plan,

*Having noted* the steps taken by the Director-General to ensure the implementation of the above resolutions, and the financial situation of the project (doc. 15C/45 and Annex),

*Having noted* the report of the Headquarters Committee (doc. 15C/44 and Addendum),

1. *Invites* the Director-General to continue with the execution of the project so that the new building can be brought into service at the beginning of 1970;
2. *Decides* to extend from four to five financial periods the amortization of the building costs, as well as any interest payments on the loans contracted to ensure the financing of this project.

#### 25.2 *The General Conference,*

*Recalling* the measures adopted, at its thirteenth session, under the terms of resolution 31.1 (Section IV), with a view to ensuring the financing of the new (fifth) building,

*Having noted* the steps taken by the Director-General to ensure the implementation of the aforesaid resolution (doc. 15C/45, Section III),

*Having noted* the report of the Headquarters Committee (doc. 15C/44, Section 11.2)

1. *Notes with satisfaction* the authorization given by the National Assembly to the French Government to grant a State guarantee for the building loans contracted by the Organization;
2. *Notes with satisfaction* the loan of \$1 million granted by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and invites the Director-General to study the possibility of obtaining other short-term loans within the framework of the United Nations system;
3. *Expresses confidence* in the successful conclusion by the Director-General of the financing operations for the project.

#### 25.3 *The General Conference,*

*Having noted* the proposals of the Director-General (doc. 15C/45, Section V) and the recommenda-

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1. Resolutions 25 to 28 adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission at the thirty-ninth plenary meeting, 18 November 1968.

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tions of the Headquarters Committee (doc. 15C/44 Add., Section 1.2) regarding the artistic decoration of the new building,

1. *Invites* the Director-General to arrange for the execution of the scheme of decoration drawn up on the advice of the Committee of Art Advisers;
2. *Launches an appeal to Member States* to participate, by voluntary contributions, in the financing of the scheme of decoration and the purchase of works of art to be selected by the Director-General on the recommendation of the Art Advisers;
3. *Authorizes* the Director-General to set aside for this purpose, from the budget for the construction of the new buildings, a sum not exceeding \$112,245;
4. *Invites* the Director-General to take appropriate steps to ensure the implementation of this resolution,

25.4 *The General Conference*

*Invites* the Director-General to report on the operations specified in resolutions 25.1, 25.2 and 25.3 above to the Headquarters Committee and, subsequently, to the General Conference at its sixteenth session.

26 Long-term solution, extended medium-term solution and remodelling of Headquarters premises

*The General Conference,*

*Considering* its decision in resolution 28, adopted at its sixth session, that the Headquarters of the Organization should be built in Paris,

*Recalling* that the French Government informed the Organization, by letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs dated 13 April 1962, that it was 'examining long-term solutions which will enable Unesco to prepare and gradually carry out a plan for the final extension of its premises',

*Recalling* the terms of the report of the Headquarters Committee submitted to the twelfth session, to the effect that 'the Organization's freedom of choice is to be preserved as regards a long-term solution to the space problem which it may have to face in the period beyond 1972' (doc. 12C/ADM/20 Add. 1, paragraph 12),

*Recalling* that, after examining the two long-term solutions proposed by the French Government and set forth in the communication from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs dated 17 May 1966, it noted at its fourteenth session, in resolution 35, that the information available to it was not sufficient to allow it, at that stage, with a full knowledge of the facts, to make a choice fraught with far-reaching consequences for the Organization's future,

*Recalling* that in the same resolution, it declared its preference for a long-term solution within Paris, involving the extension of the present buildings or, if necessary, the complete reconstruction of the Headquarters, so that the Organization might continue to enjoy the benefits of the historical, intellectual and artistic amenities of the capital,

*Recalling* that, in accordance with the said resolution, it decided to defer the choice of a long-term solution until its fifteenth session and invited the Director-General to continue his negotiations with the French Government, which it requested to complete the studies undertaken and to inform the Organization of the results of those studies,

*Recalling* the criteria applicable to a solution involving complete reconstruction which were defined by the Headquarters Committee during its 52nd session (doc. 15C/44 Add., Section II, paragraph 26.11),

*Having noted* the long-term solution and the extended medium-term solution proposed by the French

Government and set forth in the communication from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs dated 23 September 1968 (doc. 15C/46, Annex I),

*Having noted* the steps taken by the Director-General to ensure the implementation of resolution 35, adopted at its fourteenth session (doc. 15C/46),

*Having noted* the report of the Headquarters Committee (doc. 15C/44 Add., Section II) and the recommendations contained therein;

26.1 Long-term solution

1. *Thanks* the French Government for having generously offered the Organization the opportunity of a complete reconstruction of the Headquarters within Paris, thus meeting the concern expressed by the General Conference at its fourteenth session (14C/Resolution 35, paragraphs 5 and 7);
2. *Considers*, nevertheless, on the basis of the information supplied to it, that the site proposed by the French Government for the reconstruction of the Organization's Headquarters and the site's surroundings only partially meet the criteria defined by the Headquarters Committee at its 52nd session;
3. *Notes* furthermore that the extended medium-term solution proposed by the French Government enables the Organization to meet its needs for premises until 1985 at least;
4. *Decides* in these circumstances to defer the adoption of a long-term solution;
5. *Expresses* the hope that the proposal of the French Government will remain effective at least until the sixteenth session of the General Conference, so as to enable the General Conference, in the light of the necessary additional information, to take a fully-informed final decision ;
6. *Invites* the French Government:
  - (a) to give the Organization, by 31 December 1969, more precise information and guarantees regarding the development plan for the Bercy zone and its surroundings;
  - (b) concurrently to continue the search for long-term solutions involving the extension of the present buildings and the complete reconstruction of the Headquarters within Paris, bearing in mind the criteria defined by the Headquarters Committee at its 52nd session and elaborated during its 54th session (doc. 15C/44 Add., Section II, paragraph 5.1);

26.2 Extended medium-term solution

1. *Considers* that steps should be taken to cope with the expansion in the Organization's activities and its needs for premises after 1972 until such time as a long-term solution has been put into effect;
2. *Considers* that the renting of premises off the site would have serious disadvantages both functionally and financially and that consequently this solution could not be accepted to meet the need for premises during a transitional period;
3. *Notes* with satisfaction the generous proposal by the French Government to place at the Organization's disposal a piece of land in the vicinity of the site of the new building in the Garibaldi-Miollis zone, on terms similar to those laid down in the lease for the Fontenoy site signed on 25 June 1954;
4. *Authorizes* the Director-General:
  - (a) to accept this piece of land on the terms set forth in the communication from the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs dated 23 September 1968;
  - (b) to make preparations for the construction of an additional building with a usable area of approximately 10,000 square metres and an underground garage in conformity with the regulations in force, without risk of the lodging of complaints by third parties on adjacent properties;

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- (c) to arrange for Mr. B. Zehrfuss, the architect, to prepare a preliminary plan and estimate for this purpose;
  - (d) should it prove impossible to secure the services of Mr. Zehrfuss, to select another architect, after consultation with the Headquarters Committee;
  - (e) to spend a sum not exceeding \$170,000 to meet the architect's fees and other expenses, using for the purpose the probable credit balance from the building budget for the second stage of the medium-term solution and, if necessary, to supplement that balance by drawing on the Working Capital Fund;
  - (f) to present to the General Conference, at its sixteenth session, the preliminary plan and estimate, together with the opinion, which he shall previously have obtained, of the Headquarters Committee, accompanied by proposals on methods of financing the project and on the amortization period for the building costs;
  - (g) to include in Part VI of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1971-1972 an initial appropriation for the implementation of the project, calculated on the basis of the estimate recommended by the Headquarters Committee and of the amortization period proposed by the Director-General;
5. *Requests* the French Government:
- (a) to grant the Organization the preliminary building authorization as rapidly as possible;
  - (b) to make the new site available to the Organization, free of all servitudes and buildings, before 1 January 1972;
  - (c) to authorize the Director-General in the meantime to keep in service on a provisional basis the prefabricated buildings situated in the Cour Anglaise beside the Conference Building, Place de Fontenoy;

26.3 Remodelling of Headquarters premises

- I. Considers that, concurrently with the construction of an additional building making it possible to meet the needs for premises up to 1985, steps should be taken to remodel the existing buildings, and in particular to remedy the inadequacies of the Conference installations and adjoining work areas;
2. *Invites* the Director-General therefore :
- (a) to continue, with the help of the architect, the studies undertaken at the request of the Headquarters Committee ;
  - (b) to submit to the Headquarters Committee and subsequently to the General Conference, at its sixteenth session, a project for the remodelling of the Headquarters premises together with an estimate and proposals on the methods of financing and on the amortization period for the building costs ;
3. Authorizes the Director-General to include in Part VI of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1971-1972 an initial appropriation for the implementation of the project, calculated on the basis of the estimate recommended by the Headquarters Committee and the amortization period proposed by the Director-General;

26.4 Application of the Headquarters Agreement

*Recalls* the privileges and immunities enjoyed by the Organization under the Agreement dated 2 July 1954 which it concluded with the French Government, and in particular Articles 15 and 16 of that Agreement, brought into effect for the construction of the permanent Headquarters of Unesco by a letter from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the French Republic dated 14 October 1954.



26.5 Reports

Invites the Director-General to report to the Headquarters Committee and subsequently to the General Conference, at its sixteenth session, on the implementation of resolution 26 above.

27 Renovation and remodelling of Headquarters premises

*The General Conference,*

*Recalling* that, at its fourteenth session (1966), in resolution 34, it considered that measures should be taken, within the framework of the second stage of the medium-term solution to the problem of premises, to adapt the existing buildings to the new needs,

*Recalling* that, in the same resolution, it approved a list of works for the renovation and remodelling of Headquarters premises and installations, recommended by the Headquarters Committee in paragraph 103 of its report (doc. 14C/58, Section VII), to the amount of \$280,297,

*Having noted* the report of the Headquarters Committee (doc. 15C/44, Section IV),

*Having noted* the Director-General's proposal to spread amortization of the cost of the works over five financial periods, instead of four as provided for in the aforementioned resolution (doc. 15C/5, Part V, paragraphs 1895 to 1900),

1. Notes with satisfaction the steps taken by the Director-General to ensure that the works provided for are carried out properly,
2. *Notes* that, in accordance with the provisions of the said 14C/Resolution 34, the Director-General has earmarked for the financing of these works the credit balance in the building budget for the first stage of the medium-term solution (\$22,911.28),
3. *Invites* the Director-General to continue with the execution of these works until completion,
4. *Decides* to extend from four to five financial periods the amortization of the cost of the works described in the present resolution, as well as any interest on the loans contracted in order to ensure the financing of this project.
5. *Invites* the Director-General to submit a final statement of expenditure on the renovation and remodelling of Headquarters premises and plant to the Headquarters Committee as soon as he is in a position to do so.

28 Headquarters Committee

*The General Conference,*

*Having examined* the report of the Headquarters Committee (doc. 15C/44 Add., Section III),

1. *Decides* to prolong the existence of the Headquarters Committee, composed of fifteen members, until the end of the sixteenth session of the General Conference ;
2. *Decides* that the Headquarters Committee shall convene whenever necessary, at the request of the Director-General or on the proposal of its Chairman, in order to:
  - (a) examine the reports which the Director-General will present to it on the execution of the second stage of the medium-term solution to the problem of premises, the progress of work and the financial situation of the undertaking;
  - (b) examine the reports which the Director-General may submit to it on the decoration of the new building and on the opinions of the Committee of Art Advisers;
  - (c) examine the Director-General's reports on the execution of the extended medium-term solution and the preliminary project and estimate for the construction of an additional building, in accordance with resolution 26.2 adopted at the present session;
  - (d) to examine the details that may be provided, or the new proposals that may be made by the

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- French Government, regarding the long-term solution, and the reports which the Director-General will submit to it on this point;
- (e) examine the plan for the remodelling of Headquarters premises and the corresponding estimates which the General Conference invited the Director-General to submit to it at its sixteenth session under resolution 26.3 adopted at the present session;
  - (f) examine the draft programme of work for the conservation of buildings and plant which the Director-General may propose for the financial period 1971-1972;
  - (g) examine the final statement of expenditure for the renovation and remodelling of Headquarters premises;
  - (h) advise the Director-General on all other matters concerning Headquarters submitted to it by the Director-General or a member of the Committee.
3. *Invites* the Headquarters Committee to report to the General Conference, at its sixteenth session, on its work in connexion with the discharge of the above-mentioned duties.

## IX Reports by Member States <sup>1</sup>

### 29 Periodic reports by Member States on the implementation of the Convention and Recommendation against Discrimination in Education

#### 29.1 *The General Conference,*

*Recalling* the terms of resolution 39.1, adopted at its fourteenth session (1966), concerning periodic reports by Member States on the implementation of the Convention and Recommendation against Discrimination in Education,

*Having taken note* of the initial periodic reports on the implementation of the Convention and Recommendation submitted by Member States (doc. 14C/29, 14C/29 Add. II, 14C/29 Add. III, 14C/29 Add. V, 14C/29 Add. VI, 15C/10, 15C/10 Add. and 15C/10 Add. II),

*Having studied* the report of the Special Committee of the Executive Board directed to examine these reports of Member States, as well as the comments made by the Executive Board on the said report (doc. 15C/11 and 15C/11 Add.),

*Recognizing* the importance and value of the effort made by Member States who have submitted the said reports,

*Regretting*, however, that a certain number of Member States have not replied to the questionnaires sent to them, and that many of the replies received have been incomplete,

*Convinced* that an international organization, in taking cognizance of the extent to which its Member States apply the conventions adopted by it and give effect to its recommendations, performs an essential function,

I. Notes with satisfaction the work accomplished by the Special Committee and endorses the four recommendations (contained in paragraphs 157 to 160 of its report, doc. 15C/11) which follow its analytical summary of the replies given by Member States to the questionnaires that had been sent to them;

2. *Endorses* the opinion of the Executive Board that a closer link should be established between the Organization's general action in the field of education, especially in the planning of educational development, and the implementation of the Convention and Recommendation by Member States; and that the conclusions contained in the Special Committee's report should be reflected in the Organization's action in general and the work carried out by the different sectors of the Secretariat;

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1. Resolutions 29 to 32 adopted on the report of the Reports Committee at the forty-third plenary meeting, 20 November 1968.

3. *Considers* that the action taken by the Organization to evaluate the measures adopted by Member States for the implementation of the Convention and Recommendation against Discrimination in Education should be continued, and that in consequence the presentation by Member States and the examination by the Organization of periodic reports on the implementation of the Convention and Recommendation constitute a particularly important task for the Organization, a task which should be carried out regularly, though it might be necessary, in the light of the experience gained, to introduce certain changes into the procedure and methods to be followed ;
4. *Calls* upon the Executive Board to extend the term of office of its Special Committee on Discrimination and to entrust it with the preparation of proposals concerning the procedure to be followed during the next consultation with Member States, on the understanding that the General Conference, at its sixteenth session, shall receive (a) proposals to be drawn up by the Special Committee with regard to the form and content of the questionnaires to be addressed to Member States, and (b) recommendations from the Executive Board concerning the date on which the new reports of Member States should, in the light of resolution 1.161 adopted by the General Conference at its present session, reach the Organization and the composition of the body which will be responsible for the initial study of these reports;
5. *Entrusts* the Director-General with the task of transmitting the initial periodic reports by Member States on the implementation of the Convention and Recommendation against Discrimination in Education, and the report of the Special Committee of the Executive Board, submitted to the General Conference at its fifteenth session, to the Organization's Member States, to the United Nations and to the National Commissions of Member States.

29.2 *The General Conference,*

*Considering* that the struggle against discrimination is an essential part of the Organization's action on behalf of peace and universal respect for human rights,

*Bearing in mind* the preparation of the Second Development Decade and recalling the resolution recently adopted by it concerning the International Education Year, in which Member States are invited to launch an appropriate programme of action aimed at eliminating all forms of discrimination and comprising practical measures for the promotion of equality of opportunity and treatment in education, and to integrate it in their educational development plans,

1. *Appeals* for the collaboration of all Member States in intensifying the struggle against discrimination in education, urges them strongly to apply the Convention and Recommendation and, at the time of the next consultation, to provide a full report on the action taken to that end ;
2. *Urges* Member States to become parties, if they are not so already, to the Convention against Discrimination in Education adopted by the General Conference at its eleventh session (1960) and to the Protocol instituting a Conciliation and Good Offices Commission to be responsible for seeking the settlement of any disputes which may arise between States Parties to the afore-said Convention, which Protocol was adopted by the General Conference at its twelfth session (1962).

30 Initial special reports by Member States on action taken by them on the recommendations adopted by the General Conference at its thirteenth session

*The General Conference,*

*Recalling* resolution 38 adopted at its fourteenth session (1966),

*Having examined* the initial special reports submitted by Member States on action taken by them on the two recommendations adopted by the General Conference at its thirteenth session (doc. 14C/27 and Add., 15C/12 and Add.),

*Having noted* the part of the Reports Committee report dealing with these special reports,

*Recalling* that, under Article 18 of the Rules of Procedure concerning Recommendations to Member States and International Conventions covered by the terms of Article IV, paragraph 4, of the Constitution, the General Conference, after such examination, shall 'embody its comments on the action taken by Member States in pursuance of a convention or recommendation in one or more general reports which the Conference shall prepare at such times as it may deem appropriate'.

*Recalling* the terms of resolution 50, adopted at its tenth session,

1. *Adopts* the general report (doc. 15C/87, Annex IV) containing its observations on the action taken by Member States on the recommendations adopted by the General Conference at its thirteenth session (1964);
2. *Decides* that this general report shall be transmitted to Member States, National Commissions and the United Nations, in accordance with Article 19 of the aforementioned Rules of Procedure.

31 Initial special reports by Member States on action taken by them on the Recommendation concerning the Status of Teachers

*The General Conference,*

*Having examined* the initial special reports by Member States on action taken by them on the Recommendation concerning the Status of Teachers (**doc.** 15C/13 and Add.),

*Having noted* the part of the Reports Committee report dealing with these special reports,

*Recalling* the terms of resolution 1.311, adopted at its fourteenth session (1966),

*Recalling* that, under Article 18 of the Rules of Procedure concerning Recommendations to Member States and International Conventions covered by the terms of Article IV, paragraph 4, of the Constitution, the General Conference, after such examination, shall 'embody its comments on the action taken by Member States in pursuance of a convention or recommendation in one or more general reports which the Conference shall prepare at such times as it may deem appropriate',

*Recalling* the terms of resolution 50, adopted at its tenth session (1958),

1. *Adopts* the general report (doc. 15C/87, Annex VI) containing its observations on the action taken by Member States on the Recommendation concerning the Status of Teachers,
2. *Decides* that this general report shall be transmitted to Member States, National Commissions and the United Nations, in accordance with Article 19 of the aforementioned Rules of Procedure.

32 Initial special reports to be submitted to the General Conference at its sixteenth session on action taken by Member States on the recommendation adopted at the fifteenth session

*The General Conference,*

*Considering* that Article VIII of the Constitution provides that Member States shall report

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1. See Section C of this volume.

periodically to the Organization ' . . . on the action taken upon the recommendations and conventions referred to in Article IV, paragraph 4' of the Constitution.

*Considering* that, according to Article 16 of the Rules of Procedure concerning Recommendations to Member States and International Conventions covered by the terms of Article IV, paragraph 4, of the Constitution, these periodical reports are special reports, in addition to the general reports, and that initial reports relating to any convention or recommendation adopted have to be transmitted not less than two months prior to the first ordinary session of the General Conference following that at which such recommendation or convention was adopted,

*Recalling* the terms of resolution 50 adopted at its tenth session;

*Noting* that the General Conference, at its current session, adopted a recommendation concerning the preservation of cultural property endangered by public and private works;

*Invites* Member States to forward to it, not less than two months prior to the opening of its sixteenth session, an initial special report on the action taken by them upon this recommendation, and to include in that report information on the points specified in paragraph 4 of the aforementioned resolution IOC/50.

## X Methods of work of the Organization

### 33 Functions and responsibilities of the organs of Unesco, including the methods of work of the General Conference <sup>1</sup>

#### 33.1 Long-term planning of the Organization's work

*The General Conference,*

*Recalling* resolution 19 adopted by the General Conference at its fourteenth session (1966) concerning the implementation of the recommendations of the Second Report of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies, *Recalling further* paragraph 4 of resolution 7 of the fourteenth session (1966) concerning the need for more long-term planning,

*Considering* the urgent need for intensive co-ordination of the use of resources within the United Nations system in order to achieve a better result from the Second Development Decade than from the First Decade,

*Emphasizing* the need for setting specific goals for each organization by formulating the priority objectives to be accomplished by the organization within a long-term period and, in order to make right choices in terms of cost-effectiveness among competing demands, for giving consideration to alternative ways of accomplishing these specific objectives,

*Believing* that the Organization has now reached a stage of development at which it is both possible and desirable to establish an integrated, balanced and flexible long-term outline plan,

1. *Requests* the Director-General to implement fully recommendation 29 of the United Nations Ad Hoc Committee concerning long-term planning as recommended by the Executive Board in its decisions at the 78th and 79th sessions;
2. *Invites* the Director-General, taking into account the views expressed by Member States, to prepare a long-term outline plan covering three budgetary periods (six years) and to submit this plan to the sixteenth session of the General Conference with the comments of the Executive Board. The plan shall include:
  - (a) a statement of the objectives to be aimed at during this period;
  - (b) proposals for the activities through which these objectives can be attained, it being made clear that in respect of the first two years of the period it will be a case of laying down the main lines

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1. Resolutions adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission at the thirty-eighth plenary meeting, 16 November 1968.

*Methods of work of the Organization*

of the programme, the concrete projects of which will be contained in the Draft Programme and Budget for the forthcoming biennium (1971-1972), and that in respect of the two succeeding biennia the proposals will be expressed in the form of a sketch programme describing the major fields of activity without suggesting particular projects;

- (c) an estimate of the financial implications of the proposals expressed in terms of anticipated tempo of growth;
3. *Further invites* the Director-General to take into account, in preparing the long-term plan, the priority needs of Member States, the need for proper co-ordination with the long-term programmes of the other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular recommendations on the proposed Second Development Decade as they are relevant to Unesco, the necessity and desirability of multilateral and regional action in Unesco's areas of competence, an assessment of the resources likely to be available to the Organization, and the estimated capacity of the Organization to undertake the activities proposed;
4. *Recommends* that the General Conference, at its sixteenth session, discuss the long-term plan proposed by the Director-General and decide:
  - (a) to establish the programme and budget for the following biennium (1971-1972) on the basis of the Draft Programme and Budget, in accordance with the present practice;
  - (b) to discuss, in the course of the general debate, and in the Programme Commission and Administrative Commission as appropriate, the proposals made in the sketch programme for the following two biennia and reach conclusions for use in the preparation of the next two Future Programmes, it being understood that at its subsequent sessions the General Conference will re-examine the long-term plan in the light of the development of the programme and with continuing regard to the criteria mentioned in paragraph 3 above;
5. *Recommends* also that the General Conference, for each of its sessions subsequent to the sixteenth, invite the Director-General to bring the long-term plan up to date by extending it on each occasion for a further two years so that at every session there would be a six-year plan covering the Organization's activities.

33.2 Format and review of the Draft Programme and Budget

*The General Conference,*

*Having examined* the recommendations of the Executive Board (doc. 15C/21, Section E; 15C/6, resolution A. III) concerning the format and review of the Draft Programme and Budget (doc. C/5), *Considering* that experience demonstrates the desirability of simplifying the structure and drafting of this document without impairing its nature as a working instrument of the General Conference,

1. *Authorizes* the Director-General to reduce the volume of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1971-1972, particularly by diminishing the number of resolutions included and by condensing the work plans as far as possible without detracting from the necessary clarity;
2. *Further invites* the Director-General to compile an index to this document, to correlate the various structures more closely, to facilitate concordance between this document and similar earlier documents as regards particularly important work plans, and to comply as far as possible with the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies.

33.3 Functions and responsibilities of the Executive Board

*The General Conference,*

*Having studied* the report of the Executive Board on its own functions and responsibilities,



- Recognizing* that the responsibilities laid upon the Board by the Constitution have inevitably become heavier as the Organization has developed, and must continue to do so,
- Appreciating* that the growth of the Organization's work and its activity as an Executing Agency for the United Nations Development Programme and a participant in other international programmes must necessarily add to the range and complexity of the functions which the Board must discharge,
- Recognizing*, in particular, that it is desirable to make provision whereby the Executive Board may be able:
- (a) to pay more attention than in the past to the examination of the Director-General's periodical reports on the activities of the Organization as part of the Board's general responsibilities for the execution of the programme; and
  - (b) to study more thoroughly the administrative, financial and budgetary aspects of the programme for the assistance of the Administrative Commission of the General Conference and at the same time in implementation of the recommendations on this subject made by the United Nations Committee of Fourteen;
- Recognizing* the need for the Board to delegate preparatory work to the appropriate subsidiary bodies so that the Board itself can discharge its increasingly wide and complex functions in the most effective manner,
1. *Endorses* the proposals of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Executive Board, approved by the Board at its 77th session, particularly as concerns the delegation of preparatory work to the Special Committee as well as to the Board's Commissions;
  2. *Recommends* that the Executive Board bear the possibility in mind of using subsidiary bodies in order to be better able itself to discharge its different functions with greater economy of time and cost.

34

## Use of Arabic as a working language<sup>1</sup>

*The General Conference,*

*Noting* the report of the Director-General on the use of Arabic as a working language in pursuance of 14C/Resolution 17 (doc. 15C/22),

*Considering* the general trend of discussions in the Administrative Commission to the effect that it would be possible for the progressive use of Arabic as a working language to be speeded up,

1. *Commends* the Director-General on the measures taken for the fifteenth and sixteenth sessions of the General Conference;
2. *Decides* to expedite the progressive use of Arabic in two stages, as indicated below:
  - (a) *First stage*
    - (i) Documents. Same as for the fifteenth and sixteenth sessions of the General Conference, plus 500 standard pages. All documents in Arabic will be produced later than documents in the other four languages. The deadline for the distribution of General Conference documents will not apply to documents in Arabic. However, some definite time limit could be fixed.
    - (ii) Interpretation will continue as for the fifteenth and sixteenth sessions.
    - (iii) Verbatim records of plenary meetings of the General Conference will include the text in Arabic of speeches in that language.

1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission at the thirty-ninth plenary meeting, 18 November 1968.

- (b) *Second stage*
  - (i) Documents. Production of all documents of the General Conference in Arabic within the same deadlines as in other languages.
  - (ii) Interpretation as for the full use of Arabic.
  - (iii) Verbatim records as in other languages.
- 3. *Invites* the Director-General to study the technical, administrative and financial measures necessary to give Arabic progressively the same status as the other four languages defined as working languages by the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference, and to report to the Executive Board with a view to having the final report ready for the consideration of the General Conference at its sixteenth session, so as to ensure the introduction of the first stage mentioned above at the seventeenth session.

35      Application of the recommendations of the United Nations  
Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to examine the finances  
of the United Nations and the Specialized **Agencies**<sup>1</sup>

*The General Conference,*

*Having examined* the Director-General's report on the implementation by Unesco of the recommendations of the United Nations Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to examine the finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies (doc. 15C/23),

*Having noted* the observations made by the Executive Board at its 79th session (doc. 15C/23 Add.),  
*Noting with satisfaction* the progress already made in the implementation of these recommendations,  
*Considering* that the implementation of such Committee recommendations as have not yet been fully carried into effect should continue,

*Invites* the Director-General to re-examine this question, to bring to the notice of the Executive Board any difficulties he may encounter in the fulfilment of his task, and to submit to the General Conference, at its sixteenth session, a progress report on the further implementation of these recommendations.

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1. Resolution adopted on the report of the Administrative Commission at the thirty-eighth plenary meeting, 16 November 1968.

## XI Sixteenth session of the General Conference

### 36 Place, date and organization of work of the sixteenth session<sup>1</sup>

*The General Conference,*

*Having regard to Rules 1, 2 and 3 of its Rules of Procedure,*

*Considering the recommendation of the Executive Board on the place of the sixteenth session of the General Conference (doc. 15C/47),*

1. *Decides* to hold its sixteenth session at the Headquarters of the Organization in Paris;
2. *Authorizes* the Director-General to fix the opening date of the sixteenth session for Monday, 12 October (afternoon);
3. *Invites* the Executive Board, when planning the organization of work of the sixteenth session, to arrange for the session to end on Tuesday, 10 November, taking into account the oral or written comments of various delegations concerning the organization of work of the General Conference.

### 37 Membership of committees for the sixteenth session

On the report of the Nominations Committee, the General Conference, at its fortieth plenary meeting on 19 November 1968, elected the following Member States to serve on the committees listed below up to the close of the sixteenth session:

#### 37.1 Headquarters Committee

Australia	Iran	Sudan
Dominican Republic	Italy	Tunisia
Finland	Netherlands	United Kingdom of
France	Philippines	Great Britain and
Federal Republic of Ger-	Romania	Northern Ireland
many	Somalia	United States of America

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1. Resolution adopted at the thirty-eighth plenary meeting, 16 November 1968.

*Sixteenth session of the General Conference*

37.2 Legal Committee

Argentina  
Belgium  
Bulgaria  
Canada  
Ceylon  
France  
Ghana  
Guinea  
India

Lebanon  
Norway  
Pakistan  
Rwanda  
Sierra Leone  
Uganda  
Union of Soviet Socialist  
Republics  
United Arab Republic

United Kingdom of  
Great Britain and  
Northern Ireland  
United States of America  
Uruguay  
Yugoslavia

## B. Recommendation

# Recommendation concerning the Preservation of Cultural Property endangered by Public or Private Works<sup>1</sup>

The General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, meeting in Paris from 15 October to 20 November 1968, at its fifteenth session,

*Considering* that contemporary civilization and its future evolution rest upon, among other elements, the cultural traditions of the peoples of the world, their creative force and their social and economic development,

*Considering* that cultural property is the product and witness of the different traditions and of the spiritual achievements of the past and thus is an essential element in the personality of the peoples of the world,

*Considering* that it is indispensable to preserve it as much as possible, according to its historical and artistic importance, so that the significance and message of cultural property become a part of the spirit of peoples who thereby may gain consciousness of their own dignity,

*Considering* that preserving cultural property and rendering it accessible constitute, in the spirit of the Declaration of the Principles of International Cultural Co-operation adopted on 4 November 1966 in the course of its fourteenth session, means of encouraging mutual understanding among peoples and thereby serve the cause of peace,

*Considering* also that the well-being of all peoples depends, *inter alia*, upon the existence of a favourable and stimulating environment and that the preservation of cultural property of all periods of history contributes directly to such an environment,

*Recognizing*, on the other hand, the role that industrialization, towards which world civilization is moving, plays in the development of peoples and their spiritual and national fulfilment,

*Considering*, however, that the prehistoric, protohistoric and historic monuments and remains, as well as numerous recent structures having artistic, historic or scientific importance are increasingly threatened by public and private works resulting from industrial development and urbanization,

*Considering* that it is the duty of governments to ensure the protection and the preservation of the cultural heritage of mankind, as much as to promote social and economic development,

*Considering* in consequence that it is urgent to harmonize the preservation of the cultural heritage with the changes which follow from social and economic development, making serious efforts to meet both requirements in a broad spirit of understanding, and with reference to appropriate planning,

*Considering* equally that adequate preservation and accessibility of cultural property constitute a

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1. Recommendation adopted at the forty-first plenary meeting, 19 November 1968.

*Recommendation*

major contribution to the social and economic development of countries and regions which possess such treasures of mankind by means of promoting national and international tourism, *Considering* finally that the surest guarantee for the preservation of cultural property rests in the respect and the attachment felt for it by the people themselves, and persuaded that such feelings may be greatly strengthened by adequate measures carried out by Member States, *Having before it* proposals concerning the preservation of cultural property endangered by public or private works, which constitute item 16 on the agenda of the session, *Having decided* at its thirteenth session that proposals on this item should be the subject of an international instrument in the form of a recommendation to Member States, *Adopts* on this nineteenth day of November 1968 this recommendation.

*The General Conference* recommends that Member States should apply the following provisions by taking whatever legislative or other steps may be required to give effect within their respective territories to the norms and principles set forth in this recommendation.

*The General Conference* recommends that Member States should bring this recommendation to the attention of the authorities or services responsible for public or private works as well as to the bodies responsible for the conservation and the protection of monuments and historic, artistic, archaeological and scientific sites. It recommends that authorities and bodies which plan programmes for education and the development of tourism be equally informed.

*The General Conference* recommends that Member States should report to it, on the dates and in a manner to be determined by it, on the action they have taken to give effect to this recommendation.

## I. Definition

1. For the purpose of this recommendation, the term 'cultural property' applies to:
  - (a) Immovables, such as archaeological and historic or scientific sites, structures or other features of historic, scientific, artistic or architectural value, whether religious or secular, including groups of traditional structures, historic quarters in urban or rural built-up areas and the ethnological structures of previous cultures still extant in valid form. It applies to such immovables constituting ruins existing above the earth as well as to archaeological or historic remains found within the earth. The term cultural property also includes the setting of such property;
  - (b) Movable property of cultural importance including that existing in or recovered from immovable property and that concealed in the earth, which may be found in archaeological or historical sites or elsewhere.
2. The term 'cultural property' includes not only the established and scheduled architectural, archaeological and historic sites and structures, but also the unscheduled or unclassified vestiges of the past as well as artistically or historically important recent sites and structures.

## II. General principles

3. Measures to preserve cultural property should extend to the whole territory of the State and should not be confined to certain monuments and sites.
4. Protective inventories of important cultural property, whether scheduled or unscheduled, should be maintained. Where such inventories do not exist, priority should be given in their establishment to the thorough survey of cultural property in areas where such property is endangered by public or private works.

5. Due account should be taken of the relative significance of the cultural property concerned when determining measures required for the:
  - (a) Preservation of an entire site, structure, or other forms of immovable cultural property from the effects of private or public works;
  - (b) Salvage or rescue of cultural property if the area in which it is found is to be transformed by public or private works, and the whole or a part of the property in question is to be preserved and removed.
6. Measures should vary according to the character, size and location of the cultural property and the nature of the dangers with which it is threatened.
7. Measures for the preservation or salvage of cultural property should be preventive and corrective.
8. Preventive and corrective measures should be aimed at protecting or saving cultural property from public or private works likely to damage and destroy it, such as:
  - (a) Urban expansion and renewal projects, although they may retain scheduled monuments while sometimes removing less important structures, with the result that historical relations and the setting of historic quarters are destroyed;
  - (b) Similar projects in areas where groups of traditional structures having cultural value as a whole risk being destroyed for the lack of a scheduled individual monument;
  - (c) Injudicious modifications and repair of individual historic buildings;
  - (d) The construction or alteration of highways which are a particular danger to sites or to historically important structures or groups of structures;
  - (e) The construction of dams for irrigation, hydro-electric power or flood control;
  - (f) The construction of pipelines and of power and transmission lines of electricity;
  - (g) Farming operations including deep ploughing, drainage and irrigation operations, the clearing and levelling of land and afforestation;
  - (h) Works required by the growth of industry and the technological progress of industrialized societies such as airfields, mining and quarrying operations and dredging and reclamation of channels and harbours.
9. Member States should give due priority to measures required for the preservation *in situ* of cultural property endangered by public or private works in order to preserve historical associations and continuity. When overriding economic or social conditions require that cultural property be transferred, abandoned or destroyed, the salvage or rescue operations should always include careful study of the cultural property involved and the preparations of detailed records.
10. The results of studies having scientific or historic value carried out in connexion with salvage operations, particularly when all or much of the immovable cultural property has been abandoned or destroyed, should be published or otherwise made available for future research.
11. Important structures and other monuments which have been transferred in order to save them from destruction by public or private works should be placed on a site or in a setting which resembles their former position and natural, historic or artistic associations.
12. Important movable cultural property, including representative samples of objects recovered from archaeological excavations, obtained from salvage operations should be preserved for study or placed on exhibition in institutions such as museums, including site museums, or universities.

### III. Preservation and salvage measures

13. The preservation or salvage of cultural property endangered by public or private works should be ensured through the means mentioned below, the precise measures to be determined by



*Recommendation*

the legislation and organizational system of the State: (a) Legislation; (b) Finance; (c) Administrative measures; (d) Procedures to preserve and to salvage cultural property; (e) Penalties; (f) Repairs; (g) Awards; (h) Advice; (i) Educational programmes.

Legislation

14. Member States should enact or maintain on the national as well as on the local level the legislative measures necessary to ensure the preservation or salvage of cultural property endangered by public or private works in accordance with the norms and principles embodied in this recommendation.

Finance

15. Member States should ensure that adequate budgets are available for the preservation or salvage of cultural property endangered by public or private works, Although differences in legal systems and traditions as well as disparity in resources preclude the adoption of uniform measures, the following should be considered:
  - (a) The national or local authorities responsible for the safeguarding of cultural property should have adequate budgets to undertake the preservation or salvage of cultural property endangered by public or private works; or
  - (b) The costs of preserving or salvaging cultural property endangered by public or private works, including preliminary archaeological research, should form part of the budget of construction costs; or
  - (c) The possibility of combining the two methods mentioned in sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) above should be provided for.
16. In the event of unusual costs due to the size and complexity of the operations required, there should be possibilities of obtaining additional funds through enabling legislation, special subventions, a national fund for monuments or other appropriate means. The services responsible for the safeguarding of cultural property should be empowered to administer or to utilize these extra-budgetary contributions required for the preservation or salvage of cultural property endangered by public or private works.
17. Member States should encourage proprietors of artistically or historically important structures, including structures forming part of a traditional group, or residents in a historic quarter in urban or rural built-up areas to preserve the character and aesthetic qualities of their cultural property which would otherwise be endangered by public or private works, through:
  - (a) Favourable tax rates ; or
  - (b) The establishment, through appropriate legislation, of a budget to assist, by grants, loans or other measures, local authorities, institutions and private owners of artistically, architecturally, scientifically or historically important structures including groups of traditional structures to maintain or to adapt them suitably for functions which would meet the needs of contemporary society; or
  - (c) The possibility of combining the two methods mentioned in sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) above should be provided for.
18. If the cultural property is not scheduled or otherwise protected it should be possible for the owner to request such assistance from the appropriate authorities.
19. National or local authorities, as well as private owners, when budgeting for the preservation of cultural property endangered by public or private works, should take into account the intrinsic value of cultural property and also the contribution it can make to the economy as a tourist attraction.

#### Administrative measures

20. Responsibility for the preservation or salvage of cultural property endangered by public or private works should be entrusted to appropriate official bodies. Whenever official bodies or services already exist for the protection of cultural property, these bodies or services should be given responsibility for the preservation of cultural property against the dangers caused by public or private works. If such services do not exist, special bodies or services should be created for the purpose of the preservation of cultural property endangered by public or private works; and although differences of constitutional provisions and traditions preclude the adoption of a uniform system, certain common principles should be adopted.
- (a) There should be a co-ordinating or consultative body, composed of representatives of the authorities responsible for the safeguarding of cultural property, for public and private works, for town planning, and of research and educational institutions, which should be competent to advise on the preservation of cultural property endangered by public or private works and, in particular, on conflicts of interest between requirements for public or private works and the preservation or salvage of cultural property.
  - (b) Provincial, municipal or other forms of local government should also have services responsible for the preservation or salvage of cultural property endangered by public or private works. These services should be able to call upon the assistance of national services or other appropriate bodies in accordance with their capabilities and requirements.
  - (c) The services responsible for the safeguarding of cultural property should be adequately staffed with the specialists required for the preservation or salvage of cultural property endangered by public or private works, such as architects, urbanists, archaeologists, historians, inspectors and other specialists and technicians.
  - (d) Administrative measures should be taken to co-ordinate the work of the different services responsible for the safeguarding of cultural property with that of other services responsible for public and private works and that of any other department or service whose responsibilities touch upon the problem of the preservation or salvage of cultural property endangered by public or private works.
  - (e) Administrative measures should be taken to establish an authority or commission in charge of urban development programmes in all communities having scheduled or unscheduled historic quarters, sites and monuments which need to be preserved against public and private construction.
21. At the preliminary survey stage of any project involving construction in a locality recognized as being of cultural interest or likely to contain objects of archaeological or historical importance, several variants of the project should be prepared, at regional or municipal level, before a decision is taken. The choice between these variants should be made on the basis of a comprehensive comparative analysis, in order that the most advantageous solution, both economically and from the point of view of preserving or salvaging cultural property, may be adopted.

#### Procedures to preserve and to salvage cultural property

22. Thorough surveys should be carried out well in advance of any public or private works which might endanger cultural property to determine:
- (a) The measures to be taken to preserve important cultural property *in situ*;
  - (b) The amount of salvage operations which would be required such as the selection of archaeological sites to be excavated, structures to be transferred and movable cultural property salvaged, etc.
23. Measures for the preservation or salvage of cultural property should be carried out well in advance

### ***Recommendation***

- of public or private works. In areas of archaeological or cultural importance, such as historic towns, villages, sites and districts, which should be protected by the legislation of every country, the starting of new work should be made conditional upon the execution of preliminary archaeological excavations. If necessary, work should be delayed to ensure that adequate measures are taken for the preservation or salvage of the cultural property concerned.
24. Important archaeological sites, and, in particular, prehistoric sites as they are difficult to recognize, historic quarters in urban or rural areas, groups of traditional structures, ethnological structures of previous cultures and other immovable cultural property which would otherwise be endangered by public or private works should be protected by zoning or scheduling:
    - (a) Archaeological reserves should be zoned or scheduled and, if necessary, immovable property purchased, to permit thorough excavation or the preservation of the ruins found at the site.
    - (b) Historic quarters in urban or rural centres and groups of traditional structures should be zoned and appropriate regulations adopted to preserve their setting and character, such as the imposition of controls on the degree to which historically or artistically important structures can be renovated and the type and design of new structures which can be introduced. The preservation of monuments should be an absolute requirement of any well-designed plan for urban redevelopment especially in historic cities or districts. Similar regulations should cover the area surrounding a scheduled monument or site and its setting to preserve its association and character. Due allowance should be made for the modification of ordinary regulations applicable to new construction; these should be placed in abeyance when new structures are introduced into an historical zone. Ordinary types of commercial advertising by means of posters and illuminated announcements should be forbidden, but commercial establishments could be allowed to indicate their presence by means of judiciously presented signs.
  25. Member States should make it obligatory for persons finding archaeological remains in the course of public or private works to declare them at the earliest possible moment to the competent service. Careful examination should be carried out by the service concerned and, if the site is important, construction should be deferred to permit thorough excavation, due allowance or compensation being made for the delays incurred.
  26. Member States should have provisions for the acquisition, through purchase, by national or local governments and other appropriate bodies of important cultural property endangered by public or private works. When necessary, it should be possible to effect such acquisition through expropriation.

### **Penalties**

27. Member States should take steps to ensure that offences, through intent or negligence, against the preservation or salvage of cultural property endangered by public or private works are severely punished by their Penal Code, which should provide for fines or imprisonment or both.

In addition, the following measures could be applied:

  - (a) Whenever possible, restoration of the site or structure at the expense of those responsible for the damage to it;
  - (b) In the case of a chance archaeological find, payment of damages to the State when immovable cultural property has been damaged, destroyed or neglected; confiscation without compensation when a movable object has been concealed.

### **Repairs**

28. Member States should, when the nature of the property so allows, adopt the necessary measures to ensure the repair, restoration or reconstruction of cultural property damaged by public or

private works. They should also foresee the possibility of requiring local authorities and private owners of important cultural property to carry out repairs or restorations, with technical and financial assistance if necessary.

#### Awards

29. Member States should encourage individuals, associations and municipalities to take part in programmes for the preservation or salvage of cultural property endangered by public or private works. Measures to that effect could include:
- (a) *Ex gratia* payments to individuals reporting or surrendering hidden archaeological finds;
  - (b) Awards of certificates, medals or other forms of recognition to individuals, even if they belong to government service, associations, institutions or municipalities which have carried out outstanding projects for the preservation or salvage of cultural property endangered by public or private works.

#### Advice

30. Member States should provide individuals, associations or municipalities lacking the required experience or staff with technical advice or supervision to maintain adequate standards for the preservation or salvage of cultural property endangered by public or private works.

#### Educational programmes

31. In a spirit of international collaboration, Member States should take steps to stimulate and develop among their nationals interest in, and respect for, the cultural heritage of the past of their own and other traditions in order to preserve or to salvage cultural property endangered by public or private works.
32. Specialized publications, articles in the press and radio and television broadcasts should publicize the nature of the dangers to cultural property arising from ill-conceived public or private works as well as cases where cultural property has been successfully preserved or salvaged.
33. Educational institutions, historical and cultural associations, public bodies concerned with the tourist industry and associations for popular education should have programmes to publicize the dangers to cultural property arising from short-sighted public or private works, and to underline the fact that projects to preserve cultural property contribute to international understanding.
34. Museums and educational institutions and other interested organizations should prepare special exhibitions on the dangers to cultural property arising from uncontrolled public or private works and on the measures which have been used to preserve or to salvage cultural property which has been endangered.

C. Action taken by Member States in pursuance of the Convention and recommendations adopted by the General Conference

# I General report on periodic reports by Member States on the implementation of the Convention and Recommendation against Discrimination in Education

## Introduction

1. Article VIII of the Constitution of Unesco provides that Member States shall report periodically to the Organization ' . . . on the action taken upon the recommendations and conventions referred to in Article IV, paragraph 4 '.
2. Article 16 of the Rules of Procedure concerning Recommendations to Member States and International Conventions covered by the terms of Article IV, paragraph 4, of the Constitution provides that the periodic reports called for by the Constitution shall be 'special' reports, independent of the general annual reports. Article 18 of the same Rules of Procedure further stipulates that the General Conference shall embody its comments on the action taken by Member States in pursuance of a convention or recommendation in one or more general reports, which the Conference shall prepare at such times as it may deem appropriate.
3. The articles quoted above cover not only initial special reports on the submission of a convention or recommendation to the competent national authorities, but also periodic reports on the implementation of the instruments adopted by the General Conference. Accordingly, at its thirteenth session, the General Conference decided by resolution 16.1 that the time had come to put these provisions into effect with regard to the Convention and Recommendation against Discrimination in Education, and instructed the Executive Board to take the necessary steps for the implementation, as from 1965, of a plan for the submission and consideration of reports by Member States.
4. In pursuance of this decision, on 25 June 1965, questionnaires were addressed to Member States inviting them to reply by 24 April 1966; their replies were considered by a Special Committee of the Executive Board established for that purpose by the Board on the authority of the General Conference.
5. The Special Committee submitted its first report (doc. 14C/29 Add.) to the fourteenth session of the General Conference through the Executive Board and the Reports Committee. As only thirty-one reports had been received from Member States up to 15 May 1966, and as in some cases the questions contained in the questionnaires had not all been answered or had been answered too vaguely, the Special Committee stated that its report could be no more than provisional in character.
6. The General Conference then decided, at its fourteenth session, by resolution 39.1, to invite Member States which had not yet replied, or had not replied completely, to the questionnaires

- regarding the implementation of the Convention and Recommendation ' . . . to supply the precise and detailed information required by these questionnaires . . . '.
7. This resolution having been communicated to Member States, in letters DG/1.1/311/C and DG/1.1/311/R, dated 14 February 1967, new reports and supplementary information were received in consequence.
  8. Accordingly, at a session, held from 15 to 26 July 1968, the Special Committee, duly authorized to that effect by resolution 39.1 of the General Conference and Decision 75 EX/Dec.6.11 of the Executive Board, was able to draw up, on the basis of sixty-one reports from Member States and of the supplementary information referred to, its definitive report (doc. 15C/II). Seven reports were not received in time to be considered by the Special Committee.
  9. It will be noted that sixty-eight reports were received in all. These reports are reproduced in documents 14C/29, 14C/29 Add. 2, 14C/29 Add. 3, 14C/29 Add. 5, 14C/29 Add. 6, 15C/IO, 15C/IO Add. and 15C/IO Add. 2. The sixty-one reports that were received in good time are analysed in Annex D of document 15C/II.
  10. On the reports of its Reports Committee (doc. 15C/87), and in accordance with Article 18 of the Rules of Procedure quoted above, the General Conference has embodied its comments on the reports in question in the present general report.

## Comments of the General Conference

11. On two occasions, in resolution 16.1 adopted at its thirteenth session and resolution 39.1 adopted at its fourteenth session, the General Conference invited Member States to submit their initial periodic reports on the implementation of the Convention and Recommendation against Discrimination in Education.
12. While a total of sixty-eight reports had been received by the beginning of the fifteenth session, the General Conference notes that a considerable number of Member States have still not transmitted the reports asked of them. It endorses the regrets expressed in this connexion by the Special Committee of the Executive Board and by the Executive Board itself.
13. The conclusions and recommendations of the General Conference on the implementation of the Convention and Recommendation against Discrimination in Education are contained in resolutions 29.1 and 29.2 which it adopted.
14. In accordance with the provisions of Article 19 of the Rules of Procedure concerning Recommendations to Member States and International Conventions covered by the terms of Article IV, paragraph 4, of the Constitution, the present general report will be transmitted by the Director-General of Unesco to Member States, to the United Nations and to National Commissions.

## II General report on the initial special reports by Member States on action taken by them upon the recommendations adopted by the General Conference at its thirteenth session<sup>1</sup>

### Introduction

1. Article VIII of the Constitution of Unesco requires that each Member State shall report periodically to the Organization ' . . . on the action taken upon the recommendations and conventions referred to in Article IV, paragraph 4'. According to the latter, each of the Member States shall submit recommendations or conventions adopted by the General Conference to its competent authorities within a period of one year from the close of the session of the General Conference at which they were adopted.
2. Article 16 of the Rules of Procedure concerning Recommendations to Member States and International Conventions covered by the terms of Article IV, paragraph 4, of the Constitution states that the periodical reports called for by the Constitution shall be 'special' reports, additional to the general annual reports, and that initial special reports relating to any convention or recommendation adopted shall be transmitted not less than two months prior to the opening of the first ordinary session of the General Conference following that at which such recommendation or convention was adopted. These Rules of Procedure also stipulate that, at that session, the General Conference shall consider these initial special reports and embody its comments in one or more general reports which it shall prepare at such times as it may deem appropriate.
3. In application of the foregoing provisions, the General Conference was called upon to consider, at its fourteenth session, the initial special reports submitted by Member States on action taken by them upon the two recommendations adopted by the General Conference at its thirteenth session, namely : Recommendation concerning the International Standardization of Statistics relating to Book Production and Periodicals; Recommendation on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Export, Import and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property.
4. In accordance with Article 18 of the above-mentioned Rules of Procedure, the General Conference, after considering these reports, embodied its comments in a general report which was communicated to Member States and National Commissions by a circular letter CL/1895 dated 9 August 1967.

1. Report prepared by the General Conference at its fifteenth session in accordance with Article 18 of the Rules of Procedure concerning Recommendations to Member States and International Conventions covered by the terms of Article IV, paragraph 4, of the Constitution.



5. In its comments, the General Conference noted that 'despite the urgent requests of the Secretariat, a very large proportion of Member States has not transmitted to the Organization the reports required under the Constitution and the Rules of (Procedure'.
6. The General Conference consequently adopted resolution 38 by which it: '. . . Invites Member States which have not sent their initial reports on action taken by them on the recommendations adopted by the General Conference at its thirteenth session to submit such reports in time for their consideration by the General Conference at its fifteenth session.'
7. By circular letters CL/1927 of 27 February 1968 and CL/1952 of 28 June 1968, the Director-General again brought the foregoing to the attention of Member States and invited governments which had not yet submitted their initial special reports on the two recommendations in question to arrange for the said initial special reports to be sent to the Organization before 15 August 1968 so that they could be communicated to the General Conference at its fifteenth session. As a result of these letters, the Director-General had by 25 October 1968 received seventeen initial special reports on the Recommendation concerning the International Standardization of Statistics relating to Book Production and Periodicals and twenty initial special reports on the Recommendation on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Export, Import and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property.  
These reports are reproduced in documents 15C/12 and 15C/12 Add. 1, 2, 3.
8. As at previous sessions, the General Conference entrusted its Reports Committee with the consideration of the special reports received since its previous session.
9. Acting on the report of the Reports Committee (doc. 15C/87), the General Conference, pursuant to Article 18 of the Rules of Procedure concerning Recommendations to Member States and International Conventions covered by the terms of Article IV, paragraph 4, of the Constitution, has embodied in this general report the comments given hereunder.

## Comments of the General Conference

10. By circular letter CL/1927 dated 27 February 1968 and a letter of reminder CL/1952 dated 28 June 1968, the Director-General again brought to the attention of Member States the terms of resolution 38 adopted by the General Conference at its fourteenth session, by which it invited Member States which had not yet sent their initial special reports on action taken by them on the recommendations-adopted by the General Conference at its thirteenth session 'to submit such reports in time for their consideration by the General Conference at its fifteenth session'.
11. With a view to assisting Member States in preparing initial special reports and in accordance with the indications provided by the General Conference at its thirteenth session, the Director-General likewise sent to the governments of Member States an up-to-date document, annexed to the above-mentioned circular letters, containing 'the various provisions of the Constitution and the regulations applicable, together with the other suggestions that the General Conference itself has found it necessary to formulate, at its earlier sessions, concerning the submission of conventions and recommendations to the competent authorities'. This document is entitled 'Memorandum concerning the obligation to submit conventions and recommendations adopted by the General Conference to the "competent authorities" and the submission of initial special reports on the action taken upon these conventions and recommendations'.
12. The General Conference notes with satisfaction that, since its fourteenth session, thirty-seven initial special reports have been received by the Secretariat on the two recommendations adopted at the thirteenth session. If this number is added to that of the reports already considered at the fourteenth session, it will be found that eighty-one initial special reports in all have been transmitted to the Organization in accordance with the Constitution. This total can be broken

- down as follows: thirty-eight initial special reports on the Recommendation concerning the International Standardization of Statistics relating to Book Production and Periodicals; forty-three initial special reports on the Recommendation on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Export, Import and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property.
13. These figures, although encouraging on the whole, nevertheless show that a considerable proportion of Member States have still not transmitted to the Organization the reports required by the Constitution and the Rules of Procedure.
  14. The General Conference cannot but regret this fact. It feels obliged to stress once again the importance of the reports procedure and the decisive part which this procedure should play in the supervision of the application of the standards established by the conventions and recommendations adopted by the General Conference. Indeed, until all Member States have submitted their initial special reports, the General Conference will not be in a position to know whether the States which have not submitted reports have or have not discharged their constitutional obligation to submit the recommendations adopted by the General Conference to their 'competent national authorities'.
  15. The General Conference, at its twelfth session, had already stressed the great importance of 'all Member States fulfilling the twofold obligation laid on them by the Constitution with regard to conventions and recommendations adopted by the General Conference; first the obligation to submit these instruments to the competent national authorities within a year from the close of the General Conference and, second, the obligation to report periodically on the action taken upon these instruments'.
  16. The General Conference, at its eleventh session, had clearly defined the role of these provisions of the Constitution :  
'Essentially indeed it is the operation of these two provisions of the Constitution which, on the one hand, ensures the widest possible implementation and application of the instruments adopted and, on the other hand, enables the General Conference-and hence Member States themselves-to assess the effectiveness of the Organization's regulatory action in the past and to determine the direction of its future regulatory action.'
  17. So far as the form and substance of the reports are concerned, the General Conference notes that the majority of reporting States endeavoured to comply with the suggestions made by the General Conference at its tenth session. In resolution 50, Member States were invited, when submitting an initial special report, to include in that report, as far as possible, information on the following:
    - (a) Whether the convention or recommendation has been submitted to the competent national authority or authorities in accordance with Article IV, paragraph 4, of the Constitution and Article 1 of the Rules of Procedure concerning Recommendations to Member States and International Conventions;
    - (b) The name of the competent authority or authorities in the reporting State;
    - (c) Whether such authority or authorities have taken any steps to give effect to the convention or recommendation ;
    - (d) The nature of such steps.'
  18. With regard to sub-paragraph (a), the General Conference recalls that, at its twelfth session, on the report of its Reports Committee, it approved the opinion expressed by its Legal Committee concerning the interpretation of the words 'competent authorities' employed in Article IV, paragraph 4, of the Constitution and repeated in the above-mentioned resolution 50. This opinion was expressed as follows:  
'The competent authorities, in the meaning of Article IV, paragraph 4, of the Constitution, are those empowered, under the Constitution or the laws of each Member State, to enact the laws, issue the regulations or take any other measures necessary to give effect to

- conventions or recommendations. It is for the government of each Member State to specify and to indicate those authorities which are competent in respect of each convention and recommendation.'
19. At its thirteenth session, the General Conference further stipulated that 'a distinction should, in this context, be drawn between the authorities which are competent to "enact" laws or "issue" regulations, on the one hand, and the government departments responsible for studying or preparing the laws or regulations which may be enacted or issued by those authorities and for submitting appropriate proposals to them, on the other. The definition adopted by the General Conference at its previous session shows clearly that the constitutional obligation laid down in Article IV, paragraph 4, relates to the former and not to the latter' (13C/Resolutions, p. 155).
  20. The General Conference also feels it desirable to point out once again that the obligation to submit the instruments adopted by the General Conference to the 'competent authorities' is incumbent on all Member States and, consequently, on those among these States which have been unable to declare themselves in favour of the adoption of the instrument concerned, even though they might consider it desirable not to ratify or accept a convention or give effect to the provisions of a recommendation.
  21. The General Conference, at its twelfth session, drew attention to the distinction to be drawn between the obligation to submit an instrument to the competent authorities, on the one hand, and the ratification of a convention or the acceptance of a recommendation on the other. The submission to the competent authorities does not imply that conventions should necessarily be ratified or that recommendations should be accepted in their entirety. On the other hand, it is incumbent on Member States to submit *all* recommendations and conventions *without exception* to the competent authorities, even if measures of ratification or acceptance are not contemplated in a particular case.
  22. Although 'submission' is a general obligation imposed by the Constitution, this obligation does not mean that the ratification or acceptance of a convention or the application of a recommendation must be proposed to the 'competent authorities'; the governments enjoy full freedom, in this matter, with regard to the nature of the proposals they deem fit to make.
  23. The General Conference notes, as at its previous sessions, that some Member States, though not specifically replying to the questions set out in resolution 50, referred to in paragraph 17 above, included in their reports detailed accounts of the situation in their countries with regard to the subject of the recommendations. While acknowledging the usefulness of these accounts, the General Conference again asks Member States to include precise information, in their initial special reports, on the points mentioned in resolution 50.
  24. The General Conference noted that a large part of the information reproduced by the Secretariat in documents 15C/12, 15C/12 Add., 15C/12 Add. 2 and 15C/12 Add. 3 did not reply to the questions set out in resolution 50, and it decided to authorize the Director-General to reproduce in future only such information as relates to sub-paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d) of resolution 50.
  25. In accordance with the provisions of Article 19 of the Rules of Procedure concerning Recommendations to Member States and International Conventions covered by the terms of Article IV, paragraph 4, of the Constitution, this general report will be transmitted by the Director-General of Unesco to the Member States of the Organization, to the United Nations and to the National Commissions of Member States.

### III General report on the initial special reports by Member States on action taken by them upon the Recommendation concerning the Status of Teachers

#### Introduction

1. The Recommendation concerning the Status of Teachers was adopted unanimously on 5 October 1966 by a Special Intergovernmental Conference on the Status of Teachers convened by the Director-General pursuant to a decision of the Executive Board (72 EX/Decisions, 3.8).
2. The General Conference, in resolution 1.311 adopted at its fourteenth session, invited Member States, inter alia, 'to submit the Recommendation to their competent national authorities within one year from 1 December 1966, and to inform the Organization of the measures taken by them in this respect, in accordance with the procedure followed with regard to conventions and recommendations adopted by the General Conference itself'.
3. Article VIII of the Constitution of Unesco requires in this regard that each Member State shall report periodically to the Organization, ' . . . on the action taken upon the recommendations and conventions referred to in Article IV, paragraph 4'. That article stipulates that each of the Member States shall submit the recommendations or conventions adopted by the General Conference to its competent authorities within a period of one year from the close of the session of the General Conference at which they were adopted.
4. Article 16 of the Rules of Procedure concerning Recommendations to Member States and International Conventions covered by the terms of Article IV, paragraph 4, of the Constitution states that the periodical reports called for by the Constitution shall be 'special' reports additional to the general reports and that initial special reports relating to any convention or recommendation adopted shall be transmitted not less than two months prior to the opening of the first ordinary session of the General Conference following that at which such recommendation or convention was adopted. These Rules of Procedure also stipulate that at that session the General Conference shall consider these initial special reports and embody its comments in one or more general reports which it shall prepare at such times as it may deem appropriate.
5. Having accordingly decided to follow for this Recommendation the procedure in force for the conventions and recommendations it has itself adopted, the General Conference, on the report of the Reports Committee (doc. 15C/87), has embodied in the present general report its comments on the reports of Member States on the implementation of the Recommendation concerning the Status of Teachers.

## Comments of the General Conference

6. Certified true copies of the Recommendation were transmitted to Member States by circular letter CL/1858 dated 17 January 1967. In that letter, the Director-General recalled the provisions of Article IV, paragraph 4, of the Constitution, which makes it obligatory for Member States to submit these recommendations to their competent authorities within a specified period, as well as the definition of the term 'competent authorities' adopted by the General Conference at its twelfth session on the basis of the opinion given by the Legal Committee.
7. In order to make it easier for Member States to prepare the initial special reports, the General Conference at its thirteenth session had instructed the Director-General to prepare for the benefit of Member States a memorandum bringing together 'the various provisions of the Constitution and the regulations applicable, together with the other suggestions that the General Conference itself has found it necessary to formulate, at its earlier sessions, concerning the submission of conventions and recommendations to the competent authorities'. In accordance with the instructions of the General Conference, the Memorandum prepared by the Director-General pursuant to this decision was duly brought up to date and transmitted to Member States in circular letters CL/1923 of 26 February 1968 and CL/1951 of 24 June 1968 in time for the preparation of the special reports to be submitted on action taken upon the Recommendation concerning the Status of Teachers.
8. In those same letters Member States were invited, pursuant to the aforementioned resolution 1.311, to submit before the prescribed date, namely 15 August 1968, their initial special reports on the action taken by them upon the Recommendation concerning the Status of Teachers.
9. By 10 November 1968, a total of thirty-four reports had been received. These are reproduced in documents 15C/13, 15C/13 Add., 15C/13 Add. 2 and 15C/13 Add. 3.
10. The General Conference cannot but note that a large proportion of Member States has not submitted reports. Other States, though not specifically replying to the questions set out in resolution 50 adopted by the General Conference at its tenth session, have included in their reports detailed accounts of the situation in their countries with regard to the status of teachers.
- II. In this connexion, the General Conference can only refer to, and confirm, the comments which it has made at previous sessions on the initial special reports submitted by Member States on the action taken by them on the conventions and recommendations adopted by the General Conference, and to those which it has formulated at the present session on the special reports submitted by Member States on the action taken by them on the recommendations adopted at the thirteenth session. Those comments appear in Annex IV of the report of the Reports Committee.
12. The General Conference also expresses the hope that Member States will supply, within the prescribed time limits, the initial periodical reports specified in the aforementioned resolution 1.311.
13. In accordance with the provisions of Article 19 of the Rules of Procedure concerning recommendations to Member States and International Conventions covered by the terms of Article IV, paragraph 4, of the Constitution, and pursuant to the aforementioned resolution 1.311, this general report will be transmitted by the Director-General of Unesco to the Member States of the Organization, to the United Nations and to the National Commissions of Member States.

## D. Annexes

# I Agenda of the fifteenth session of the General Conference

(as adopted by the General Conference at its third plenary meeting on  
16 October 1968)

Item

## I. ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

1. Opening of the session by the Head of the Delegation of Turkey
2. Establishment of the Credentials Committee and report of the Committee to the Conference
3. Adoption of the agenda
4. Election of the President and fifteen Vice-Presidents of the Conference
5. Organization of the work of the session; establishment of Commissions and Committees
6. Admission to the session of observers from international non-governmental organizations, on the recommendation of the Executive Board

## II. EXECUTIVE BOARD

7. Election of members of the Executive Board

## III. DIRECTOR-GENERAL

- a. Appointment of the Director-General

## IV. REPORTS ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE ORGANIZATION AND GENERAL POLICY QUESTIONS

9. Reports by the Director-General on the activities of the Organization in 1966, 1967 and 1963
10. Evaluation by the Director-General of Unesco's activities during 1966 and 1967 and of future prospects

Annexes

Item

- 11.1 Implementation of the resolutions of the fourteenth session of the General Conference regarding Unesco's contribution to peace ( 14 C/Resolution 10) and Unesco's tasks in the light of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations at its twentieth session on questions relating to the elimination of colonialism and racialism ( 14 C/Resolution 11) (item proposed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
- 11.2 Application by Unesco of resolution 2311 (XXII) of the United Nations General Assembly on the "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the Specialized Agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations" (item proposed by Bulgaria)
- 12. Report by the Executive Board on its own activities

V. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS,  
RECOMMENDATIONS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS

- 13. Reports by Member States on the implementation of the Convention and Recommendation against Discrimination in Education
- 14. Initial special reports by Member States on action taken by them on the Recommendations adopted by the General Conference at its thirteenth session
- 15. Initial reports by Member States on the action taken by them on the Recommendation concerning the Status of Teachers
- 16. Preservation of cultural property endangered by public or private works: draft recommendation
- 17. Means of prohibiting and preventing the illegal import, export and transfer of ownership of cultural property: proposal for an international convention
- 18. International standardization of library statistics: proposal for international regulation

VI. PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 1969-1970

- 19. General consideration of the Programme and Budget for 1969-1970
- 20. Adoption of the provisional budget ceiling for 1969-1970
- 21. Detailed consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970:
  - 21.1 Technical examination of methods of budgeting and budget estimates
  - 21.2 Part I - General Policy
  - 21.3 Part II - Programme Operations and Services
  - 21.4 Part III - Administration and Supporting Services
  - 21.5 Part IV - Common Services
  - 21.6 Part V - Capital Expenditure
  - 21.7 Part VI - Appropriation Reserve
  - 21.8 Annex I - Documents and Publications Service

- 22. Adoption of the Appropriation Resolution for 1969- 1970

VII. RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- 23. Transfer to Unesco of the resources and activities of the International Bureau of Education:



I. Agenda of the Fifteenth Session

Item

- 23.1 Approval of draft agreement between Unesco and the International Bureau of Education
- 23.2 Adoption of the Statutes referred to in Article 4 of the draft agreement between Unesco and the International Bureau of Education

24. Transfer to Unesco of certain responsibilities and assets of the International Relief Union

25. Relations with international non-governmental organizations:

- 25.1 Report by the Director-General on changes in classification of international non-governmental organizations admitted to the various categories of relationship with Unesco

VIII. METHODS OF WORK OF THE ORGANIZATION

26. Functions and responsibilities of the organs of Unesco, including the methods of work of the General Conference: report by the Executive Board

27. Use of Arabic as a working language: report by the Director-General

28. Implementation of recommendations of the United Nations Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to examine the finances of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies: report by the Director-General

IX. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL QUESTIONS

29. Composition of the Executive Board, duration of term of office of members and method of election:

- 29.1 Draft amendments to the Constitution (Article V) and to the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference (Rules 95, 95A, 96 and 97) submitted by the Executive Board: suspension of certain provisions of the Rules of Procedure and of the Rules for the conduct of elections by secret ballot, and adoption of special provisions regarding the election of members of the Executive Board at the fifteenth and sixteenth sessions of the General Conference
- 29.2 Draft amendments to the Constitution (Article V. A. 2)) submitted by Japan and Peru

30. Draft amendments to Rules of Procedure of the General Conference:

- 30.1 Summary Records (Rules 55, 56, 58, 59, 60)
- 30.2 Functions of the Legal Committee (Rule 32)
- 30.3 Quorum ( Rule 69.3) ( Item proposed by Norway)

31. Draft amendments to the Regulations for the General Classification of the Various Categories of Meetings Convened by Unesco

32. Draft amendment to the Statutes of the International Institute of Educational Planning (Article III - Governing Board)

X. FINANCIAL QUESTIONS

33. Financial reports :

- 33.1 Financial report and statements for the two-year financial period ended 31 December 1966 and report of the External Auditor

Annexes

Item

- 33.2 Financial report and statements for the year ended 31 December 1967 and report of the External Auditor
- 33.3 Auditor's report relating to the expenditure of Technical Assistance Funds earmarked to Unesco as at 31 December 1966
- 33.4 Auditor's report relating to the expenditure of Technical Assistance Funds earmarked to Unesco as at 31 December 1967
- 33.5 Auditor's report on the annual accounts for the year ended 31 December 1966 for Special Fund projects for which Unesco has been designated as the Executing Agency
- 33.6 Auditor's report on the annual accounts for the year ended 31 December 1967 for Special Fund projects for which Unesco has been designated as the Executing Agency

34. Contributions of Member States:

- 34.1 Scale of assessments
- 34.2 Currency of contributions
- 34.3 Collection of contributions

35. Working Capital Fund: level and administration of the Fund

36. Revolving Fund to assist Member States in acquiring educational and scientific material necessary for technological development: study and proposals by the Director-General

XI. STAFF QUESTIONS

37. Staff Regulations and Rules

36. Geographical distribution of Secretariat

39.1 Salaries, allowances and other benefits of staff

39.2 Method of establishment of General Service staff salaries at Headquarters

40. United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund: report by the Director-General

41. Unesco Staff Pension Committee: election of representatives of Member States for 1969-1970

42. Medical Benefits Fund: report by the Director-General

XII. HEADQUARTERS QUESTIONS

43. Report of the Headquarters Committee

44. Headquarters premises - medium-term solution: report by the Director-General

45. Headquarters premises - long-term solution: report by the Director-General

XIII. SIXTEENTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE

46. Place and organization of the sixteenth session

47. Committees for the sixteenth session: election, on the report of the Nominations Committee, of members of the Headquarters Committee, Legal Committee and Reports Committee

## II Report of the Programme Commission

### NOTE

(1) The text reproduced in the following pages has been edited as authorized by the General Conference.

(2) The report of the Programme Commission in its entirety was submitted to the General Conference in the following documents: 15 C/79, 15 C/88, (in seven instalments) and 15 C/88 Instalment I. Add. The text, of document 15 C/79 has been reintroduced into the report of the Programme Commission (15 C/88 - Instalment IV, Chapter 3, Section 3. 35).

(3) The texts of resolutions which were adopted by the General Conference on the recommendation of the Commission have been omitted from this report. Only a reference is given to the

number which each resolution bears in the final text reproduced in Part A of this volume. This number is not necessarily the same as that which the resolution bore in its draft form in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969- 1970 (documents 15 C/5, 15 C/5 Add. and Corr. 1 and 2); to facilitate comparison, the 15 C/5 number, or the source of resolutions which did not appear in document 15 C/3, is indicated in brackets. Detailed references will also be found in the Index, to be published in a separate volume, which enables the user to trace the successive stages through which the programme resolutions have passed.

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FOREWORD BY THE RAPPORTEUR

Dr. Mostafa Kamal Tolba ( United Arab Republic)

( 1) Today, it is exactly one month that delegates of the Member States of Unesco, coming from near and far, representing a great variety of civilizations and cultures and nations differing from one another in economic, social and political patterns, have gathered in Paris to deliberate on the challenge and the tasks facing the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

( 2) In the course of their work, in spite of different backgrounds, experiences and systems of belief, it has become obvious once again, and perhaps more than ever, that underneath the apparent differences of approach, there is in human relations such a thing as a unifying element, which for want of a better term one might call the basic unity of the human spirit or, better still, of the human ideal.

( 3) The document that we have before us bears the title "Draft Report of the Programme Commission".

( 4) One way of looking at this document is as a formal conference record. As such, the report is an analytical account of the proceedings of the Programme Commission and its Sub-Commissions. It has been prepared with a view to providing guidelines for the implementation of the programme of Unesco in 1969-1970 and for the elaboration of the Future Programme.

( 5) In conformity with the Executive Board's recommendation, the report includes an account of the debates as well as recommendations to the General Conference. As you will notice, since the views of the Secretariat were expressed in many documents placed before the Commission, the Secretariat interventions have been treated very briefly in the report.

( 6) Structurally, the report consists of four major parts: A - Introduction, B - General questions, C - Programme and budget for the forthcoming biennium, D - Future Programme. I wish to record here that the greater part of the report was prepared through the strenuous efforts of the rapporteurs of the Sub-Commissions.

( 7) While recognizing the importance of a formal record of our deliberations, one may perhaps go further and also consider this report as the result of a search towards a common universal, conceptual and operational programme of collective international action. And it is in this light that I invite you to view this report.

( 8) Our deliberations during the past month have demonstrated, in my view, that there are certain basic problems that humanity, if it is to survive, cannot afford to disregard. One of these is related to the increasing Unesco membership of States which are, economically, classified as "the group of developing countries", but which one delegate

from this area, quoting from a French geographer, preferred to call "pre-developed societies". These Member States, in adhering to Unesco, look upon the Organization as one of the major international instruments on which is pinned the hope of alleviating the burden of inequalities of development in the world of today.

(9) The basic question that Unesco faces, therefore, is whether it will be able to meet the demands placed upon her and fulfil the hopes attached to her if development, in its true sense, is to be both growth and change, as defined by the United Nations. This implies that Unesco must not be merely a Specialized Agency which provides various forms of technical aid to promote or assist development. Instead, the Organization must be concerned with the consequences of development, both the immediate manifest ones and the latent ones, good or possibly bad, which may only emerge in the longer term. This demands that the Organization equip itself with the necessary intellectual comprehension, with the necessary foresight and with the necessary moral and ethical solicitude that such a task requires. In identifying the imperative needs of development, it must be able to look beyond merely economic and technological growth, to the devising of ways and means of achieving development in the true and broad sense of the word, that development which brings human happiness to mankind as a whole.

( 10) The experience of the recent Second United Nations Conference on Trade and Development which took place earlier this year is still fresh in our minds. For it was at the UNCTAD Conference that it became clear that "aid to development" is not a simple proposition of giving and receiving. In fact, the long and laborious negotiations which took place, and which are deemed to have ended in failure, is demonstrative of the fact that today there is, as one commentator put it, "no way . . . of escaping from the usual procedure in international negotiations of bargaining and swapping concessions". As such, it would be deemed a failure for our Organization - Unesco - if it were to follow the same barren path of bargaining in the high spheres of interdependent development for the common benefit of all.

-( 11) Unesco must accept the challenge of becoming a major instrument for influencing attitudes of individuals and nations so that it can help to remove the grave consequences of inequalities of development.

( 12) One problem which some participants drew attention to was the common failing of applying ready-made solutions to all maladies. For example, when faced with the complexities of newly-emerging nations, there is always the temptation

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to apply solutions which were found eminently suitable to a totally different situation, in point of time and space. There are no ready-made answers to new problems and Unesco would do well to mobilize, on a larger scale, its resources, intellectual moral and material, to meet the challenge that this fact poses.

( 13) While on the subject of development, it has been forcefully brought to our attention that while it is intimately connected with the problem of the growing gap between developed and developing countries, the technology gap and the economic gap, there is yet another basic problem which the world, and therefore Unesco, faces. This is the matter of the generation gap, which has been referred to here as the "youth phenomena and problems". In its essence the problem of youth which we face today is the growing absence of a dialogue between one generation and the next. For want of this mutual dialogue, understanding between parent and child, between elder and younger, is unlikely to occur.

( 14) One of the most striking phenomena of our age is the ever-increasing rate of changes and breakthroughs, not only in science and technology, but also those which occur in the social and behavioural fabric of human existence. In view of the rapidity of these changes and the vast complex of problems they create, the finding of an appropriate solution for the problem of the generation gap becomes ever more urgent. Here, I believe, our own Organization is definitely on the right track when it views the problem of youth within the context of the totality of factors, characteristics and imperatives of human existence today. The Organization is correct in not viewing the youth problem as an unexceptional event occurring from time to time in the history of man and providing a perplexing burden on the old, but tending to resolve itself.

( 15) Furthermore, the search for a solution involving that very youth which is causing such global concern, is a testimony of the clear vision of Unesco with respect to this problem.

( 16) Finally, I wish to say that the discussions which took place in this Commission on such

topics as life-long education in the service of development and of peace, educational programmes for refugees, extension of the struggle for literacy, eradication of racial and other discrimination, promotion of respect for human rights and research on peace problems, substantiate my firm belief that beyond the troubles, conflicts and unrest which characterize the world today, there is a living human spirit and human ideal which animates our common effort towards international co-operation, peace and prosperity. Our experience during the last month offers ample evidence of this, contrary to the assumption made by some that the international environment makes it difficult, almost to the point of impossibility, for States to behave in ways that are progressively moral.

( 17) The draft report of the Programme Commission reflects, I believe, our collective concern and our search for the solution of those many problems which I tried to sketch.

( 18) Our action and thinking should not stop here.

( 19) If, however, our reflection on those problems will lead us to deeper thinking on man's values, attitudes and behaviour, I imagine each one of us will then be prepared to face the challenge of developing Unesco even further as a truly creative and moral Organization.

( 20) I wish to thank all of you for your co-operation, the Chairman and the members of the Bureau of the Programme Commission for their unfailing help and guidance and the Secretariat of the Commission and the representatives of the different departments who, by virtue of their efficiency and skill, were instrumental in the preparation of this document.

(21) I also wish to avail myself of this opportunity to extend to all of you, on behalf of my country and myself, our gratitude and appreciation for entrusting me with the task of Rapporteur.

Paris,  
15 November 1968

Dr. Mostafa Kamal Tolba  
Rapporteur of the  
Programme Commission

## II. Report of the Programme Commission

### PART A. INTRODUCTION

#### CONSTITUTION, TERMS OF REFERENCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

(22) The constitution, terms of reference and methods of work of the Programme Commission were determined in their broad outlines by recommendations made by the Executive Board and approved by the General Conference at the beginning of its fifteenth session. These recommendations, which provide for the representation of all Member States and Associate Members in the Commission, were contained in document 15 C/2 - Organization of the work of the fifteenth session of the General Conference: Recommendations of the Executive Board (paragraphs 7 (a), 8. 1, 16-22, Annex). Between 16 October and 19 November, the Commission held 18 plenary meetings.

#### AGENDA

(23) At the beginning of the fifteenth session, the General Conference referred certain items of the Agenda to the Programme Commission. The Commission's work was primarily concerned with item 21. 3 - Detailed consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970: Part II - Programme Operations and Services.

(24) Under item 21. 3, the Commission considered several important questions:  
Item 16 - Preservation of cultural property endangered by public or private works: draft recommendation.

Item 17 - Means of prohibiting and preventing the illegal import, export and transfer of ownership of cultural property: proposal for an international convention.

Item 18 - International standardization of library statistics: proposal for international regulation.

Item 23 - Transfer to Unesco of the resources and activities of the International Bureau of Education.

Item 24 - Transfer to Unesco of certain responsibilities and assets of the International Relief Union.

Item 25 - Relations with international non-governmental organizations - Item 25. 1 - Report by the Director-General on changes in classification of international non-governmental organizations admitted to the various categories of relationship with Unesco.

Item 32 - Draft amendment to the Statutes of the International Institute of Educational Planning.

(25) The General Conference also decided that Item 22 - Adoption of the Appropriation Resolution should be considered jointly by the Programme Commission and the Administrative Commission.

(26) The General Conference decided further that items 23.- 24 and 32 should be examined in the Programme Commission and referred to the Legal Committee.

(27) Items 16 and 17 of the Agenda were considered in connexion with the examination of Part II, Chapter 3 - Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture.

(28) Item 18 was considered in connexion with the examination of Part II, Chapter 4 - Communication.

(29) Items 23 and 32 were considered in connexion with the examination of Part II, Chapter 1 - Education.

(30) Item 24 was considered in connexion with the examination of Part II, Chapter 2 - Natural Sciences and their Application to Development.

#### OFFICERS

(31) At its first meeting, the Commission unanimously elected Dr. Bernard J. E. M. de Hoog (Netherlands) as its Chairman. At its second meeting it elected also unanimously five Vice-Chairmen: H. E. Mr. K. Arianayagam (Malaysia), H. E. Mr. Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow (Senegal), Professor Ignacy Malecki (Poland), Mr. J. Alphonse Ouimet (Canada), H.E. Mr. Alberto Wagner de Reyna (Peru) and a Rapporteur, Dr. Mostafa K. Tolba (United Arab Republic). These officers constituted the Bureau of the Commission and held 13 meetings, between 17 October and 15 November.

#### RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

(32) Following the decision made by the General Conference, in accordance with the Executive Board's recommendation as set forth in document 15 C/2 (paragraph 17), the Commission established a Resolutions Committee to screen, in accordance with the methods laid down in paragraph 17. 1 of the above-mentioned document, draft resolutions and amendments proposed by Member States. This Committee consisted of five members who were elected unanimously by the Commission. The Chairman was H. E. Mr. K. Arianayagam ( Malaysia), one of the Vice-Chairmen of the Commission; the other members were: H. E. Dr. M. Alcalá ( Mexico), H. E. Mr. A. Balaci ( Romania), Miss S. K. Guiton ( United Kingdom) and Rev. P. Nejm ( Lebanon). Between 17 October and 14 November, the Resolutions Committee held 15 meetings.

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### SUB- COMMISSIONS

( 33) As decided by the General Conference, in accordance with the Executive Board's recommendation (see document 15 C/2, paragraph 19)) the Commission established four Sub-Commissions in which all Member States and Associate Members were entitled to be represented.

( 34) Sub-Commission I examined Chapter 1 of Part II of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969- 1970 - Education. Between 21 October and 7 November it held 22 meetings. The Chairman was H. E. Mr. Amadou Mahtar M'Bow (Senegal), one of the Vice-Chairmen of the Commission. The Sub-Commission unanimously elected three Vice-Chairmen: Mrs. Cordelfa Navarro Garcia (Cuba), Professor Bachtiar Rifai (Indonesia) and Dr. Hicham Nachaba ( Lebanon) and a Rapporteur, Mr. J. H. Mundy ( United Kingdom). The Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, presented to Sub-Commission I the Committee's recommendations regarding draft resolutions relating to Chapter 1.

( 35) Sub-Commission II examined Chapter 2 of Part II of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970 - Natural Sciences and their Application to Development. Between 30 October and 12 November, it held 16 meetings. The Chairman was Professor Dr. Ignacy Malecki ( Poland) one of the Vice-Chairmen of the Commission. The Sub-Commission unanimously elected three Vice-Chairmen: Dr. Roberto Barahona ( Chile), Mr. Abdelaziz Ouabdesslam (Algeria) and Professor Ghagdarine Tsevegmid ( Mongolia) and a Rapporteur, Dr. Olaf Tandberg (Sweden). The Chairman of the Resolutions Committee presented to Sub-Commission II the Committee's recommendations regarding draft resolutions relating to Chapter 2.

(36) Sub-Commission III examined Chapter 3 of Part II of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970 - Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture. Between 22 October and 4 November it held 16 meetings. The Chairman was H. E. Mr. Alberto Wagner de Reyna ( Peru) one of the Vice-Chairmen of the Commission. The Sub-Commission unanimously elected three Vice-Chairmen: Professor Djamchid Behnam ( Iran), Professor L. W. Hesse (Ghana) and Professor Arvi Kivimaa (Finland) and a Rapporteur, Mr. Augustin Girard ( France). The Chairman of the Resolutions Committee presented to Sub-Commission III the Committee's recommendations regarding draft resolutions relating to Chapter 3.

( 37) Sub- Commission IV examined Chapter 4 of Part II of the Draft Programme and Budget - Communication. Between 31 October and 12 November it held 13 meetings. The Chairman was Mr. J. Alphonse Ouimet (-Canada) one of the Vice-Chairmen of the Commission. The Sub-Commission unanimously elected three Vice-Chairmen: Mr. Josef Grohman ( Czechoslovakia), Mr. Francisco Fandino Silva ( Colombia), Mr. Dhibril Kane (Mali) and a Rapporteur, Mr. Djavad Cheikhol-

Eslami ( Iran). The Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, presented to Sub-Commission IV the Committee's recommendations regarding draft resolutions relating to Chapter 4.

### WORKING PARTIES

( 38) In keeping with the decision of the General Conference as regards working parties (see document 15 C/2, paragraph 21), the Commission established the following working parties.

#### JOINT WORKING PARTY OF SUB-COMMISSIONS II AND III ON "MAN AND HIS ENVIRONMENT"

(39) This working party was set up by the Bureau of the Programme Commission, three members being designated by Sub-Commission II ( Canada, Czechoslovakia and Madagascar), and three by Sub-Commission III (France, Sierra Leone and Sweden).

(40) The working party was asked to consider what place should be assigned to the subject "Man and his Environment" among Unesco's pre-occupations, to examine the relevant draft resolutions submitted under Chapters 2 and 3 of Part II of document 15 C/5 ( 15 C/DRs 142, 204, 210 and 15 C/DR/FUT/24), and to submit a report to the Programme Commission containing specific proposals to facilitate its work and, where appropriate, combining the above draft resolutions.

( 41) On 1 November, the working party held one meeting. It unanimously elected as Chairman Mr. D. W. Bartlett ( Canada). The other members of the working party were: Mr. J. Chroust (Czechoslovakia), Mr. W. F. Conton ( Sierra Leone), Mr. V. Elisseeff (France), Mr. G. Ramalangoana (Madagascar) and Mr. O. G. Tandberg (Sweden).

(42) The report of the working party (document 15 C/PRG/8) - reproduced for information in Appendix I - was considered by the Programme Commission. It is annexed to Part B - General, of the Report of the Programme Commission.

#### WORKING PARTIES ON FUTURE PROGRAMME

(43) Each Sub-Commission established a working party to examine draft resolutions presented by Member States relating to the Future Programme.

(44) The following draft resolutions were examined by the working parties:  
Education: 15 C/DRs 5 Rev., 9, 10, and 15C/DRs/FUT 4, 14, 17, 22, 29, 30, 38, 39, 43, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 56, 57, 59, 62 - 15 C/PRG/1, Annex 1.



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Natural Sciences and their Application to Development: 15 C/DRs 34, 55 Rev. dr Corr. 144, 188, 203, 210 Rev., 214; 216, 217; 15 C/DRs/FUT:5, 18, 22, 25, 60, 61, 64, 66, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 74, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 83 Add., 84, 84 Add., 85, 85 Add., 86, 87, 91, 92, 100.

Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture:

15 C/DRs/35, 36, 37, 40, 45, 46, 47, 143, 170; 15 C/DRs/FUT/2, 6, 7, 11, 12, 14, 16, 19, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 53, 54, 58, 63.

Communication: 15 C/DRs/FUT/1, 8, 20, 67, 73, 75, 88, 89, 90, 93, 95; 96, 97.

(45) The working parties were each asked to draft, on the basis of the above documents as referred to each one of them, a consolidated draft resolution on the Future Programme.

(46) These consolidated draft resolutions were first considered by each Sub-Commission and submitted to the Programme Commission in documents 15 C/PRG/9 Annex (Education), 15 C/PRG/10 Annex (Natural Sciences and their Application to Development), 15 C/PRG/11 Annex (Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture), 15 C/PRG/12 Annex (Communication). The Programme Commission adopted these draft resolutions as amended when it discussed the Future Programme. The Programme Commission also considered the Reports of the Sub-Commissions on the Future Programme as contained in documents 15 C/PRG/9 (Education), 15 C/PRG/10 (Natural Sciences and their Application to Development), 15 C/PRG/11 (Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture) and 15 C/PRG/12 (Communication).

(47) The Programme Commission itself established a working party on the Future Programme to draft an overall resolution on this programme.

(48) The report of the Commission on the Future Programme is contained in Part D of the present report.

(49) Between 31 October and 4 November the working party set up by Sub-Commission I held three meetings. The Chairman was II. E. Mr. Valentin Lipatti (Romania). The other members of the working party were from the following nine Member States: Cuba, Denmark, United States of America, Ethiopia, France, Indonesia, Lebanon, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay.

(50) Between 4 and 9 November, the working party set up by Sub-Commission II held three meetings. The Chairman was Dr. Roberto Barahona (Chile). The other members of the working party were from the following Member States: Brazil, France, Madagascar, Romania, United States of America, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

(51) Between 30 October and 1 November, the working party set up by Sub-Commission III held three meetings. The Chairman was Mr. I. Boldizsar (Hungary). The other members of the working party were from the following 15 Member States:

Austria, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Brazil, Denmark, Ethiopia, France, Guinea, India, Iran, Japan, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United States of America, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

(52) On 8 and 9 November, the working party set up by Sub-Commission IV held two meetings. The Chairman was Mr. Josef Grohman (Czechoslovakia). The other members of the working party were from the following eight Member States: Argentina, Colombia, Ethiopia, France, Iran, Mali, Pakistan, United Kingdom.

(53) The working party established by the Programme Commission itself held two meetings on 15 November. It was chaired by H. E. Mr. Valentin Lipatti (Romania). The other members were from the following four Member States: Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary.

### DOCUMENTS

(54) Reference is made to the documents which the Commission and its organs examined in the course of their work in the sections of the report with which they were concerned.

### REPORTS

(55) The reports approved by the four Sub-Commissions were submitted for adoption by the Programme Commission. In Part C of the present report, Chapters 1, 2, 3 and 4 are based on the reports of the four Sub-Commissions. The recommendations of the Resolutions Committee were taken into consideration in the work of the Programme Commission in plenary meetings and by the four Sub-Commissions. They were contained in documents 15C/PRG/1, 15C/PRG/2, 15C/PRG/3, 15 C/PRG/4, 15 C/PRG/5 and their addenda.

(56) Section 3. 35 of Chapter 3 - Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture, International Campaigns; Preservation of the Monuments of Philae was included among the items on which the Programme Commission was required to report to the General Conference in the course of its work, to make it possible for the General Conference to adopt the resolution relating to this item on 6 November. The Commission accordingly adopted on 5 November its report on the preservation of the Monuments of Philae (15 C/PRG/7). The Chairman of the Programme Commission presented this report to the General Conference as the Commission's first report in document 15 C/79. The text of the report and of the resolution adopted by the General Conference appear in Part C, Chapter 3, Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture, Section 3. 35 - International Campaigns.

(57) The report on International Education Year was approved by the Commission in a separate document (15 C/PRG/G Rev. ). It is included in this report (Part C, Chapter 1 - Education, Section 1. 11 - International Education Year).

PART B. GENERAL

1. ITEM 25.1 - RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS: REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL ON CHANGES IN CLASSIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS ADMITTED TO THE VARIOUS CATEGORIES OF RELATIONSHIP WITH UNESCO

(58) The Acting Director of the Bureau of Relations with International Organizations and Programmes presented the report, as contained in document 15 C/20, on the changes which had taken place, by decision of the Executive Board, in the classification of international organizations admitted to the various categories of relationship with Unesco. Twelve organizations had been placed in category C since the fourteenth session of the General Conference. As of 17 October 1968, the position as regards international non-governmental organizations admitted to the three categories with Unesco was as follows:

Category A Consultative and associate relations	26 NGO's
Category B Information and consultative relations	142 NGO's
Category C Mutual information relationship	105 NGO's

(59) She informed the Commission that a complete list of the organizations admitted to categories A and B was to be found in document 15 C/INF/2.

(60) The Commission took note of the information contained in the report by the Director-General

(61) The delegate of the United Arab Republic presented document 15 C/DR. 85 which called for a revision of the directives concerning Unesco's relations with international non-governmental organizations and an evaluation of the rôle of NGO's programmes and their contribution, in their respective fields of specialization to the development of Member States.

(62) The delegate of the USSR presented document 15 C/DR. 87 calling for a review of the system of granting subventions and contracts to international non-governmental organizations.

(63) In the course of the discussion several delegates pointed out that the problem of subventions was not new and that there existed explicit directives concerning their award. A number of delegates recalled that a large majority of non-governmental organizations had long experience in fields related to Unesco's programme, and many had, in fact, been in existence before the creation of Unesco. Several delegates stressed that those organizations which benefit from a subsidy from Unesco render a service which far outweighs the small financial assistance they receive. NGO's with whom contracts have been passed offered valuable, though more limited, contributions

which cannot replace the role of subventions.

(64) The attention of the Commission was also drawn to the fact that frequent examples could be found in 15 C/5 which demonstrate that "co-operation with non-governmental organizations will be devoted to practical ends and will no longer be limited, as it has been in the past, to giving financial aid". Several delegates expressed concern at the somewhat negative attitude expressed in the discussion, while others felt that the discussion represented a valuable exchange of views which would contribute to the sexennial report to be prepared for the sixteenth session of the General Conference.

(65) The Deputy Director-General assured delegates that the views of the inter-regional meeting of Secretaries-General of National Commissions held in Cairo would be taken into account. He further assured the Commission that note would be taken of the dissatisfaction expressed by certain delegates concerning the lack of geographical extension of non-governmental organizations, and the fact that National Commissions should be further encouraged to co-operate more fully with non-governmental organizations.

(66) The originators of the resolutions expressed their satisfaction with the explanations given during the discussion and, having taken note that the next sexennial report to the sixteenth session of the General Conference, will contain an evaluation of the subventions granted to non-governmental organizations, both resolutions were withdrawn.

2. REGIONAL INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCES PROPOSED FOR 1969- 1970

(67) The Chairman invited the Commission to consider the composition of the Conference of Ministers of Education and Ministers responsible for Economic Planning of the Arab States, scheduled for 1970, and of the Regional Conference of Ministers responsible for Scientific Policy of the European Member States, also scheduled for 1970; the relevant documents were 15 C/PRG/INF. 3 and 15 C/PRG/INF.4 giving the latest decisions of the Executive Board regarding conferences involving the Arab States and Europe, and suggestions which might be incorporated in a resolution.

(68) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 6 ( ref. 15 C/PRG/INF. 4).

(69) The following explanations of votes were then given.

The delegate of the USSR stated that, although voting for the resolution, he considered European co-operation unthinkable without the participation

## II. Report of the Programme Commission

of the German Democratic Republic; he hoped that question would be favourably resolved in the near future. He added that the USSR was not only a European, but also an Asian country.

The Romanian delegate stated that, although voting for the resolution, he wished to express his delegation's regret that the German Democratic Republic could not participate in the European regional conference.

The United Kingdom delegate said he wished to restate his government's disagreement and its regret at the discriminatory decision of the General Conference excluding a European Member State from the list of countries to be invited to the European regional Conference. Another delegate recalled the decisions taken at the fourteenth and fifteenth sessions of the Unesco General Conference regarding that country's participation in Unesco conferences.

### 3. MAN AND HIS ENVIRONMENT

(70) The Programme Commission examined the theme "Man and his Environment" in the light of the report on its submitted by- the joint working party of Sub-Commissions II and III.

(71) Presenting this report ( 15 C/PRG/8) to the Commission, Mr. Bartlett ( Canada), Chairman of the joint working party, first drew attention to the difficulty of finding a simple definition for the very wide concept covered by the words "Man and his Environment". He recalled that the working party's chief task was to discover how the various present and future activities of the Organization could be related together within the context of a general theme embracing this concept. The working party had agreed on the following three main points: (a) the need to provide the necessary links between the natural sciences sector and the sector of social and human sciences, education and communication in the various activities arising out of the general theme "Man and his Environment"; (b) the need to ensure close co-ordination with similar activities of other organizations of the United Nations system, so as to avoid both overlapping and gaps; and (c) the need to start immediately to implement the recommendations of the conference on the resources of the biosphere, which form the essential nucleus of an expanded programme of activities relating to the general theme. Concluding, he called on the Commission to give its decision on the two resolutions proposed by the working party in its report, one of which ( 15 C/PRG/8, paragraph 12) is based on the 1969-1970 programme and on the execution of the recommendations of the conference on the resources of the biosphere, and the other (15 C/PRG/8, paragraph 15) on the general subject of activities in Unesco's Future Programme as a whole.

( 72) The Deputy Director-General pointed out that the funds allocated under Section 2. 31 could

not be increased, but that the Organization's other sectors could collaborate in carrying the work plans into effect. He suggested that the first resolution concerning the 1969-1970 programme should be inserted in the chapter on the Natural Sciences under Section 2. 31 and the second resolution incorporated in the resolution on the Future Programme.

( 73) Delegates from 15 countries took part in the discussion. They all expressed satisfaction at the importance ascribed to the theme "Man and his Environment", and their approval of the working party's report.

( 74) Several delegates stressed the importance of closer interdisciplinary co-operation in programmes of activity arising out of the general theme. The discussion showed that such co-operation should take place not only between specialists in the social and human sciences, but also between those in education and communication. The need for a suitable revision of the content of education at all levels was emphasized, and the hope was expressed that the various communication media would participate effectively in these new activities of Unesco.

( 75) Several delegates were of the opinion that the activities proposed within the theme "Man and his Environment" were in keeping with the overriding interests of Member States, whether they were developed or developing countries, for all would have an essential part to play in the international programme. It was pointed out that the study of the natural environment and its resources u-as of particular importance to the developing countries. The hope was expressed that industrialization would not entail in those countries the same disastrous results as it had in the developed countries. It was also recalled that study of the effect of the environment on man was just as important as that of the effect of man on the environment.

( 76) Several delegates drew attention to the need to make the proposed programme a practical one. Its long- term aim, once the indispensable phases devoted to collecting data and to research, particularly in methodology, had been passed, should be to lay the necessary foundation for regional development and economic and social planning. The importance of pilot projects and sample national experiments was mentioned, and one delegate hoped that such forms of action could be undertaken at once.

( 77) Many delegates expressed their agreement concerning inter-agency co-operation with the United Nations and Specialized Agencies such as FAO, WHO and WMO in the preparation and execution of the various programmes which would be formulated on the general theme of "Man and his Environment". This co-operation, which should be combined with a demarcation of responsibilities, should be especially close in operations. At the same time they thought that Unesco should play a crucial rôle in these activities as a whole.

They referred to the useful experience gained with the conference on the resources of the biosphere.

( 78) Several delegates, while seeing value in grouping some of Unesco's activities together under the theme of "Man and his Environment", laid special emphasis on the danger of trying to merge those activities artificially. They stressed the need for preserving the identify of the various activities in order to facilitate their execution, and pointed out how particularly necessary that was for the long-term programme laid down by the conference on the resources of the biosphere.

( 79) The following amendments were proposed to the draft resolution reproduced in paragraph 12 of the report (15 C/PRG/8).

(80) The delegate of Argentina proposed that the closing portion of the second preambular paragraph should be amended to read: "... and requirements, it gives rise to certain dangers of deterioration or contamination which need to be prevented or remedied". This amendment was approved unanimously.

( 81) The delegate of the United Kingdom proposed that operative paragraph 1 should be amended to read: "Generally supports the recommendations ...". This amendment was approved unanimously.

( 82) On the proposals of the United Kingdom and United States delegates, operative paragraph 2 was unanimously amended as follows:

"Invites the Director-General, in particular, in consultation with the Executive Board and in the light of the pertinent decisions of the United Nations General Assembly, to submit to the General Conference at its sixteenth session a long-term plan for an intergovernmental and inter-disciplinary programme on the rational use and conservation of the natural environment and its resources. "

(83) The United Kingdom delegate proposed that operative paragraph 7 should be amended to read: "Expresses the hope that during...". This amendment was adopted unanimously.

(84) The following amendments were proposed to the resolution on the Future Programme reproduced in paragraph 15 of the report (15 C/PRG/8).

( 85) The delegate of Czechoslovakia proposed that the order in which the organs were mentioned in the first preambular paragraph should be changed. This proposal was approved by 35 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

(86) The delegate of the Byelorussian SSR referred to the amendment which he had already proposed to the second preambular paragraph and which had been adopted by Sub-Commission II. After interventions by several delegates, the chairman of the working party and the Deputy Director-General, the following wording was unanimously approved for this paragraph:

"Deeply conscious of the fact that, both in the advanced and in the developing countries, man's harmonious relationship with his environment is threatened by certain consequences of technological

evolution, in particular where industrialization, urbanization, and so on take place on an unscientific basis without allowance for the adverse consequences they may have for the environment and in certain cases by the population explosion".

(87) The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany proposed that a reference should be made in sub-paragraph 1 of the first operative paragraph to the programme which had emerged from the recommendations of the conference on the resources of the biosphere. The discussion, in which several delegates and the Deputy Director-General took part, made clear that this sub-paragraph referred to the general theme proposed for the future activities of several sectors of the Organization, and not to the specific activities concerning, "Man and his Environment - design for living" envisaged in Chapter 3. The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany accordingly withdrew his proposal. The opportunity was taken to stress the need to forestall any confusion that might result from the titles of the various activities.

(88) The delegate of Finland proposed the addition of the words "the United Nations" to sub-paragraph 3 of the first operative paragraph. The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany proposed that the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources should be added to the list of the international organizations already mentioned. The delegate of the United States of America proposed the following wording for the beginning of this sub-paragraph:

... "to co-operate to that end with the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies and other international organizations ...".

These amendments were approved unanimously. During the discussion on this sub-paragraph the delegate of the USSR said that collaboration with the World Federation of Trade Unions would be useful, and the delegate of Brazil suggested that the Secretariat should establish contact with the World Society of Ekistics.

(89) The Commission unanimously approved the two resolutions contained in paragraphs 12 and 15 of document 15 C/PRG/8, after having incorporated the above-mentioned amendments therein. It also decided to place the first resolution in the Natural Sciences chapter under Section 2. 31 (ref. resolution 2.313) and the second resolution in its overall recommendation on the Future Programme (ref. resolution 10, Section VI - Man and his Environment) and it was in considering these sections that the General Conference adopted the two resolutions.

#### 4. EVALUATION OF THE WORK AND THE FUNCTIONING OF THE PROGRAMME COMMISSION AND ITS SUB-COMMISSIONS

( 90) The Programme Commission discussed the evaluation of the work and the functioning of the Commission and its Sub-Commissions.

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( 91) The Chairman, H. E. Mr. K. Arianayagam, in his capacity as Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, presented the final report of his Committee as contained in document 15 C/PRG/14 (ref. Appendix II). He drew special attention to the Committee's recommendation of amending the terms of reference of the Committee to become "carrying out, wherever possible, a preliminary examination of all receivable draft resolutions". This proposal was made to underline the fact that there is a large number of draft resolutions with which the Committee cannot cope. He also drew the attention of the Commission to the recommendation of the Committee regarding the need of discussing with sponsors proposals which have budgetary, programme or general policy implications.

(92) The Deputy Director-General referred to the statistics of attendance at the meetings of the Programme Commission and its Sub-Commissions. He indicated that the Sub-Commissions had low rates of attendance. This in his view meant that the Sub-Commissions were generally functioning more like working parties of the Programme Commission rather than full Commissions.

( 93) The delegate of the Netherlands presented 15 C/PRG/DR. 1, ( 1) submitted jointly with minor drafting amendments by the Netherlands, Australia, Nigeria and Italy, concerning a proposal that the Executive Board consider during its study of the organization of work of the coming session of the General Conference, the possibility of the Programme Commission having discussions in such a way that the past programme, the draft programme and the Future Programme would be jointly and coherently considered on the basis of relevant conference documents. Most of the delegates present intervened on this question.

( 94) In presenting the draft resolution, the Netherlands delegate emphasized the advantages of combining past experience with the examination of present and future programmes in a systematic fashion, which would provide greater coherence and depth to the discussions, increase the efficiency of the Commission and make the best possible use of the numerous experts attending the General Conference to participate in the discussions in the Sub-Commissions, of certain specific items contained in the proposed programme.

( 95) The delegate of Switzerland expressed the opinion that the Commission had made considerable progress in the discussion of present and future programmes, but regretted the loss of time caused by lack of punctuality, the length of statements and the variations in carrying out the work plan of the Commission. He felt that too much time was consumed in discussions of the C/5 document, and proposed that more time be given to a discussion of medium and long-term future programmes, perhaps on the basis of an explicit document, prepared in advance either by the Secretariat or by a group of experts. Although he felt that the past and present activities of Unesco should be

kept in mind in the discussion of the future, it might not be desirable to discuss past, present and future simultaneously.

(96) The delegate of Romania expressed satisfaction at the substantial work accomplished by the Resolutions Committee, and approved the recommendations contained in the Committee's report. He declared his support for the draft resolution, but he pointed out that, if too important a place is given to the analysis of the past programme, there is the risk of delegates' hearing lengthy reports of the activities of Member States relating to past activities.

(97) The delegate of the Ukrainian SSR pointed out the difficulties facing the Commission and Sub-Commissions and expressed his hesitation at asking delegates to discuss past programmes together with present and future programmes.

(98) The delegate of Hungary pointed out the advantages of small working and drafting committees which could be stimulating to their members and useful for the Commission and Sub-Commissions. With regard to the draft resolution, he feared that adding the past to discussions of present and future programmes would prevent the sufficient consideration of important details connected with the latter two items.

( 99) The delegate of France pointed out that the ideal would be a single Programme Commission, thus avoiding overlapping discussions and having a clearer view of the programme as a whole; but it is impossible to return to the past and the experience with four Sub-Commissions had, in any case, proved positive. Since the responsibility of the Commission was to discuss and approve the programme for the following biennium, and to provide guidance on future programmes, he felt that, without encouraging detailed reports from delegates on past activities, past programmes could be linked with discussions of present and future programmes, and proposed a single general

(1) The text of draft resolution 15 C/PRG/DR. 1 is as follows:

The General Conference,  
Considering the need for a discussion in depth of Unesco's programme in the Programme Commission of the General Conference,  
Considering that such a discussion necessarily has to take into account an evaluation of the past, a discussion of the draft programme for the coming biennium and the future orientation of the Organization's work,  
Recommends that the Executive Board, when discussing the organization of work of the General Conference of 1970, consider the possibility of organizing in the Programme Commission a discussion in which the past programme, the draft programme and the Future Programme would be jointly and coherently considered on the basis of appropriate conference documents.

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debate, in Sub-Commissions, covering the programme as a whole, the sub-chapters of the C/5 documents, and the Future Programme. He was not in favour of introducing a time-limit for speakers but stressed the need for self-discipline on the part of delegations. He suggested that document C/5 be shorter and more concise, and include brief summaries of past action, followed by the proposed resolutions and a short, precise work plan. He also emphasized the value of working groups, provided they were small and limited to specific points, particularly for difficult subjects such as "life-long education". With regard to the discussions of the Future Programme, he felt that small detailed projects, whether in the discussion or in the draft resolutions for the Future Programme, should be avoided in favour of an expose of the major lines for future activity, in order that the resolution on the Future Programme be shorter and more precise. He did not feel that the Commission should be limited to the framework of a single document for its consideration of the Future Programme. In the light of the experience with the debate on Youth, he also suggested that the Executive Board and Member States might wish to choose one or two major themes to be discussed in depth, at the next session of the General Conference. With reference to the Future Programme, the French delegation does not feel that it should be discussed on the basis of a text prepared by the Director-General nor the Executive Board, but should be left to the free initiative of Member States.

( 100) The delegate of Canada emphasized the advantages of having four Sub-Commissions, a system which avoided the frustration of previous sessions of the General Conference, but pointed out the diversity of activities which made the work of Sub-Commission III on Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture more difficult than that of the others. He felt that the work of the Resolutions Committee was of great value, as well as that of the working parties. In his view, the underlying problem of the Commission was that of obtaining a real discussion of the major problems and issues before the Conference, and he felt that these issues should be brought more clearly into focus. He wondered whether the C/5 document provided the ideal basis for discussions.

( 101) The delegate of the USSR agreed with the delegates who proposed to eliminate reference to the past programme from the draft resolution, even though that would not exclude reference to the past in general discussions. He felt that the Executive Board, which is entrusted with the preparation of the next session of the General Conference, should not be limited by a narrow view. He disagreed with the view that the Commission could not modify the Director-General's proposals; constitutionally, it could. The Executive Board might consider having only one Programme Commission which would deal with all programme matters and would avoid the possibility of overlapping discussions.

( 102) The delegate of Italy felt that a real evaluation of the work of the Programme Commission and Sub-Commissions would have to wait until sufficient time had passed in order to permit an objective view. She praised the work of the Resolutions Committee and of the experts who participated in discussions of the Sub-Commissions. She drew the attention of the Commission to the fact that most of these experts were no longer present when the programme as a whole took on coherent form during the discussions of the plenary of the Programme Commission. She felt that the work of the fifteenth session of the General Conference had been better than that of earlier sessions, but urged that multidisciplinary projects be better crystallized and perhaps given a special place within the draft programme and budget. She also felt that reports might be drafted in greater detail, particularly in view of the absence of summary records.

( 103) The delegate of Australia expressed his appreciation for the way in which the Executive Board and the Director-General had co-operated in organizing a smooth-running session of the General Conference, and for the work of the Resolutions Committee and of the Chairmen of Sub-Commissions. He insisted that the draft resolution of which he was a co-sponsor should not be interpreted as narrowing the scope of the preparatory work of the Executive Board. The intention of the reference to the past was not to invite detailed reports but to encourage discussion and evaluation of specific activities in order to identify the activities with greater promise of success as well as those which Unesco should not continue. Referring to the possible division of Sub-Commission III., he stated that though it might be helpful yet it would be impracticable to have five Sub-Commissions. He felt that working groups provided a fruitful way of dealing with interdisciplinary projects.

( 104) The delegate of Tanzania agreed with the delegate of the USSR that the chief responsibility of the General Conference was to examine and approve the C/5 document and felt that this responsibility should remain. He favoured the setting of time-limits, and the rigid adherence by speakers to the subject under discussion in the Programme Commission and Sub-Commissions. With regard to the problems faced by the Resolutions Committee, he felt that the Executive Board should examine the problem of establishing time-limits for the submission of all draft resolutions. He proposed that the Sub-Commissions be considered as full Commissions reporting directly to Plenary. He also pointed out that small delegations could work more effectively if there were no meetings scheduled on Saturdays.

( 105) The delegate of Finland expressed his gratitude to the sponsors of the draft resolution, which he felt would permit discussion in depth and avoid unnecessary repetitions. He pointed

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out that the Plenary had voted to reduce the duration of the next session, and that the basic delay of the Programme Commission was due to the work of the Sub-Commissions. After analysing the discussions in Sub-Commissions, he suggested that all draft resolutions relating to the Future Programme be general in character, excluding minor amendments, and that in order to avoid repetitions the general discussion cover the C/5 document, evaluation of past programmes and the Future Programme at the beginning. The detailed examination and approval of the C/5 document would thus become technical in character and much shorter. He proposed amending the draft resolution in such a way as to emphasize the need to diminish the duration and reduce the workload of the Programme Commission, and to suggest that the Executive Board consider, *inter alia*, the possibility of organizing the discussions of the Commission so that any reference to past programmes would take the form of an evaluation of such programmes.

( 106) The delegate of Kenya expressed his support for the spirit of the draft resolution, since it was clear that in order for the discussion of the draft programme and budget to be relevant it had to be examined in the context of the failure or success of past programmes. He doubted whether it would be possible to have simultaneous discussions on past, present and future programmes. He proposed an amendment which would suggest that the Programme Commission evaluate the past programme in a separate meeting before the discussion of the C/5 document and the Future Programme.

( 107) The delegate of Malaysia expressed his general support for the draft resolution and for the idea that discussions be based on the C/5 document. He supported the suggestion of a time-limit, particularly at the beginning of each sub-chapter for the general debate in the Programme Commission and Sub-Commissions, and a separate discussion of the Future Programme, particularly when long-term action is recommended in the C/5 document, and when there are recommendations contained in draft resolutions. Referring to the report of the Resolutions Committee, he pointed out the anomaly of draft resolutions whose sponsors did not appear before the Committee and suggested that the Committee rule on resolutions which could be accepted without debate, either by being incorporated into the work plan, involving assistance through the Programme of Participation or of the United Nations Development Programme, or where the draft resolution proposed an amendment to a specific

resolution. In other cases, it was his view that the Chairman of the appropriate organ should rule on the receivability of draft resolutions.

( 108) The delegate of the United States of America expressed satisfaction with the work of the Programme Commission and Sub-Commissions and the Resolutions Committee and pointed out that many of the real problems of the Organization were not to be found in the Commission. With regard to the draft resolutions he felt that the delegations might exercise more self-discipline in putting them forward earlier and by limiting them to matters requiring multilateral intergovernmental consideration. Many of the problems inherent in the nature of the work of the Commission militated against ideal efficiency. He expressed concern that by isolating themes for discussion, the Commission would limit such discussions to an undesirable point.

( 109) Replying to comments on the draft resolution, the delegate of the Netherlands pointed out that the proposal had been intended for application by the present session of the General Conference, and that the reference in the draft resolution to the past programme was fundamental to the proposal. He did not feel that such a procedure would necessarily encourage a long report by delegates. He and the other sponsors agreed with the use of the term "evaluation of the past", as proposed by the Finnish delegate. With reference to the term "appropriate documents", the sponsors had had in mind the Director-General's evaluation (C/4) which they considered indispensable if the proposed method is adopted. The term did not prejudice the question of discussing the Future Programme on the basis of any document.

(110) The Deputy Director-General, replying to the various speakers, made a statement on this subject which is attached for information in Appendix VII.

( 111) After discussing various proposed amendments to the draft resolution, the delegate of Romania, supported by the delegates of Finland Poland, USSR and France proposed that without voting on the resolution the ideas contained in it, the amendments presented, together with the various suggestions made by delegates in the course of the discussion, should be conveyed to the Executive Board for examination when it discusses the planning of the sixteenth session of the General Conference.

(112) This proposal was unanimously approved by the Commission.

PART C. DETAILED CONSIDERATION OF THE  
DRAFT PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 1969-1970.  
PART II - PROGRAMME OPERATIONS AND SERVICES

Chapter 1 - Education

GENERAL DISCUSSION

( 113) In introducing Chapter 1 on Education, the Assistant Director-General for Education drew attention to a structural innovation which concerned the placing of the sub-chapter on educational planning, administration, buildings and financing at the end of the chapter as a synthesis of all the preceding educational activities.

( 114) He recalled the two dominant considerations which were the basis of the conception of the Education Chapter. One is the assumption receiving increasing recognition, that the distinction between in-school and out-of-school education has been over-emphasized and that in order to close the gap which has always existed between these two sectors, education must instead be regarded as a way of life rather than as a preparation for it. The second concerns the fact that quantitative expansion is not enough by itself and must be accompanied by equal attention to the quality of educational activities through the improvement of educational systems in order to avoid wastage and drop-out problems and to increase the return on investments in this sector. A major effort in this direction would be undertaken in the framework of the International Education Year foreseen by the United Nations.

( 115) International co-operation in the field of education would also be furthered at regional conferences at the ministerial level and at the International Conference on Public Education. In this connexion, the proposed integration of the International Bureau of Education (IBE) would streamline the studies on comparative education carried out at present by the IBE, the Hamburg Institute and Unesco.

( 116) Finally, the Assistant Director-General for Education stressed the growing importance of operational activities financed from both the Regular programme and extra-budgetary resources, and recalled the necessity for continuing close co-operation and collaboration in the educational activities of Member States for whom the proposed programme had been drafted.

( 117) The delegates of 35 countries took part in the ensuing discussion. General satisfaction was expressed with the draft education programme for 1969-1970 as set forth in documents 15 C/5, 15 C/5 Add. and Corr. 1 and 2 and Annex II. The high proportion of continuing activities in the programme was noted by several speakers who voiced their satisfaction at this trend towards consolidation and growing stability in the belief that it could

lead to a deeper involvement in the educational problems of Member States; such a trend would call for better and costlier services and hence, for greater selectivity in the allocation of the Organization's resources. One delegate observed that the comparative lack of innovations in the programme might be a sign of conservatism. Another delegate stated that, over the years, the rôle of education in the process of economic and social development had achieved full recognition and that this had tended to become the unifying concept for the whole of the education chapter. However, yet a third delegate considered that the work being done for the developing countries should be strengthened in view of their growing needs for education.

( 118) A number of speakers praised the Conference of Ministers of Education of European Member States on Access to Higher Education (Vienna, 20-25 November 1967) and the Conference of Education and Scientific and Technical Training in Relation to Development in Africa (Nairobi, 20-29 July 1968) and stressed the need for taking their recommendations into consideration in the planning and execution of the education programme. One delegate, calling attention to the need for careful preparation of conferences, supported the suggestion to postpone one of the regional conferences on education at the ministerial level originally foreseen in 1969-1970.

( 119) Several delegates observed that all countries, regardless of their level of development, were encountering comparable if not similar difficulties in education; they felt that Unesco could enable Member States to study these problems and difficulties in common, mainly by increasing exchange and dissemination of information and by providing advisory services. Some delegates proposed the creation to this end of a modern documentation centre to serve as a clearing house.

( 120) General support was voiced for the integration of the International Bureau of Education (IBE) as a move which would strengthen Unesco's comparative research programme. One speaker stated in this connexion that the proposed activities on the development of educational research seemed to lack a central concept. Such a concept might emerge through efforts to alter the conservative attitude of many teachers. Another delegate felt that the teaching of languages required further research. Two speakers referred to the Symposium on Brain Research and its Application to Human Behaviour (Paris, 15 March 1968)



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and pointed out that educators could profit from its results, particularly in regard to the manner of fostering the intellectual development of children side by side with their physiological growth. One speaker stressed the need to continue to support research activities in Africa.

( 121) Many delegates, in welcoming the increased attention accorded to life-long integrated education in the draft programme, called attention to the need for further studies on the various pedagogical issues it raised. Several delegates expressed the idea that the concept of life-long integrated education opened an overall perspective to educational problems and because of that could become the mainspring of Unesco's programme. Some felt that budgetary provision for these activities should be increased. One speaker, supported by several others, stated that, although he was in complete agreement with the theory of life-long integrated education, his country was more concerned with the immediate impact of education on economic development. Another felt that the concept of life-long education should be defined more sharply before projects in this field were launched by Unesco.

( 122) Many delegates supported the proposed programme relating to the right to education; a certain number of them felt that the main obstacle to access to education generally was to be found in the inequality of social and economic conditions. Several delegates stressed the need for continuing the emphasis on the equality of educational opportunities for women and girls on the strength of ethical considerations and of the need to make a fuller use of human resources for economic and social development.

( 123) The programme of special education for handicapped children and young people also met with general support. One delegate felt that the aims of special education should be clarified further in terms of assisting handicapped children to become independent members of society; moreover, the needs of the various types of handicapped children and the duration of their studies involved pedagogical problems which were still not entirely resolved.

( 124) Several delegates stated that, in view of the increased number of refugees, the budgetary provision for co-operation with the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East ( UNRWA) in educational programmes for refugees was not sufficient.

( 125) Several speakers expressed satisfaction with the activities concerning teachers and teacher training and, more particularly, the new proposal for long-term action for the benefit of rural areas. A number of delegates called attention to the links with agricultural education and with vocational and technical training, and welcomed the prospects of closer co-operation with FAO and ILO in this work.

( 126) Many delegates referred to the programme on curriculum development. One recalled the Meeting of Experts on the Curriculum of General Education ( Moscow, 16-23 January 1968) as an example of useful work in this field; another spoke of the need for radical changes in scientific education and for further study of secondary school curricula.

( 127) One speaker, while prepared to encourage development of technological aids in education, suggested that Unesco would do well to view these in their proper perspective, and ensure that their adoption was always based on sound teaching practice. Another speaker felt that Unesco need not concern itself with the development of new techniques but should rather help to speed change by reducing the gap between research in this area and its application. Yet another considered the budgetary provision for this part of the programme insufficient.

( 128) The proposals concerning education for international understanding, co-operation and peace were welcomed by several delegates. One speaker indicated that national values should not be overlooked, since they formed the basis for a wider understanding of neighbouring countries, the region and the world at large. Many delegates stressed the importance of ethical education in coming to terms with pressing problems of social change, and voiced the hope that a larger place would be found in the programme for activities in this field.

( 129) Almost all speakers referred to the problems arising in connexion with youth, and many welcomed the idea of youth being invited to participate actively in the deliberations and work of Unesco. Some felt that student unrest was linked to broader social issues; others doubted the existence of a single world-wide youth crisis. Several delegates stressed that these problems were interdisciplinary and should therefore also be reflected in other programme chapters. Some delegates felt that a greater budgetary provision should be made for youth activities. One speaker said that Unesco should do more for delinquent youth; this problem should be linked to the problems of population explosion and the migration to the cities.

( 130) A number of speakers said, while expressing their support for the proposed Adult Education programme, that it could not rationally be separated from the programme for life-long integrated education. One speaker, noting the lack of specialists in the use of leisure time, suggested that Unesco provide for the training of such specialists.

( 131) Many delegates recommended the extension of the literacy programme and supported its work-oriented approach. They expressed satisfaction with the evaluation of the results so far achieved and with the evidence of close co-operation with other members of the United Nations

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family in the execution of this programme.

( 132) Several delegates expressed the opinion that in educational planning the quantitative improvement of education should not be divorced from the improvement of its content. Some felt that educational planning should concern itself more with problems of wastage. Several speakers welcomed the results of the International Conference on Educational Planning ( ICEP ), which opened the way to a broadening of involvement in educational planning to include parents, students and all parts of society. The accomplishments of the International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP) were praised by several delegates.

( 133) While discussing Unesco's co-operation with the World Bank, several speakers emphasized the need to intensify the mobilization of capital resources for educational purposes.

( 134) One delegate considered that the structure and working methods of the Education Sector needed improvement, particularly in order to avoid duplication.

( 135) The Assistant Director-General for Education, summing up the general discussion on the education chapter, thanked on behalf of the Director-General the many delegates who had voiced support of the proposed programme.

### RESOLUTION ADDRESSED TO MEMBER STATES

( 136) The Deputy Director-General recalled the Commission's decision that the fourth paragraph of draft resolution 15 C/DR. 163 (Argentina, Uruguay, Spain, Colombia) relating to Section 1. 22 should be inserted in the text of resolution 1. 01, after paragraph ( n ) .

( 137) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference should adopt resolution 1. 01 (resolution 1. 01 indocument 15 C/5, as amended).

( 138) The Commission recommended that the General Conference should take note of the work plan relating to the measures which Member States and National Commissions might take for the implementation of this resolution.

### 1.1 INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF EDUCATION

( 139) Delegates from twenty countries and observers from three international non-governmental organizations took part in the discussion on Sub-Chapter 1. 1 as a whole, concerning international co-operation for the advancement of education. The content of their observations will be found in the continuation to the present report under each section of this sub-chapter. The transfer of the activities and funds of the International Bureau of Education to Unesco was dealt with

separately; the conclusions reached are given in the part of the report relating to Chapter 1A.

( 140) An account of the discussion on International Education Year is given in Section 1. 11 below.

### Section 1. 11. International Education Year

( 141) The Assistant Director-General for Education introduced document 15 C/53, which the Commission was called upon to examine. The Deputy Director-General then drew attention to the analysis of replies from organizations of the United Nations system ( 15 C/53 Add. ) and to the recommendation adopted by the Executive Board at its 79th session ( 79 EX/Decisions 3. 3. 1 - Report of the Special Committee on Discrimination in Education).

( 142) Eleven delegations took part in the debate. All speakers warmly supported the principle of an International Education Year which, subject to the decision of the United Nations General Assembly, would be held in 1970. Generally speaking, they expressed their agreement with the main proposals outlined in document 15 C/53.

( 143) Several of them stressed the desirability of the date proposed for International Education Year since it would provide a natural bridge between the two Development Decades. They pointed out that, within the framework of the Second Decade, the International Education Year would make it possible to prepare a strategy for educational development for all Member States, regardless of their stage of development, in accordance with the recommendations of the International Conference on Educational Planning.

( 144) Several delegations welcomed the very favourable reaction of the organizations of the United Nations system to this initiative and the consequent prospects for co-ordination, but they stressed the fact that Unesco should play the chief rôle in preparing and carrying out the proposed activities.

( 145) Some delegates thought, however, that the objectives and the practical and general concepts set forth in document 15 C/53 should be made clearer or modified. Some expressed doubts as to the validity of the distinction between quantitative and qualitative objectives. One suggested that the objectives of the International Education Year should be reclassified under three main headings: Education and Development; Education and Peace; Education and Youth. One delegate suggested that International Education Year should be devoted to major projects, while another thought the opportunity should be taken of drawing up national surveys of the state of education. Most speakers were in agreement as to the importance that should be accorded among the objectives to moral education, and one of them called for greater assistance in that respect. Several delegations emphasized the importance of technical education, some maintaining that its reform, like that of

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general education, should not be limited to the needs of rural areas. One speaker expressed the wish that this type of education should be restored to its proper place in Unesco's activities and planning. Several speakers regretted the absence of a reference to international understanding.

(146) Stress was also laid on the importance that should be given to pre-service and in-service teacher training within the framework of International Education Year.

(147) With regard to the terms used to describe two of the planned objectives, one delegate requested that the concept of the transition from selective to mass education should be replaced by the transition from selective education to guided choice, and that the concept of the reconciliation of traditional attitudes and the reforming spirit should replace the transition from tradition to challenge in education. Another delegate proposed that the words "problem of selection in relation to application of the principle of guided choice in mass education" be substituted for "transition from selection to guided choice".

(148) The Commission examined the draft resolutions submitted by Member States on International Education Year.

(149) Draft resolution 15 C/DR. 167, which is set out below and which was submitted by Czechoslovakia concerning the commemoration of the anniversary of Comenius in 1970 was unanimously adopted:

"The General Conference,

Recalling resolution 4. 74 adopted by the General Conference at its ninth session ( 1956).

Considering that, at its twenty-second session, the General Assembly of the United Nations decided to observe an International Education Year and provisionally designated the year 1970 for this purpose,

Acknowledging once again the outstanding contribution of Jan Amos Komensky ( Comenius) to the development of human thought and, in particular, to the advancement of education which, in his view, constituted an important means of bringing about a better understanding between the nations,

Noting that in 1970 three centuries will have passed since the death of the great forerunner of Unesco, whose ideas have lost nothing in present interest,

Invites Member States to commemorate in 1970 the work of this representative of Seventeenth century European civilization;

Authorizes the Director-General to associate the Organization with the commemoration of this anniversary, in particular:

- ( a) by arranging for active participation by Unesco in the preparation and carrying out of one of the events which Czechoslovakia will organize for the purpose of commemorating the work of Comenius in connexion with the International Education Year;

- (b) by seeing that the memory of Comenius is evoked at one or more of the conferences or meetings which Unesco will devote in 1970 to the problems of education;
- ( c) by giving to the personality and the work of Comenius, in 1969 and 1970, the place they deserve in Unesco's publications. "

(150) Draft resolution 15 C/DR. 162 submitted by Uruguay was the object of an amendment from Romania calling for the inclusion among the objectives of activities designed to promote the civic and moral education of youth, and in particular, to further international understanding and peace. This amendment was accepted by the delegate of Uruguay, who maintained the wording of his resolution, and it was adopted unanimously, with 3 abstentions.

(151) Draft resolution 15 C/DR. 205, submitted by Senegal, Mali, Guinea, Tanzania and Yugoslavia, calling for the creation of an International Education Fund, was supported by a number of speakers, while others expressed doubts and drew attention to the difficulties created for them by the absence of instructions from their governments concerning the creation of such a fund in 1969. They suggested that the draft resolution should call for a preliminary examination of the proposal by the Executive Board on the basis of a report, rather than the establishment of the Fund.

( 152) The delegate of Romania proposed that the words "by means of voluntary contributions and extra-budgetary resources" be added after the word "creating". This amendment was accepted.

( 153) The first paragraph of the draft resolution was unanimously adopted.

( 154) The second paragraph was adopted by 49 votes to 2, with 13 abstentions.

( 155) The draft resolution as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 64 votes to 2, with 7 abstentions.

(156) The text of that resolution having become sub-paragraph (vi) of Part II of the resolution set forth in paragraphs 30-31 of document 15 C/53, H.E. Mr. A.M. M'Bow, Chairman of Sub-Commission I, suggested the following rewording in order to take account of the views expressed by several delegations whom he had consulted and to ensure that the Commission could adopt a unanimous recommendation on the subject:

"To study in 1969 the possibilities, ways and means of creating, by means of voluntary contributions and extra-budgetary resources, an Education Fund for promoting, in the fields covered by Unesco's programme, the qualitative and quantitative improvement of education in the developing countries; to set up that Fund, possibly during International Education Year, subject to the approval of the Executive Board, and to report thereon to the General Conference at its sixteenth session. "

(157) The Director-General recalled that the United Nations General Assembly was waiting to hear the terms of the General Conference resolution before transforming the statement of principle it had already made concerning the proclamation of 1970 as International Education Year, into an effective decision. Hence the resolution was not merely a general directive for Unesco itself, but an opinion which the United Nations General Assembly would be guided by in defining the conditions for concerted actions by all the organizations of the United Nations system, with a view to mobilizing efforts and stimulating action in the field of education and training. The Director-General had two observations to make on the amendments made to the text of the resolution during the debate. The first concerned sub-paragraphs (x) and (xi) of Part II (iii) (b) of the resolution, which could be consolidated in a single paragraph, more logically placed at the end of paragraph (b) and worded as follows: "promotion of ethical principles in education, in particular by the moral and civic education of youth, in order to further international understanding and peace".

i (158) The second observation related to the Education Fund, which it was proposed to set up under Sub-paragraph (vi) of Part II of the resolution. The Director-General drew the attention of the Commission to the fact that the real problem in that respect lay not so much in setting up such a fund as in its chances of effectively mobilizing large-scale resources. In that connexion he recalled that many governments had expressed their opposition, before the competent bodies of the United Nations, to any increase in the number of special accounts or funds, and that the trend was rather towards a concentration of available resources in existing programmes, particularly UNDP. The Director-General pointed out that in view of those circumstances, it might be preferable for the question of establishing an Education Fund to be dealt with in a separate clause.

(159) Several delegates agreed with the Director-General's suggestion that the texts of paragraphs (x) and (xi) be consolidated in a single paragraph.

(160) One delegate, supported by another, reiterated the suggestion by the Director-General that sub-paragraph (vi) be detached from Part II to form a separate Part III, to constitute a General Conference directive which the Director-General would be invited to follow. He said that he would vote in favour of the resolution thus amended, but was unable to commit himself with regard to the actual contribution which his government might later make to the Education Fund. Another delegate said that he was obliged to make the same reservations with regard to his government's contribution, but that he would nevertheless vote for the adoption of the resolution.

(161) H. E. Mr. A. M. M'Bow recalled the conditions under which the idea of an Education Fund

had been mooted by several Member States, and pointed out that what the authors of the proposal had had in mind was not merely a special account to be fed entirely by contributions from Member States but also, and more particularly, a solidarity fund to which all men of goodwill and all institutions concerned with educational development would be invited to subscribe. Speaking on behalf of some of the Member States which had proposed the creation of the fund, he expressed a preference for retaining sub-paragraph (vi) within Part II of the resolution, for transmission to the General Assembly.

(162) The proposal to detach sub-paragraph II (vi) of the resolution and make it a separate Part III which would become the subject of a separate resolution was put to the vote and adopted by 32 votes to 20, with 4 abstentions.

(163) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolutions 1.111, 1.112 (resolution in document 15 C/53, as amended) and 1.113 (resolution 15 C/DR. 205, as amended).

(164) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the sum of \$50,000 under the Regular programme for International Education Year (15 C/5 Add. and Corr. 2, Annex II).

#### Section 1.12. Conferences on education at the ministerial level

(165) Two delegates stressed that the regional conferences proposed in the programme for Section 1.11 would undoubtedly be interesting and useful, requesting that they be very carefully prepared and that their results be evaluated by the Secretariat.

(166) One speaker suggested that the regional conference of Ministers of Education and those responsible for economic planning in the countries of Asia and the Far East should be held in 1969-1970.

(167) The Assistant Director-General for Education pointed out that the decision to postpone that conference until the next budgetary period was due to financial considerations and to the desire to ensure that conferences and meetings were planned with the greatest care.

(168) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Section 1.12.

(169) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 1.121 as included in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970 (resolution 1.11 in document 15 C/5).

(170) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the sum of \$48,110 under the Regular programme for Section 1.12 (15 C/5 Add. and Corr. 2, Annex II, Section 1.11).

Section 1.13. Co-operation with international non-governmental organizations

( 171) Two delegates asked by what criteria non- governmental organizations were selected for subventions, and how the amounts were decided. The Assistant Director-General for Education said that the criteria were mainly based on the contributions such organizations could make to the Unesco programme. The subventions enabled the organization to widen their geographic scope and set up new national branches. In 1967- 1968, in addition to subventions totalling \$75, 000, contracts to the value of almost \$200, 000 had been signed with non-governmental organizations.

( 172) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Section 1. 13.

( 173) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 1.131 as included in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970 (resolution 1. 12 in document 15 C/5).

( 174) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the sum of \$89, 980 under the Regular programme for Section 1.13 ( 15 C/5 Add. and Corr. 2, Annex II, Section 1.12).

Section 1. 14. Comparative education

( 175) Several delegates stressed the importance of comparative studies and the dissemination of information about educational systems, innovations and research.

( 176) Some speakers requested that the major educational problems to be studied should be specified, and that particular attention be paid to those in the developing countries.

( 177) One delegate suggested that Unesco make an inventory of the research undertaken in Member States and have the results circulated; another proposed that Unesco try to define comparative education. A delegate considered that work on comparative education should be based on a philosophy of education and take greater account of the lessons provided by the history of education.

( 178) One delegate regretted that publication of the World Survey of Education was to be discontinued; another doubted whether Unesco could usefully publish an educational review, but suggested that it might publish a collection of the great classics of education, and a universal guide to educational systems.

( 179) In reply, the Assistant Director-General for Education stated that it was intended to publish such a guide.

( 180) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Section 1. 14.

( 181) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt the

resolution 1. 141 as included in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970 (resolution 1. 13 in documents 15 C/5 and 15 C/5 Add. and Corr. 2, Annex II).

( 182) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the sum of \$266, 695 under the Regular programme for Section 1.14 (15 C/5 Add. and Corr. 2, Annex II, Section 1.13).

Section 1. 15. Life-long integrated education

( 183) Many delegates stressed the importance of life-long integrated education both as providing a conspectus of different aspects and problems of education and as a renovating influence in the programme. Three speakers expressed regret that this new concept would not lead to a complete reconstruction of the programme but seemed limited to out-of-school education, one suggesting that additional funds be allocated to this section. Two delegates referred to the contribution which life-long integrated education could make to the further training of teachers, and to the social and professional advancement of adults. Three speakers emphasized the need for a more precise definition of this concept before engaging in any large-scale action, carefully deciding in advance upon objectives, scope, and means; in this connexion, one welcomed the caution displayed in the programme proposed for 1969- 1970.

( 184) Two delegates, emphasizing the importance of life-long integrated education, proposed that the 1970 session of the International Conference on Public Education be devoted to this theme, according to the original provisions of document 15 C/5. The Assistant Director-General for Education pointed out that preliminary studies would be necessary, and that the Secretariat had received a recommendation from the joint commission of the IRE and the Programme Commission of the Executive Board, that the next session of the Conference on Public Education discuss the problem of drop-outs as its theme; life-long integrated education could be the subject of a later session of the International Conference on Public Education.

( 185) Following a suggestion by the observer of the World Federation of Trade Unions, three delegates proposed that the "branches of activity which both use and provide education" referred to in paragraph 101 of the work plan be extended to include trade unions.

( 186) One delegate proposed that the work plan ( 15 C/5, paragraph 100) extend the concept of life-long education to include the newly literate, so as to raise, their level of education and enable them to participate fully in economic and social development.

( 187) The Assistant Director-General, replying, indicated that the studies provided for this

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section were indeed intended to make it eventually possible to extend the concept of life-long integrated education to cover all the activities of the Education Sector.

( 188) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Section 1. 15, with due regard, in its execution to the observations mentioned.

( 189) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt the resolution 1. 151 included in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970 (resolution 1. 141 in documents 15 C/5 and 1.5 C/5 Add. and Corr. 2, Annex II).

( 190) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the sum of \$22,420 for the Regular programme under Section 1.15 ( 15 C/5 Add. and Corr. 2, Annex II, Section 1.14).

### Section 1.16. Right to education

( 191) Thirteen delegates referred in their statements to the programme for this section. Several of them expressed satisfaction that provision had been included for activities for the implementation of the Convention and Recommendation against Discrimination in Education. The discussion showed the need for intensifying efforts to secure equality of access to education of women, and to spread those efforts over the whole Education Sector. Most speakers welcomed the expansion of the programme of special education for handicapped children and adolescents.

( 192) Referring to the various forms of discrimination and inequality of opportunity to be seen in the world, one delegate stressed that they were usually a sign of discriminatory situations resulting from poverty and hunger.

### I. CONVENTION AND RECOMMENDATION AGAINST DISCRIMINATION IX EDUCATION

( 193) Four delegates spoke on this subject, emphasizing the importance of the texts and conveying their approval of proposed resolution 1. 151 and the corresponding work plan.

( 194) One speaker recommended that Unesco should increase its efforts to foster the implementation of those instruments. Another suggested that a study be made of the extent and consequences of the application of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights to the problems and situations of higher education. Yet another, while supporting the proposed resolution, said that his delegation would submit to the Reports Committee certain remarks on the ineffectiveness of the procedure for the presentation of reports by Member States on the implementation of the Convention and Recommendation.

( 195) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Section 1.16 ( Part I).

( 196) The Commission recommended unanimously that the General Conference adopt resolution 1. 161 as it appears in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970 (resolution 1.151 in document 15 C/5).

### II. EQUALITY OF ACCESS TO EDUCATION OF GIRLS AND WOMEN

( 197) Ten delegates took part in the discussion on this item. Several of them asserted that Member States were bound to take the necessary legal, social, and economic measures to ensure real and full equality of men and women, particularly in access to education. Some suggested that more and deeper sociological studies should be made of the obstacles to such equality, which one delegate considered, on the basis of his own country's experience, better attainable by developing co-education.

( 198) One speaker considered that the operational action undertaken in this sphere was inadequate, and recommended that it should be intensified and extended in particular to literacy and the access of women to technical and scientific careers. Another proposed that the life-long integrated education programmes should be directed towards correcting the inequality between men and women.

( 199) One delegate regretted that there was no provision for 1969-1970, as there had been for the previous biennium, for travel grants for the leaders and specialists of women's international organizations.

(200) During the debate statements were made by the observers of the International Alliance of Women and the World Federation of Trade Unions.

( 201) In his concluding statement the Assistant Director-General for Education said that the promotion of women was one of the objectives of several functional literacy pilot projects. He also indicated that financial reasons alone had prevented the inclusion in the programme for this section of travel grants for women's international organizations.

( 202) The delegate of Denmark introduced document 15 C /DR. 3 ( Rev. ), sponsored by Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden, supporting the award of travel grants to women's international organizations through savings within Chapter 1.

( 203) A number of delegates spoke in favour of this amendment. Others, while agreeing with it in principle, requested its sponsors to point out the parts of the programme in which budgetary reductions could be made in order to finance the award of such grants. Several delegates proposed that account be taken of the amendment in the resolution and in the corresponding work plan (particularly in paragraph 130 of document 15 C/5) without changing the budget for the section. The

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delegate of Denmark accepted this suggestion on behalf of the sponsors of the amendment.

( 204) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan relating to Section 1. 16 ( Part II), on the understanding that the aforesaid considerations would be taken into account in the execution of that plan.

(205) The delegate of Tunisia proposed to amend resolution 1. 152 by adding at the end of paragraph (a) the following words: "and to accept the principle of co-education in first and second level educational establishments as a means of ensuring equality of access to education. " The delegates of three countries supported this amendment.

( 206) The Commission adopted this amendment with none against and 44 abstentions.

(207) The Commission recommended unanimously, with 1 abstention, that the General Conference adopt resolution 1. 162 (resolution 1.152 in document 15 C/5, as amended).

(208) The Commission recommended unanimously that the General Conference adopt resolution 1. 163 (resolution 1. 153 in document 15 C/5, as amended).

### III. SPECIAL EDUCATION FOR HANDICAPPED CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

( 209) Eleven delegates took part in the discussion; in general, they spoke of the importance, from both the ethical and the economic points of view, of education for handicapped children and young people. The majority expressed their satisfaction at the marked increase in the proposed programme by comparison with 1967-1968 and their support for the activities proposed in the work plan.

(210) Some delegates, however, thought that the development of those activities was still insufficient, having regard to the magnitude of the problem and the urgency of Member States needs. They accordingly recommended that the programme should be intensified and its execution speeded.

( 211) A delegate asked that the proposed studies should take account of the methodological aspects of special education. Another delegate said he hoped that those studies would enable the different categories of handicaps to be more clearly defined, so as to assist the development of differentiated instruction for handicapped children.

(212) One delegate, concerned with the seriousness of the problem of socially maladjusted young people, proposed that Unesco's special education activities should be extended to that category of children and adolescents. He expressed the wish that consideration be given to collaboration with parents' associations in the prevention of juvenile delinquency and the re-education of maladjusted children.

( 213) Several delegates dwelt on the needs of developing countries for equipment and qualified staff for special education, and one speaker expressed the hope that Unesco would help to ensure that such technical assistance was better co-ordinated.

( 214) The Uruguayan delegate proposed that Unesco should make an inventory of the activities and resources of the specialized centres for special education existing in Member States, with a view to the subsequent organization of regional projects and the establishment of regional centres for the training of staff. He recalled that his country had made an offer to Unesco for the conversion of one of Uruguay's special education institutions into a pilot regional centre. The Brazilian delegate, for his part, proposed that a regional centre for training special education teachers should be set up at Belo Horizonte.

( 215) The representative of the World Federation for Mental Health made a statement.

(216) The Assistant Director-General for Education pointed out that the special education of physically and mentally handicapped young people was, for Unesco, a new activity provided with limited budgetary resources, which, at the present stage, it did not seem reasonable to extend to the much larger group of the socially maladjusted.

(317) The Commission then considered a proposal submitted jointly by Spain and Uruguay ( 15 C/PRG/I Annex I), combining in a single text draft resolutions 15 C/DR. 4 and 15 C/DR. 146. A delegate suggested amending the first operative paragraph of that text by replacing the words "1970-1971" by "1971-1972". The Spanish and Uruguayan delegates agreed to that change, but expressed the wish that, in 1969-1970, Unesco would undertake an evaluation of national institutions for special education and that the work plan should be amended accordingly.

(218) The Assistant Director-General for Education drew attention to the magnitude of such a task and said that the Secretariat would be unable to discharge it in the immediate future: he proposed that in 1969-1970 no more should be done than to collect information on those institutions, and that this should be mentioned in the work plan. That proposal was agreed to by the delegations concerned.

(219) The Norwegian delegate spoke in recommendation of the draft resolution submitted by Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden (15 C./DR. 5 (Rev. 1) ), under which the amount allocated to the programme for special education would be increased by \$50, 000, through savings in other parts of Chapter 1.

( 220) In the discussion which followed, several delegates spoke in favour of expanding the programme for special education, although they recognized the difficulty of doing so as early as 1969-1970. One delegate wondered whether an appeal might not be made for voluntary contributions or

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whether assistance from UNDP and co-operation with Unicef might not be sought. Another delegate thought that no expansion of the programme could be envisaged until the results of the proposed studies were available.

(221) The Assistant Director-General for Education said that the resources allocated to special education under the Regular programme would rise from \$20, 000 in 1967-1968 to \$52, 000 in 1969-1970; he also mentioned that, since five countries ( Cambodia, Ghana, Israel, Malta and Morocco) had responded to the Director-General's appeal for voluntary contributions in that field, a special account of some \$5, 000 had already been opened.

(222) In view of the opinions expressed and the suggestions made during the discussion, the delegations of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden agreed to amend the wording of their proposal as follows:

"It is proposed that possible savings up to \$50, 000 in the Education programme be used for special education for handicapped children and young people. If such savings do not occur, Unesco is urged to seek every possible means to strengthen its activities in the field of special education for handicapped children and young people. ' The Commission did not take a decision on this proposal. It was agreed that it would revert to the question of the expansion to be desired in activities on behalf of special education when it considered the Future Programme.

(223) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan relating to Section 1. 16 ( Part III), on the understanding that account would be taken, in the execution of that plan, of the considerations recorded above.

(224) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 1.164, as it appears in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970 (resolution 1. 154 in document 15 C/5).

(225) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the amount of \$349, 260 under the Regular programme for Section 1.16 ( 15 C/5 Add. and Corr. 2, Annex II, Section 1.15).

### Section 1.17. Education programmes for refugees

(226) All the seven delegates who took part in the initial discussion on this section supported the proposed activities. Several delegations inquired about the nature of the co-operation with the Commissioner-General of UNRWA in the planning, execution and supervision of the educational programme for Arab refugees from Palestine and the Director-General's particular responsibilities in this regard. They wished to receive an explanation of the statement which asserts that the technical and vocational training programmes operated

by UNRWA/Unesco would be adapted and geared to the new situation in the area. They also asked what was meant by the statement indicating that education programmes for refugees would be associated more effectively with Unesco's regional activities for the Arab States.

(227) A number of speakers questioned the adequacy of the budget provision for refugee education at a time when the number of refugees had increased considerably, and suggested that Unesco seek new sources of finance for this section.

( 228) One delegation noted with appreciation the collaboration between the Director-General and the Commissioner-General of UNRWA and emphasized the importance of education as one of the principal means of assistance to refugee groups, with lasting effect. The speaker was pleased to see that Unesco was working along lines established by the General Conference at its fourteenth session and carried forward during subsequent meetings of the Executive Board.

( 229) The representative of Switzerland stated that his government had recently made a new contribution to the programme of the UNRWA/ Unesco Department of Education, towards the operational costs of the Institute of Education, which is concerned with the in-service and pre-service training of teachers.

(230) One speaker addressed himself specifically to the problem of African refugees and asked Unesco to make a maximum effort in favour of their education.

(231) The Assistant Director-General for Education drew the attention of the Commission to the agreement concluded between Unesco and UNRWA in 1950, which is renewed at the beginning of every biennium, and specifically to Article 2 "General Principles of Co-operation", whereby "The Commissioner-General. of UNRWA is administratively responsible for the educational programme for the refugees while the Director-General of Unesco assumes technical responsibility for the programme". The responsibilities of the Director-General included the planning and supervision of the educational programme. The two organizations maintained close contact at each stage of the execution of current programmes and the elaboration of future ones.

(232) With regard to paragraph 142 of the work plan, the Assistant Director-General stated that the UNRWA/Unesco educational and vocational training programmes were constantly adapted to conform as closely as possible to observable manpower needs in the region. He informed the Commission that discussions were currently taking place between UNRWA, Unesco and ILO representatives with the object of developing activities in this particular field where the need had become even greater owing to the situation created by the events of June 1967. Expansion of the vocational and technical training programmes would be



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possible, to a large extent due to the special contributions of various Member States and non-governmental organizations such as the Near East Emergency Donation (NEED).

(233) With regard to the proposed budget, he recalled that the principal costs of the educational programme for Arab refugees were borne by UNRWA, which devoted \$16 million out of an annual budget of \$40 million in 1968 to education, i. e. 40 per cent of the total budget. The increased efforts of the host countries on behalf of Arab refugee education should also be borne in mind. Unesco's rôle was limited to supplying services to UNRWA to enable the Director-General to exercise his technical responsibility in the programme through the provision of specialized personnel to the UNRWA/Unesco Department of Education.

(234) The Assistant Director-General concluded by expressing the Organization's thanks to the delegation of Switzerland for the new contribution they had made to this programme.

(235) A draft resolution (15 C/DR. 199) submitted by the United Arab Republic, Iraq, the Syrian Arab Republic, Sudan, Lebanon, Kuwait and Jordan was presented by the delegate of the UAR. It called the attention of the General Conference to the increase in the number of refugees resulting from the events of June 1967 and, noting both Unesco's interest in the development of education programmes for refugees and the budget provisions in paragraph 13.7 of 15 C/5, proposed to support activities indicated in paragraphs 140 and 143 of the work plan, the necessary finances to be obtained by reducing allocations to other sections of the programme or by any other means that the Director-General might deem appropriate. The delegate of the UAR explained that the sponsors had in mind not only the needs of the Arab refugees but also those of the African refugees.

(236) In reply, the Deputy Director-General proposed that the Sub-Commission adopt the new text proposed for paragraph (2) of resolution 1.16 and agree to modify the work plan by deleting the words "and the new situation in the area" at the end of paragraph 142. With regard to the second part of the draft resolution he explained that while the Director-General could not support the appeal for additional appropriations for activities related to the education of refugees, he did not oppose it. The proposed programme and budget had been carefully elaborated with a view to making economies and at the same time provide what the Director-General had described as the minimum essential programme. For his part he did not see where economies could be made.

(237) In the ensuing debate the delegates of 16 Member States spoke.

(238) Several speakers referred to the serious conditions resulting from the events of June 1967 which had increased the number of homeless in the Middle East including children and youth of school age. In the present situation Unesco had

increased duties and responsibilities and the problem should not be dealt with in the routine context of programme and budget.

(239) One speaker felt that the problem was neither technical nor political. The delegate of Jordan informed the Commission that his country had become the "Evacuees State" and had to absorb and provide education for 49,000 newly displaced schoolchildren.

(240) Several delegates, while agreeing to the amendments to the proposed resolution and related work plan, and accepting the need for additional appropriations in this section, recognized the difficulty of making reductions in other sections of the programme, as proposed, in order to increase the budget. A number of delegations requested the Director-General to seek extra-budgetary resources for refugee education.

(241) The delegate of Israel proposed to amend the text of paragraph 4 of the draft resolution where reference was made to the 79th session of the Executive Board. He stated that the relevant decisions had been made by the Executive Board at its 77th and 78th sessions.

(242) The Deputy Director-General thanked the Commission for their considered comments on the draft resolution. He informed the Commission that, apart from the 17 staff members seconded by Unesco, the UNRWA/Unesco Department of Education, who represented the infrastructure for the widespread educational activities of the agency, Unesco had also been fortunate in being able to obtain the services of five associate experts for the team whose expenses were paid entirely by the Governments of Sweden and the Netherlands. Negotiations were under way with other Member States for similar support. Consequently, he believed that appeals for extra-budgetary resources would meet with a ready response, enabling Unesco to provide the UNRWA/Unesco educational programme with additional services up to an amount of \$100,000 per year. He therefore proposed insertion of a third paragraph in resolution 1.16 as follows.

(243) "(c) to take the necessary measures for securing extra-budgetary funds for refugee education up to an amount of \$100,000 per annum."

(244) A number of delegates expressed their satisfaction at the increase in the budgetary allocation for the needs of the Palestinian refugees. They recalled, however, the serious situation affecting the refugees in Africa, whose numbers continue to increase, and asked that budgetary funds should also be applied to education programmes for them. The Deputy Director-General replied that paragraph (b) of resolution 1.16 already provided for assistance for this group from extra-budgetary resources. He went on to say that the Secretariat was actively collaborating with the UNHCR and the OAU Bureau for the Placement and Education of Refugees and that there was also a possibility of obtaining trust funds for the

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education of African refugees. He indicated that in addition the African refugees would benefit from the provisions made in point (c) of the resolution.

(245) The Commission unanimously adopted the alternative paragraph (a) of the draft resolution proposed in document 15 C/DR. 199.

(246) The Commission unanimously adopted the amendment of Israel to the text of paragraph 138, sub-paragraph (a) as proposed in the draft resolution.

(247) The Commission unanimously adopted sub-paragraph (c) to resolution 1. 16, as proposed by the Secretariat.

(248) The Commission noted that the work plan would be modified to take account of this resolution.

(249) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan relating to Section 1.17. on the understanding that the aforementioned considerations would be taken into account in the execution of the plan.

(250) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 1. 171 (resolution 1. 16 in document 15 C/5, as amended).

(251) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the sum of \$708. 135 under the Regular programme budget for Section 1. 17 (15 C/5 Add. and Corr. 2, Annex II. Section 1. 161).

### Section 1. 18. Training abroad

(252) The delegates of twelve countries took part in the discussion of this item. Most of the speakers appreciated the importance of training abroad and emphasized Unesco's rôle in that connexion.

(253) Since candidates for fellowships were required in many cases to be holders of specific university degrees, one delegate suggested that exceptions might be made in favour of middle-grade staff in developing countries who, even though they had no university degree were capable of benefiting from supplementary or advanced training at university level. One delegate drew attention to the administrative difficulties encountered by former holders of Unesco fellowships when the State to which they belong does not recognize as valid the diplomas they have obtained or the certificates that have been awarded them at the end of their period of study abroad.

(254) A delegate referred to the problem of brain drain and the associated problem of the re-incorporation of fellows in their homeland after residence abroad. He proposed that Unesco, in collaboration with the States concerned, should examine how reincorporation could be made easier and fellows given immediate employment in accordance with their qualifications and the needs of development. The rôle which the National Commission could play in that respect was pointed out by another delegate.

(255) The Tunisian delegate proposed that the following text be inserted after sub-paragraph (b) of draft resolution 1.17:

"to seek, in collaboration with the Member States concerned, suitable means of facilitating the return of former fellows to their home countries to take up work in them".

(256) This amendment gave rise to an exchange of views, after which the Tunisian delegate proposed that the following text be added: "and in particular to invite Member States not to grant employment to a former Unesco fellow without the consent of his home country".

(257) One delegate having pointed out that in many countries the State can control employment only in the government service, another delegate suggested that the second amendment, submitted by Tunisia, should be altered to read as follows: "and in particular to invite Member States not to grant employment in the public service to a former Unesco fellow without the agreement of his home country".

(258) The first draft amendment was then adopted by 63 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, and the second by 42 to 15, with 6 abstentions.

(259) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Section 1. 18, on the understanding that the aforesaid considerations would be taken into account in the execution of the plan.

(260) The Commission recommended unanimously, with 3 abstentions, that the General Conference adopt resolution 1. 181 (resolution 1. 17 in document 15 C/5, as amended).

(261) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the amount of \$50, 675 under the Regular programme for Section 1.18 (15 C/5 Add. and Corr. 2, Annex II, Section 1.17).

## 1. 2 SCHOOL AND HIGHER EDUCATION

### Section 1. 2 1. Development of educational research and information

(262) Several delegates expressed their satisfaction with the work plan proposed for Section 1.21, and welcomed the budget increase and assistance to be extended to develop national educational research institutions. Other delegates suggested that the amount of educational research being undertaken was very limited, and two suggested that the work plan needed to define more clearly the type of research to be carried out and by what institutions.

(263) Several delegates expressed the wish that more emphasis be given to the practical consequences of research in the improvement of education. One suggested that the number of experimental schools should be increased; another called for more emphasis on the distribution of research results.

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(264) One speaker suggested that a study be undertaken of the objectives of education and the basic problems relative to the new functions of the school.

(265) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan relating to Section 1. 21.

(266) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 1.211 as it appears in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970 (resolution 1.21 in document 15 C/5).

(267) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$268, 020 for Section 1. 21 ( 15 C/5 Add. and Corr. 2, Annex II).

### Section 1. 22. Teachers

(268) Eighteen delegates and the observer of the Catholic International Education Office spoke. In general, they expressed satisfaction with the place accorded pre-service and in-service teacher training programmes in the activities of the Education Sector. Most stressed the important part which qualified teachers have to play in the improvement of national educational systems and, more especially, the contribution which they can make to the development of their countries. Apart from his function in the classroom, the teacher is increasingly a civic, cultural, economic and social influence in the community, and should therefore be given a new training, through in-service and refresher courses, based on the concept of life-long education. One delegate also stressed the importance of the moral and civic training of teachers.

(269) Two major points were discussed at length; the contribution of research to the improvement of teacher training, and rural development. Several delegates were glad to note the extension of operational activities, but regretted the lack of a parallel effort in research, and in thinking through the basic problems to provide a theoretical basis for practical activities. Research studies and exchanges of information should be developed and a proper theory worked out. In the absence of sound theory, soundness might also be lacking in teacher training at all levels and in the training establishments. One delegate recommended that rural education should not be regarded as a form of vocational training and that it should as far as possible remain general and be cultural.

(270) Several delegates suggested that teachers' organizations should be more closely associated with the activities referred to.

(271) The proposals concerning Unesco's contribution to rural development were received with general approval. Some delegates considered that more agricultural education should be given in primary schools so as to help adapt primary education better to the environment. Others

suggested a further extension, to secondary education, to ensure continuity between primary and secondary curricula. Several delegates suggested that rural education activities now placed under the Science Sector be transferred to the Education Sector, or that at least there be greater co-ordination between the two in that regard. Still on the subject of rural development, a delegate proposed that secondary teacher training be added to the operational projects mentioned in paragraph 182 (iii) of the work plan.

(272) The proposals concerning the Regional Training Centre for Primary Education Personnel in Bangui were discussed in relation to the establishment of the Regional Office for Education in Africa. The Commission took note of the proposals contained in paragraphs 194 and 195 of document 15 C/5 Corr. and Add. 2. Annex II.

(273) The Commission recommended that draft resolution 15 C/DR. 163 (Argentina, Uruguay, Spain, Colombia), concerning teacher training and the teaching of Spanish in the Philippines, be incorporated in resolution 1. 01 addressed to Member States and that the Director-General's note be added to the work plan for Section 1.22 (paragraph 206).

(274) One delegate emphasized the importance of co-operation between Unesco and Unicef, and asked that the Secretariat should provide Member States with fuller information on the execution of joint Unesco-Unicef projects. Another suggested that Unesco seek authorization from the World Food Program for certain countries, particularly those which are land-locked, to sell part of the food which they receive to pay its transport costs.

(275) The Deputy Director-General said he shared the concern expressed during the debate and reflected in the Czechoslovak draft resolution ( 15 C/DR. 7) regarding the relatively small proportion of activities to stimulate intellectual exchanges and educational research relating to teacher training; the Secretariat hoped to strengthen that aspect of the 1969- 1970 programme, especially under the Participation programme.

(276) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan relating to Section 1. 22, on the understanding that the considerations referred to above would be taken into account in its implementation.

(277) On the understanding that the proposal would be referred to in the Commission's report, the delegate of Tunisia agreed to withdraw the amendment to resolution 1. 221 in document 15 C/5, which he had submitted with the idea of according major priority to teacher training under the programme for the Education Sector.

(278) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 1.221 as it appears in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970 (15 C/5 and 15 C/5, Add. and Corr. 2, Annex II).

(279) The Commission recommended that the

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General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$832, 572 for Section 1.22 (15 C/5, Add. and Corr. 2, Annex II).

### Section 1. 23. Curricula

(280) Thirteen delegates spoke during the discussion of this section. Most of them expressed satisfaction with all the proposals before them, but several made various comments to clarify or render more precise some of the items in the work plan.

(281) One delegate suggested that moral education (to develop civic sense and strengthen international morality) be included in the programme and stressed the importance of the help which Unesco might accord to Member States undertaking studies to improve educational methods and curricula. He also expressed the opinion that excessively early introduction to a foreign language could impair the intellectual training of primary school pupils.

(282) One delegate recalled the value of educational research applied to school curricula: for example in determining means of lightening timetables, and ensuring proper allowance for the various stages of pupils' physical and mental growth, particularly at the primary level.

(283) One delegate stressed the need to define the objectives of education before determining its content, and expressed the hope that Unesco would do more to disseminate the conclusions of the many national research projects on the teaching of science and modern languages.

(284) Another speaker observed that the use of cradle and national languages facilitated introduction to reading and writing and the acquisition of other elementary skills; but he approved the plan to encourage the study of languages of wide communication in the developing countries (15 C / 5, paragraph 265).

(285) Speaking of education in rural areas, several delegates stressed the urgent need to adapt education ( including general secondary education) better to communities living by agriculture and handicrafts, or by industry and commerce. In more general terms, they held that school curricula should be adapted, from the primary level upwards, to national and local situations and social and economic needs.

(286) A number of delegates called attention to the importance of integrating technical and vocational courses with general education; and one considered that the Regional Office at Bangkok should improve technical education and schools rather than geography textbooks.

(287) Referring to paragraphs 264 and 716, one delegate stressed the need to improve inter-departmental co-ordination in primary and secondary science teaching.

(288) Referring to the termination of the activities of the Regional Centre at Accra, the delegate of Ghana recalled the conclusions of a recent

exchange of views between the heads of the African delegations and the Director-General, namely that:

(a) Ghana had fully carried out its obligations under the agreement concluded between Unesco and its government;

(b) The decision to close the Accra Centre had been taken by the Unesco Secretariat;

(c) That decision formed part of a general plan for the reorganization of Unesco's educational work in Africa.

(289) The Deputy Director-General confirmed that those conclusions were precisely what had been agreed between the heads of the African delegations and the Director-General.

(290) The delegate of Tunisia withdrew his proposal to add, at the end of paragraph (a) of resolution 1. 23, the words: "in order to adapt it to the requirements of economic, social and moral development", on the understanding that the idea would be incorporated in full in the work plan.

(291) The Sub-Commission took note of draft resolution 13 C/DR. 152 (Honduras).

(292) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Section 1.23, on the understanding that account of the foregoing views would be taken in the execution of the plan.

(293) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 1.231 as it appears in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970 (resolution 1.23 in document 15 C/5).

(294) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the sum of \$140,435 for the Regular programme under Section 1.23 ( 15 C/5, Add. and Corr. 2, Annex II).

### Section 1.24. Population and family planning

(295) The delegate of Sweden introduced draft resolution 15 C/DR. 52, designed to intensify Unesco's work in regard to population and family planning, by integrating or co-ordinating activities entrusted respectively to the education, social science and information sectors. In association with the appropriate non-governmental organizations, the purpose should be to take into account the recommendations formulated by the Sub-Committee on Population of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, so as to avoid duplications. The objectives of the proposed programme were practical in e. g. functional literacy, teaching training, the development of information and an effort should be made to take into account the individual characteristics of each country.

(296) The Deputy Director-General observed that the first two preambular paragraphs of 15 C/DR. 52 were concerned with resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council. The third referred back to document 77 EX/13 on Unesco's responsibilities in regard to demography

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(which set out the long-term prospects for the coming decade and the programmes proposed for 1969-1972) and recapitulated its themes. As to the operative part of the draft resolution, the Director-General was an ex officio member of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC); moreover, certain countries (Pakistan, United Arab Republic, Tunisia) had already asked for Unesco aid with a view to the introduction of family planning in school or out-of-school programmes while several others (Chile, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Malaysia) were thinking of doing so.

(297) Several delegates considered that Unesco should take care, in that connexion, not to invade the fields of competence of other United Nations Specialized Agencies. In their view, the draft resolution seemed to be based on a demographic concept that took no account of man himself and his spiritual nature and was concerned with him only as a social or economic factor. Thus, there was no reference whatsoever in the text to the fundamental dignity, freedom and rights of man. According to those delegates, if development were measured only by economic progress, i. e. in terms of per capita income, it might be thought that development could be brought about not only by increasing national income but also by limiting the number of members of the community among whom it would be shared. Development, however, was not merely economic. Since man himself was the centre of development, and its final object, the ethical aspects of the community and the harmonious development of the personality were its very essence. And from that point of view, "planning" did not simply mean "limiting" the family. In their view, the dimension in question was lacking from the draft resolution under discussion, which they were therefore unable to accept without reservations. The same delegates also pointed out that the draft resolution was implicitly addressed to the developing countries, as though family planning were particularly applicable to them; and that might suggest an implicit wish to limit population growth in some regions but no to impair it among the great powers.

(298) The delegate of the Netherlands, while expressing his agreement in principle with draft resolution 15 C/DR. 52, proposed certain amendments which, with the support of several delegates and the approval of the delegate of Sweden, were embodied in draft resolution 15 C/DR. 52 Rev.

(299) Some delegates considered that family planning was essentially a matter that concerned the policy of Member States and the behaviour of individuals, and that it should therefore not be mentioned in the draft resolution. Others pointed out that population policies depended on the level of economic, social cultural and educational development; others, again, considered that it was poverty rather than population policy that constituted an affront to human dignity.

(300) Recalling that, in the last analysis,

Unesco was concerned integrally with man, the Deputy Director-General suggested that the amendments put forward by the Netherlands delegate took account of the remarks of the delegate of Peru and in that way constituted an improvement to draft resolution 15 C/DR. 52.

(301) The Peruvian delegate suggested that, in the second part of paragraph I of draft resolution 15 C/DR. 220, the word "proyectos" should be replaced by the word "programas" and that for the words "priorities and other criteria connected with the execution of national population policies in the countries concerned", there should be substituted the words "and other criteria which would associate Unesco with national population policies". The Deputy Director-General suggested that, at the end of the first part of the same paragraph, the words "of the expansion of international co-operation" should be replaced by the words "of the development needs of Member States and the promotion of international co-operation"; by "development", in this context, he meant integrated development.

(302) The United States delegate proposed that the second part of paragraph I of 15 C/DR. 220 should be amended to avoid recommending a standardization of population policies, and of related rules and procedures, which Member States would be asked to follow. The Romanian delegate supported this proposal and suggested that the passage in question should be amended to read as follows: "Considers that Unesco's activities should take due account of the differences in national circumstance and thus avoid any tendency to standardize policies and procedures relating to population policy and family planning". The delegate of Peru and several other delegates accepted this amendment.

(303) Referring to paragraph II of document 15 C/DR. 220, which sought to delete the proposal in point 1 of the last paragraph of document 15 C/DR. 52 Rev. regarding the appointment of a co-ordinator, the Peruvian delegate said that he did not think that one person could take on such a task, and that it would be preferable to consider setting up a group of experts to collaborate with the competent governmental organizations. Several delegates agreed with this proposal, but the Commission's final verdict was that it would be preferable to have one specialist responsible for the programme of tasks enumerated in item 1 of the closing paragraph of document 15 C/DR. 52 Rev.

(304) Two delegates expressed reservations concerning clause (c) of the first operative paragraph of document 15 C/DR. 52 Rev., which invited the Director-General to secure contributions from Member States; in their opinion, such a provision would involve competition with United Nations funds-in-trust. The Deputy Director-General said that there would be no question of creating a new Unesco special account, but simply of utilizing any voluntary contributions provided

by Member States. On the proposal of the Australian delegate, clause (c) of this paragraph of document 15 C/DR. 52 Rev. was deleted and replaced by a new paragraph reading as follows: "Authorizes the Director-General to receive all possible voluntary assistance in the form of specific financial aid and expert services from the Member States and the appropriate international organizations".

(305) One delegate requested that who should be mentioned in the sixth paragraph of the French version of draft resolution 15 C/DR. 52 Rev. and that the opening words of point 2 (a) of the last paragraph should be amended to read: "helping to develop". Several delegates proposed that the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population should be named in the seventh paragraph of the resolution, and one delegate asked that item 2 (b) of the last paragraph should stipulate that the proposed pilot project should be essentially educational in character.

(306) The Deputy Director-General in his concluding statement thanked the Commission for its wide-ranging advice and comments on this important programme. Unesco's programme in the population field was not to advise on contraceptive techniques which are part of overall health policies, nor assist in development of contraceptive technology which is an industrial development action. Unesco's programme under this resolution would consist of (a) an international programme of scientific studies on the relationship of demography, fertility, and education, science and culture; (b) assistance to Member States, at their request and with their approval, to their school and out-of-school programmes on population and family planning within the broader programmes of family education and functional literacy, to their mass media activities in support of their population programmes and to their universities in developing demography as a scientific discipline. Several delegations welcomed this clarification.

(307) The Commission recommended with none against and 8 abstentions, that the General Conference adopt resolution 1.241 (resolution 1.231 in document 15 C/88, Instalment II, Part C, Chapter 1).

#### Section 1.25. Methods, materials and techniques

(308) Ten delegates spoke. Most stressed the importance of the new methods and techniques and welcomed the creation of a division concerned with methods, materials and techniques. Several emphasized the part which audio-visual media and programmed instruction can play in reinvigorating teaching, and suggested that an information centre might be set up to disseminate, in the Member States and through the intermediary of the National Commissions, information collected by Unesco on the use of the new methods and techniques. One delegate suggested that the Turin Centre be developed on those lines.

(309) Two delegates recalled that the very

interesting seminar on programme instruction held in Varna had shown the value of studies relating to the use of computers in education, and suggested that the Future Programme should make provision for such activities.

(310) Several delegates expressed interest in the meeting of experts on the scientific organization and management of the work of the teacher and student proposed for 1970, the delegate of Spain proposing that it be held in his country and suggesting that university representatives and publishers be also invited. One delegate doubted the advisability of inviting experts in cybernetics.

(311) One delegate said he feared that programmed instruction and teaching machines might compromise the rôle of the teacher and end up by threatening the fundamental principles of education.

(312) Another speaker drew attention to the educational value of the single concept 8 mm. film, and suggested that material of this type already produced by various countries should be collected and made available to any countries interested. More generally, one delegate recommended that Unesco should make an effort to improve and increase the distribution of educational films.

(313) Several delegates considered that the training of teachers in the new methods and techniques was of vital capital importance to renewal in education.

(314) A delegate pointed out that Unesco ought to limit its activities to study and dissemination of new methods, while another observed that certain traditional methods could be better adapted to the needs of the developing countries. A third speaker favoured the new methods when they saved time and money and conditions were favourable (materials available, maintenance facilities, trained teachers).

(315) Several delegates regretted the reduction of 4% in the proposed budget by comparison with 1967-1968.

(316) The Commission took note of the discussion and vote on draft resolutions 15 C/DR. 90 submitted by Austria and 15 C/DR. 153 submitted by Honduras.

(317) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan relating to Section 1.25 on the understanding that the aforesaid conditions would be taken into account in the execution of the plan.

(318) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 1.251 as it appears in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970 (resolution 1.24 in documents 15 C/5 and 15 C/5 Add. and Corr. 2, Annex II).

(319) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the total of \$389,010 under the Regular programme for Section 1.25 (15 C/5 Add. and Corr. 2, Annex II, Section 1.24).

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### The problems of wastage and dropping out in primary and secondary education (Section 1. 25 of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970 - document 15 C/5)

( 320) Eight delegates spoke. They stressed the importance and gravity of wastage and drop-out problems in primary and secondary education, especially in the countryside. Various originating causes were mentioned: curricula ill-adapted to local needs, examination systems not flexible enough, economic reasons forcing children to leave school, teaching given in a language other than the mother tongue, and so on.

(321) Various suggestions were made regarding the need for comparative studies on a comprehensive scale in order to supplement existing research and go into greater detail, and regarding the promotion of school guidance and more individualized teaching methods at secondary level.

( 322) One delegate suggested that regional meetings should be held to discuss these problems before the 32nd session of the International Conference on Public Education.

( 323) A delegate pointed out that resolution 1.25 as set out in document 15 C/5 needed to be brought into line with resolution 1. 51, already adopted and also dealing with the International Conference on Public Education.

( 324) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for this section, due regard to be paid, in its execution to the considerations mentioned above.

(325) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 1.25 as it appears in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970 (15 C/5). In pursuance of the decision taken by the General Conference, this resolution was incorporated in resolution 1. 511.

### Section 1. 26. Higher education

(326) The delegates of 14 countries took part in the discussion on Section 1. 26. Many delegates expressed their satisfaction with the draft programme in higher education, particularly concerning counselling and guidance, co-operation with organizations engaged in higher education, and participation of students in university government.

( 327) A few delegations regretted that the publication on comparative studies in counselling and guidance at the secondary and higher educational levels would be postponed to 1971-1972. Several delegates expressed the desirability of co-ordinating the programme of higher education which was dispersed in the proposed programme and budget. Two delegates pointed out that such an important field as higher education benefited from less than one per cent of the budget of the Education Sector.

( 328) Many delegates underlined the importance of accelerating activities relating to international

comparability and equivalence of matriculation certificates and higher education diplomas and degrees. One delegate, however, expressed doubts about the possibility of obtaining early results from such activities.

(329) One delegate welcomed the proposed activities in this section but suggested that Unesco undertake a survey in Member States of the ways in which they were responding to the growing need for higher education. Some delegates in affirming their interest in this programme, described the experiences of reform of higher education undertaken in their countries and expressed the desire to be associated closely in these activities.

(330) The Commission took note of draft resolution 15 C/DR. 11 presented by Romania and decided to insert the following paragraph in the work plan ( 15 C/5, paragraph 311):  
"Unesco will provide assistance to Romania, upon request, under the Participation programme, to organize, in 1969, a meeting of European University Vice-Chancellors and Rectors, with a view to discuss the problems of university youth and to study the development of inter-university co-operation in Europe, in the light of the appropriate recommendations of the Conference of Ministers of Education of European Member States of Unesco on Access to Higher Education ( Vienna, 1967). "

( 331) The sponsors of draft resolution 15 C/DR. 13 ( Rev. ) , ( Colombia, Denmark, Finland, France, Iceland, India, Kenya, Norway, Romania and Sweden), emphasized the importance of the activity therein proposed in the light of the recommendations on access to higher education formulated at the Conference of Ministers of Education of European Member States of Unesco ( Vienna, 1967).

( 332) The Commission unanimously approved the amended text of the operative part of this resolution so that it can be taken into account in the execution of the work plan:

"Requests the Director-General within the activities in view of the International Education Year 1970 to draw up guidelines for a reform of the education system taking into consideration that this system has to be closely linked to society as a whole and that therefore all important groups and interests in the society must be represented also in the schools and universities, the aim of which being to establish methods giving persons with varied educational backgrounds and experience real possibilities for admission to higher education; and to present those guidelines to the Member States at the sixteenth General Conference;

Also requests the Director-General to carry out, in collaboration with one or more Member States and within the Participation programme, a scientific study, and publicizing of its results, of problems connected with the democratization of secondary education as a prerequisite for the

democratization of access to higher education, in accordance with the resolutions of the Conference of Ministers of Education of European Member States of Unesco on Access to Higher Education (Vienna, 30-25 November 1967). "

( 333) The Commission also took note of the draft resolution 15 C/DR. 186 (Switzerland, Cameroon, Chile) without discussion or vote, one delegate however recommending that Unesco should not restrict itself, in its work on equivalence of diplomas, to co-operation with the single organization mentioned in the draft resolution.

( 334) At the request of a delegate, the draft resolution appearing in document 15 C /PRG/1, Annex II, on the international comparability and equivalence of matriculation certificates, combining in a single text draft resolutions 15 C/DR. 12 (Afghanistan), 14 (Uruguay), 91 (USSR) and 92 (United Arab Republic), was put to the vote.

( 335) The Commission recommended unanimously, with 2 abstentions, that the General Conference adopt resolution 1.262 ( 15 C/PRG/1, Annex II).

( 336) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan relating to Section 1.26 as amended, on the understanding that the aforesaid considerations would be taken into account in the execution of the plan.

(337) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 1.26 1 as it appears in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970 (resolution 1.26 in document 15 C/5).

(338) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$255. 765 for Section 1. 26 ( 15 C/5 Add. and Corr. 2, Annex II),

#### Section 1.27. Education for international understanding, co-operation and peace

( 339) Eleven delegations took part in the discussion on Section 1. 27, in general, expressing satisfaction with the proposed programme; several welcomed the increase in the budgetary provision as evidence that work in this field would be intensified.

(340) Most speakers voiced strong support for the Associated Schools Project in Education for International Understanding. One delegate, after having stressed the importance of forming attitudes through education for international understanding and of extra-curricula activities to reinforce work within the curriculum, referred to the intention of his country to organize a regional meeting on the Associated Schools Project during the 1969-1970 biennium. Another delegate spoke in support of a draft resolution recommending the inclusion of teaching for international understanding as an integral part of the curriculum in primary and secondary schools, expressing the belief that this curriculum in primary and secondary

schools, expressing the belief that this would tend to improve the quality of teaching and education. He also advocated the promotion by Unesco of exchanges of teachers and teaching materials between countries participating in the Associated Schools Project and the production of reading materials in different languages designed to foster the spirit of international understanding. A delegate called for the publication in Spanish, as well as in English and French, of the biannual circular on Associated Schools. The view was expressed by one delegate that, in view of the general shortages in the field of education experienced by developing countries, there was as yet little or no place in them for Associated Schools or Unesco Clubs.

( 341) One delegate, while favouring the aims of the programme, stated that it was one in which Unesco should proceed cautiously, as it might be used for propaganda purposes. He expressed doubts about the usefulness of the proposed studies on the content of education and source-books for teachers and viewed as premature the proposed meeting on the rôle of moral and civic training. Two delegates questioned the continuing use of the phrase "the harmful effects of colonialism and racialism" in the resolution and work plan and one suggested that they be replaced by a more general phrase such as "oppression and discrimination".

( 342) Many delegates showed particular interest in improving textbooks and literature for children and young people so that they contribute to international understanding. One delegate suggested that it would be useful to prepare a history of international co-operation as an aid to teaching for international understanding.

(343) Two delegates doubted whether the time was opportune for the preparation and issue of an international instrument on education for international understanding, co-operation and peace. Another delegate, after expressing approval of the proposed action, urged that it be prepared in time for adoption at the seventeenth session of the General Conference.

(344) Responding to questions raised during the discussion, the Deputy Director-General pointed out that this programme formed part of a broader action in the service of peace and should be viewed in that context. The terminology about which two delegates had expressed reservations was in fact taken from a resolution adopted by the General Conference at its fourteenth session. Concerning the proposed international instrument, which might be a declaration, a recommendation or a convention, what was proposed was a preliminary study in which the suitability and timeliness of such an instrument, among other matters, would be examined. The Associated Schools Project was in fact being carried out effectively in a number of developing countries in different regions of the world.

( 345) The Commission noted the following



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draft resolutions: 15 C/DR. 17 (Yugoslavia), 15 C/DR. 18 (Yugoslavia), 15 C/DR. 93 (USSR), 15 C/DR. 94 (India), 15 C/DR. 95 (UAR), and 15 C/DR. 190 (Peru) and recommended that they be taken into consideration in the execution of the work plan of Section 1.27.

(346) In the discussion of the draft resolution 15 C/DR. 18 (Yugoslavia), the Assistant Director-General for Education asked that this resolution, as amended by the delegate of Yugoslavia by the substitution of the words "a standing committee of experts" by "ad hoc committees of experts to be responsible for questions relating to the improvement of textbooks", be associated with paragraph 3 19 of the work plan.

(347) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan relating to Section 1.27, on the understanding that the aforesaid considerations would be taken into account in the execution of the plan.

(348) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 1.271 as it appears in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970 (resolution 1.27 in document 15 C/5).

(349) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$317, 225 for Section 1.27 (15 C/5 Add. and Corr. 2, Annex II).

### 1.3 OUT-OF-SCHOOL EDUCATION

#### Section 1.31. Youth activities

(350) The Director-General presented document 15 C/65, Report on Youth, recalling that this document was the result of a decision adopted by the Executive Board at its 78th session. He drew attention in the first instance to the budgetary increase of \$140, 000, shown in 15 C/5 Add. and Corr. 2, over the figure originally foreseen in 15 C/5 for activities in connexion with youth, \$90, 000 of which was for projects in this section. This increase had been made in spite of the necessity to reduce the over-all budget ceiling for 1969-1970, and reflected the added importance attached to this field of activities.

(351) The document presented to the Commission for discussion consisted of two parts: first, the outline of a study on youth problems as they have been generally interpreted; second, a proposed short and medium-term programme. The special Secretariat Working Group, charged by the Director-General with conducting the study and drafting the document, had made an effort to avoid being dogmatic and impersonal, while at the same time remaining objective.

(352) With respect to the programme, the Director-General recalled that Unesco had concerned itself with youth since its creation, but that the Organization's rôle had always been an

auxiliary one: its programme dispersed, its budget modest, and its staff the minimum necessary to execute a programme conceived in terms of providing assistance to Member States and non-governmental organizations.

(353) The Director-General referred to paragraph 100 of the document which states that the time has come for a change of policy; the mere increase of funds for the youth programme and intensification of activities in this regard were not sufficient. The first proposal contained in paragraph 1 of draft resolution 1.31 (paragraph 329 of the document) provided the basis of a new policy in the form of a reorientation of Unesco's youth programme. If approved, the resolution would note that the General Conference decide to undertake a programme, not only for youth, as in the past, but with youth.

(354) The Director-General explained the proposed policy, objectives and modalities of action contained in the draft resolution. He stressed the importance of youth participation, both in solving problems which were of direct personal interest to them, and in those which touch all sectors of society. He referred in this connexion to the important rôle youth could play in working to promote development in countries giving as well as receiving aid. One of the ways to associate youth more closely with Unesco's development mandate, is to involve them as much as possible in projects at the planning stage as well as for their execution. The objectives set forth in paragraph 2 of the draft resolution would be met in three ways: (a) by enlarging the perspective of youth activities by relating the planning and execution of the relevant programme to other sectors of the Secretariat, (b) by responding to resolution 1354 adopted by ECOSOC at its 45th session on 2 August 1968, which calls upon the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies to strengthen their programmes of international action for dealing with youth problems in society in developing and developed countries; and (c) by trying to increase the minimum proposed budget by seeking assistance from extra-budgetary resources.

(355) In conclusion, the Director-General emphasized the importance of a free and frank discussion on this important issue and expressed the hope that delegates would comment fully on the proposals contained in document 15 C/65.

(356) The delegates of 44 Member States, the representative of the Holy See, and observers of three international non-governmental organizations took part in the ensuing debate.

(357) In welcoming the increased strength and new orientation of the proposed programme, speakers generally endorsed the analysis and the programme of activities set forth in document 15 C/65, particularly as regards the concept of a policy and a programme for and with youth.

(358) Many factors were noted as having

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contributed to the nature and urgency of youth problems in contemporary society: emerging demographic patterns; the increased responsibility placed on youth in a technological era, coupled with the fact of the earlier attainment of maturity; the exploitation of youth by a society for various social, economic and political purposes and its refusal to take the interests of youth into consideration on questions which directly affect youth; the failure of society in the face of the pressing problems of development to harness the enormous potential of youth; unchanging institutional patterns to which young people were expected unquestioningly to conform; the inability or refusal of many young people to understand or to associate themselves with the concerns of their elders, which are totally foreign to them; the sense of the urgent need to create a new world through immediate attention to their problems accompanied by a trend towards isolationism on the part of youth, as a corollary of their widespread suspicion of any attempt to integrate them into a social order of which they have expressed profound distrust; the existence of strong paternalistic traditions in many countries; employment conditions; the relationship, not necessarily of solidarity, and not without actual or potential internal tensions, between different categories of youth, such as, *inter alia* rural youth and students; the rigidity of the structures, methods and content of education at all levels, particularly at the university level, and its consequent incapacity to adapt rapidly to the needs, attitudes, and objectives of young people in a rapidly changing technological society; the relationship between agrarian and youth problems, notably through the large-scale exodus of rural youth to the cities, and the consequent difficulties arising from social inadaptation, lack of educational and employment opportunities.

(359) The great majority of speakers emphasized that the so-called "youth problem" is an intrinsic part of a crisis which society as a whole is undergoing in a great many countries. Youth has, in fact, expressed this crisis in its own way, with its own dynamism, on the basis of an acute sensitivity to what it sees as hypocrisy, brutality, social injustice, and outmoded, restrictive and irrelevant institutions. One delegate referred to the spiritual dimension of this change which is to be observed in young people at present.

(360) Within this general framework, which indicates the universality of the problem, most speakers stressed the necessity to recognize the diversity of social and cultural contexts which existed in different countries and even within the same country. There were marked differences with respect to youth between developed and developing countries, in countries with different socio-economic systems, in rural and urban areas, and in educational levels and opportunities. Approaches, programmes and solutions must in consequence be equally diverse.

(361) Several speakers criticized, from three different angles, the analysis of the youth phenomenon as presented in document 15 C/65. Some speakers, referring to paragraph 40, felt that too much emphasis had been placed on the conflict of generations and on youth as a distinct social category. A number of delegates stressed the necessity to avoid an approach which ignored the nature of man and the natural laws of his development, and which would involve the premature assumption of responsibility inappropriate to the essential nature of youth itself. One speaker, supported by others, said that inadequate attention had been paid to the primacy of moral values, which were essential for the success of any youth programme.

(362) In connexion with the draft programme, some delegates stressed that the main thing for Unesco was to promote a new attitude towards youth, involving the abandonment of paternalism and refusal to isolate young people so that their shared responsibility in the evolution of society would be recognized. Others thought that activities with students should be developed because of their importance and influence among youth and in society. Several others stressed that the programme should not concentrate too heavily on students but should give priority to other categories which make up the majority of youth, particularly rural and uneducated youth.

(363) A number of delegates suggested that the programme place more emphasis on the education of youth for peace and international understanding. The activities concerning the involvement of youth in international co-operation received general support and agreement. Two delegates praised the innovation put forward to include "junior experts" in Unesco's programme. Others expressed satisfaction for Unesco's continuing assistance for the international volunteer service and hoped that multi-national teams of volunteers would soon be set up. In this connexion, they welcomed the growing support given by Unesco to the Coordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service.

(364) One speaker stressed that the co-operation of Rational Commissions should be sought and that they be invited to establish youth committees. Other speakers called for close co-operation with all important international non-governmental organizations, and especially with youth organizations. The effort to promote co-ordination with other United Nations agencies was welcomed and one delegate felt that this co-operation should be extended to other intergovernmental organizations. One speaker stressed the fact that while Unesco must work with youth it must also implement its programme in close co-operation with governments of Member States.

(365) A number of delegates underlined the importance of carrying out studies on youth, and on problems related to youth. One speaker called

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attention to the risk of undertaking action based on insufficient knowledge of youth problems and another delegate expressed doubts as to the necessity of all the studies mentioned in the programme. The need for co-ordination of research and the importance of methodological innovation currently in use in the social sciences were emphasized and one speaker felt that it might even be better to centre youth activities in the social sciences sector rather than in education. Another delegate remarked that Unesco would do well to concentrate on horizontal studies which compare different national situations and solutions and not on vertical studies in depth at a national level. One speaker stated that enough literature on youth already existed and that Unesco should now concentrate on action. Two delegates suggested that a study be undertaken on the social status of young people in different countries, particularly on their rights and opportunities in society. One delegate stressed the importance of studies on the training of youth leaders, the typology of institutions meeting the various needs of young people and the nature of the information that they want.

(366) Several speakers supported the idea of holding meetings with the participation of young people and representatives of youth movements, along the lines of the Round Table on the Rôle and Nature of Higher Education in Contemporary Society, organized by Unesco in September 1968. Several delegates recalled the criticisms made at the 78th session of the Executive Board concerning certain provisions of the report drawn up at the close of this Round Table.

(367) Several delegates stressed the importance of a dialogue of young people among themselves and with adults and encouraged Unesco to become a framework for such a dialogue.

(368) The attention of the Commission was drawn to the importance of strengthening activities enabling young people to use their creative ability, and especially cultural activities within the programme; and one speaker suggested that Unesco should lay more emphasis on aesthetic education.

(369) Two speakers approved Unesco's action in exploring the possibility of setting up regional youth documentation centres, while one delegate questioned the value of such centres. Another speaker emphasized his country's enthusiasm for the experimental programme for the creation and development of institutions for out-of-school youth education.

(370) Many delegates regretted that the conclusions of the Grenoble Conference had not been taken into account sufficiently. One delegate proposed that Unesco consider convening a second international conference on youth as a follow-up to the Grenoble Conference of 1964. In the opinion of another speaker youth should be more closely associated with projects in the field of literacy. One delegate suggested that the International

Committee on Youth should be revived. To facilitate educational travel of young people, another speaker stressed the importance of Unesco's studying the possibility of issuing an international youth and student card which would provide certain facilities for travel and study. One delegate criticized the programme for not responding to the complexity and vastness of youth needs and phenomena as described in the analysis contained in the first part of document 15 C/65.

(371) One delegate expressed the wish that an international youth friendship week be organized in 1969 around the theme of the contribution of young people to development and the means of promoting the ideals of peace, mutual respect and international understanding among young people of different countries.

(372) The Director-General, in summing up the discussion, took note of the delegates' sense of commitment and urgency in the face of the crisis of society and its relationship to youth. In this regard, he commended the delegates for the thorough and rich debate which revealed a basic agreement with Unesco's new approach to youth problems, and promised that the Secretariat would take into consideration the various ideas, proposals and suggestions put forward by the delegates in the implementation of the youth programme.

(373) Concerning the proposal for the revival of the International Committee on Youth, he pointed out that different forms and bodies of consultation would be used in connexion with the new programme. He further stated that Unesco is willing to encourage international co-operation among young people and students and emphasized the importance of physical education, sports and science activities for youth.

(374) While agreeing that studies are very important, he emphasized that Unesco, by its very nature, cannot become a research centre. He recognized the danger of undertaking action without sufficient knowledge. He stressed however that the value of study and research increases if accompanied and proven by action. Unesco, he agreed, cannot carry out vertical studies in national situations but can mainly act as an intellectual stimulus through horizontal studies which compare ideas and experiences among people and countries. In underlining that National Commissions should be more open to young people, he praised those Member States who included youth in their delegations at this General Conference. Unesco's programme, he confirmed, is open to and concerned with all youth. Finally, he indicated that the attitude Unesco envisages for future action is a non-paternalistic one towards youth and aims at encouraging young people to cross the threshold and feel at home in Unesco.

(375) The Commission noted the draft resolutions presented by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Arab Republic and Uruguay (15 C/DR. 97, 15 C/DR. 96 and 15 C/DR. 174).

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( 376) -4 number of delegations proposed amendments to resolution 1. 31 many of which overlapped. Accordingly a working party was set up to draft a text consolidating the proposed amendments.

(377) The Commission adopted the revised text of resolution 1. 31, regarding it not only as a plan of action for the period 1969-1970, but also as a medium-term programme for Unesco.

( 378) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Section 1.31 ( 15 C/65, Rev. ).

( 379) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt the resolution 1. 311 (resolution 1.31 in document 15 C/5, as amended) .

( 380) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the amount of \$489, 685 under the Regular programme for Section 1.31 ( 15 C/5 Add. and Corr. 2, Annex II).

### Section 1. 32. Adult education

( 381) Eight delegations took part in the discussion on Section 1.32. Most speakers emphasized the increasingly important rôle and place of adult education in the implementation of the concept of life-long integrated education, which was to be understood as covering and affecting all forms and stages of the education process.

( 382) Referring to the proposed programme for the training of middle-level personnel, many delegates stressed its significance and timeliness in terms of the economic and social development of emerging countries and as a part of life-long integrated education. One delegate considered that the training of middle-level personnel should be the concern of the whole Secretariat and not that of the Department of Adult Education alone, and suggested in this connexion that this activity might well become the object of a separate sub-chapter of the programme.

(383) One delegate regretted that the increasing importance attached to out-of-school education and the value and immediacy of its returns, was not reflected in the budget for this section.

( 384) A number of speakers suggested that, on the basis of progress made in the field of adult education since the world conference of Elsinor ( 1949) and Montreal ( 1960)) a new world conference on adult education be organized in 1971, a suggestion which would be examined at the time of discussing the Future Programme.

( 385) Delegates from several Member States stressed the necessity to develop certain specific aspects of adult education, such as programmes for women and for older people and those approaching retiring age; a number of speakers expressed the hope that greater flexibility be introduced in the granting of fellowships in adult education.

( 386) One delegation felt that the exclusion of youth questions from the terms of reference of

the International Advisory Committee for Out-of-School Education ran counter to the integrated approach desirable in this field.

(387) The Director-General's representative explained that this reflected earlier discussions by the Executive Board tending to give greater flexibility to the system of consultation; problems of out-of-school youth education, however, would not be excluded from the Committee's terms of reference.

( 388) The delegation of Chile expressed the readiness of his government to act as host country for the proposed multi-purpose centre of adult education to be set up in Latin America in 1969-1970. The delegation of Cuba requested the Secretariat to make a thorough study in order to determine the most appropriate place for the location of this centre and proposed that its country be considered in view of its achievements in the field of adult education, although it appreciated the claims of other countries to that privilege.

(389) One delegate expressed regret that the budgetary provision for travel grants (referred to in paragraph 363) had been reduced by \$20, 500.

( 390) The delegate of Denmark presented the draft resolution in document 15 C/DR. 98 (sponsored by Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden) which proposed replacing sub-paragraph (d) of resolution 1.32 by the following text:

"(d) to organize study tours abroad for workers in order to help them to make a more effective contribution to education for international understanding and development in their respective countries. "

(391) The Commission unanimously adopted the amendment to resolution 1.32 (d).

(392) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Section 1.32, it being understood that the above-mentioned considerations would be taken into account in the execution of this plan.

(393) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 1.321 (resolution 1.32 in document 15 C/5, as amended).

(394) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the amount of \$255, 645 under the Regular programme for Section 1.32 ( 15 C/5 Add. and Corr. 2, Annex II).

### Section 1. 33. I, II and III - Literacy

( 395) Thirteen delegations took part in the discussion on Section 1.33, and in general expressed satisfaction with the proposed programme. Most speakers were in agreement on the need to increase the number of experimental literacy projects and, more generally, to develop the experimental programme of functional literacy on the basis of results already achieved.

( 396) While the necessity for strengthening

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international co-operation and assistance to literacy programmes was emphasized, it was stated by several delegates that the essential factor in their success was the clear commitment of national, human and financial resources. In this connexion, one delegate drew attention to the need for the establishment of national literacy committees as one means of stimulating the participation of the illiterates themselves; he also felt that scientific bodies and research centres should be closely associated with literacy programme and their experience utilized in research and evaluation activities. Several speakers also stressed the important contribution to these programmes of non-governmental organizations and especially of the trade union movement, on the one hand, and of private concerns on the other.

(397) In view of Unesco's increased experience acquired through the operation of experimental projects and participation in other literacy activities of Member States, various delegates suggested that greater emphasis be placed in the programme on three major aspects:

(a) the need for a broad dissemination and exchange of information and documentation on the problems encountered, on means and methods used to solve them, and, more generally, on the results of experimental projects conducted with Unesco's assistance. In this connexion the delegate of Cuba suggested that the success of the national campaign to eradicate illiteracy in his country be borne in mind;

(b) the importance and urgency of training literacy personnel; several delegates stated in this connexion that countries which have solved their illiteracy problems should help those countries which are still confronted with them;

(c) the need for intensifying research in different aspects of literacy work, with particular emphasis on the study of linguistic problems (as proposed under paragraph 431, item (e) of 15 C/5) and, especially, of the advantages and disadvantages of the use of local, national and foreign languages as media of instruction in schools, and in adult literacy classes.

(398) While the proposals to convert the Community Development Centres ( CREFAL and ASFEC) in the Latin American and Arab States regions to functional literacy training centres were generally endorsed, one delegate spoke of the necessity not to discontinue training for rural community development.

(399) One speaker drew attention to the limited funds available for the launching of literacy projects and regretted that sufficient provision had not been made for assistance in the Asian region where the bulk of the world's illiterate population is concentrated.

(400) Another delegate felt that the proposed work plan paid insufficient attention to the need for studies and operational programmes designed to increase literacy among adult women who suffered

in many countries a certain discrimination in this respect. Attention should also be paid, in his opinion, to the problems posed by rapid population growth.

(401) The need to provide increased assistance to literacy teaching among refugee populations was stressed by one delegate who suggested the transfer of \$5, 000 from proposed budgetary provisions under paragraph 392 and \$10, 000 under paragraph 398 as possible sources of funds for this purpose.

(402) One speaker drew attention to the value of providing literacy training both for and through those in military service in developing countries.

(403) The delegate of Ecuador pointed out that his government's request for an expert in literacy and provision of \$5, 000 in equipment for the National Literacy Centre, Quito, as presented in 15 C/DR. 20 had not been included in 15 C/5.

(404) The Director-General's representative, in reply, referred to the Director-General's footnote to 15 C/DR. 20 supporting this request and proposed a meeting between the department and the Ecuadorian delegation to decide on the action to be taken.

(405) The representative of the World Federation of Trade Unions made a statement.

(406) One speaker proposed an amendment to be added to paragraph 431 as follows:

"the retardation effect of foreign languages, as media of instruction on literacy; and possibilities and methods of accelerating the development of national languages in developing countries!" The Commission agreed to the inclusion of the amendment in the work plan for this section.

(407) It was decided that the suggestions submitted in draft resolution 15 C/DR. 150 ( Honduras) would be worked in the execution of the work plan, as would draft resolution 15 C/DR. 202 ( Brazil, Mali, Ukrainian SSR) taking into consideration, in the latter case, an amendment submitted by Niger which followed up a suggestion of the World Federation of Trade Unions and aimed at throwing the training courses for functional literacy teachers open to the specialists and staffs of national literacy campaigns in order to intensify the socio-vocational alignment of the literacy programmes. One delegate wanted it to be possible for Unesco, in certain cases, to join in the evaluation of national literacy programmes, working to the evaluation criteria and norms of the world experimental programme.

(408) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plans for the Sub-sections 1.33 I, 1. 33 II and 1. 33 III on the understanding that the considerations referred to above would be taken into account in their implementation.

(409) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 1.331, 1. 332 and 1. 333 (resolution 1. 331 in document 15 C/5, henceforth sub-divided).

(410) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 1.334 as it appears in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970 (resolution 1.332 in documents 15C/5 and 15 C/5 Add. and Corr. 2, Annex II).

(411) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 1.335 as it appears in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970 (resolution 1.333 in document 15 C/5).

(412) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve a total of \$1,187,095 under the Regular programme, for Section 1.33 (15 C/5 Add. and Corr. 2, Annex II).

#### 1.4 EDUCATIONAL PLANNING, ADMINISTRATION, BUILDINGS AND FINANCING

(413) The delegates of 34 countries took part in the discussion of this sub-chapter. General support was expressed for the proposed programme as set forth in the related work plan.

(414) Many speakers cited Unesco's past actions in the field of educational planning and noted that the International Conference on Educational Planning held in August 1968 marked a turning point. Three delegates expressed regret that this conference was held so late in the General Conference year and at the end of the budget period. Several delegates stressed the necessity to plan for qualitative improvements and innovations in education as well as for quantitative expansion, especially with a view to increasing education's contribution to overall economic and social development. Some speakers drew attention to the need, in the developing countries, to move towards a flexible and dynamic form of planning and to give educators their rightful place in the preparation of educational plans.

(415) Most speakers noted with satisfaction the past contributions and future programme proposals of the International Institute of Educational Planning.

##### Section 1.41. Assistance to Member States in educational planning and administration

(416) Twenty speakers referred to the proposed programme for Section 1.41, in general expressing their satisfaction with proposed draft resolutions and work plans. Ten delegates particularly noted the intended actions with regard to improving the quality of education, including the importance of studies on wastage and drop-outs and development of new methods and techniques. Two delegates asked for a Spanish edition of the handbook "Practice of Educational Planning in the Developing Countries".

(417) Five speakers expressed the need to

follow up the recommendations of the International Conference on Educational Planning, supporting the increased provision for this purpose contained in 15 C/5 Add. and Corr. 2, Annex II.

(418) Three delegates expressed interest in increased educational planning activities in the industrialized countries.

(419) In replying to questions raised during the debate, the Assistant Director-General for Education assured the delegates that the recommendations of the International Conference on Educational Planning (ICEP) would provide the main guidelines in carrying out the work plan, in particular those relating to the synthesis of quality and quantity. He recalled that paragraph 442 of the proposed work plan referred specifically to follow-up of the conference and was particularly directed towards the industrialized countries.

(420) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Section 1.41.

(421) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 1.411 given in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970 (resolution 1.41 in document 15 C/5).

(422) Before the Commission recommended approval of the budget for Section 1.41, the delegate of the USSR asked that the report note that his delegation would abstain from voting on all budget items put before the Commission.

(423) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the sum of \$128,445 for Section 1.41 under the Regular programme (15 C/5 Add. and Corr. 2, Annex II).

##### Section 1.42. Support of training and studies in educational planning and administration

(424) The Director of the International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP), in the absence of the chairman of the Institute's Governing Board, introduced the Governing Board's report (15 C/51) for consideration by the Commission. He reviewed the major activities of the IIEP and outlined the proposed priorities for its future programme in the fields of research and training, noting that the Board had adopted a five-year plan calling for a doubling of its activities.

(425) The Director-General reported to the Commission his satisfaction with the programme of the Institute and its relations with the Secretariat, citing the proposal for increased budgetary provision in 15 C/5 for the Institute as the measure of his approval for its programme and performance. The Director-General added, however, that the IIEP requires greater resources to meet the needs of Member States and renewed the appeal for voluntary contributions contained in Executive Board resolution 4.2.2 adopted at its 78th session: Concerning new facilities for the IIEP, the Director-General read to the Commission a letter from the French Minister of Education announcing the start

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of construction in 1969 of the Institute's new building.

(426) The delegates of 34 countries took part in the ensuing debate. Most speakers referred to the importance of training and research in the field of educational planning and the fruitful contributions made by IIEP in this regard, as well as the related supporting activities of the Regional Centres in Beirut, New Delhi, Dakar and Santiago.

(427) Many delegates noted with approval the priorities proposed for future research activities; four delegates, however, stressed the need for increased attention to the problems of wastage and drop-outs.

(428) While they voiced general approval of past activities in the field of training, three speakers cited the continuing need for courses designed to train high-level educational administrators; one delegate asked that regional efforts to this end be increased. Three speakers said in this connexion that national training institutions were too costly an operation for developing countries. One delegate proposed that a working party be established to guide the IIEP in following the numerous recommendations made to it.

(429) The Director of the IIEP expressed his appreciation for the expressions of approval for the Institute's work, and in particular for the support given or envisaged by several Member States. He said that the IIEP would continue to give priority to the training of high-level planners. He added that, while welcoming suggestions from any quarter on the Institute's activities, he believed the working party proposed would duplicate the work of the IIEP's Governing Board.

(430) The Deputy Director-General congratulated the Director of the Institute on behalf of the Director-General for the valuable contribution he had made to the IIEP from its very inception and expressed regret at his forthcoming departure from his post.

(431) In reply to questions raised during the discussion, the Assistant Director-General for Education informed the Commission that the development of national training institutions was only undertaken at the request of Member States and in no way detracted from the emphasis on Unesco's regional activities in this field.

(432) The Chairman announced that on the basis of the recommendations of the Resolutions Committee the amendments proposed by the delegation of the United Arab Republic ( 15 C/DR. 99) and the delegation of Honduras ( 15 C/DR. 145) as well as the oral amendment proposed by the delegate of Italy concerning co-operation between the IIEP and IBE, would all be taken into account in implementing the work plan for this section.

(433) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Section 1.42 on the understanding that the considerations referred to above would be taken into account in its implementation.

(434) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 1.421 as contained in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969- 1970 (resolution 1.42 in documents 15 C/5 and Add. and Corr. 2 , Annex II).

(435) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the sum of \$1, 874,485 for Section 1.42 under the Regular programme ( 15 C / 5 Add. and Corr. 2, Annex II).

### Section 1.43. Educational buildings

(436) Sixteen speakers referred to Section 1.43 in their interventions in the debate, expressing general approval for Unesco's activities in connexion with the development of expanded and improved school building programmes and supporting research and documentation activities.

(437) Three speakers, however, questioned the criteria used in deciding the Organization's assistance to the regional centres. Several delegates stressed the importance of co-operation between the school building centres and their regional counterparts in the training field, and one emphasized the importance of inter-regional exchanges.

(438) In this regard one delegate suggested that Unesco's work in the field of educational buildings should not be established on a regional basis and another said stress should be placed on assisting the establishment of national design groups.

(439) In reply, the Assistant Director-General for Education referred to document 79 EX/SR. 16 in which the Director-General noted an appreciable improvement in the operation of the Khartoum Centre during the past year and stated that supplementary aid was desirable to help extend further its efforts throughout the region. As for CONESCAL, the Assistant Director-General pointed out that its activities received substantial supplementary support from Member States in the region and from the Organization of American States.

(440) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Section 1.43.

(441) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 1.431 as contained in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970 (resolution 1.43 in documents 15 C/5 and 15 C/5 Add. and Corr. 2, Annex II).

(442) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$767, 745 for Section 1.43 ( 15 C/5 Add. and Corr. 2, Annex II).

### Section 1.44. Financing of education

(443) The representatives of nine delegations made specific references to this section in which they generally welcomed Unesco's assistance

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in promoting activities aimed at increasing the amount and efficiency of educational financing. Four delegates cited the new proposal for advisory services to Member States in this field as an appropriate initiative to increase available resources for educational expansion.

(444) Two speakers noted Unesco's co-operation with the African Development Bank, but one pointed out that not too much assistance could be expected from this source at this early stage of its operations.

(445) One delegate, while attesting to the merit of the co-operative programme with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development asked that its interest in educational fields be extended to include adult education, literacy and the mass media.

(446) Another delegate expressed reservations in respect of the proposed increase in the provision for the co-operative programme, stating that he had information that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development was providing assistance to South Africa and Rhodesia. He requested that this be noted in the Commission's report and that the Commission vote separately on paragraph (a) of draft resolution 1.44.

(447) The representative of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development made a statement.

(448) In reply to questions, the Deputy Director-General said that information about developments in Unesco's relations with the African and Asian Regional Development Banks was available to Member States in Executive Board documents and that the Secretariat would be pleased to answer any specific inquiries made by Member States.

(449) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Section 1.44.

(450) The Commission approved paragraph (a) of draft resolution 1.44 (15 C/5) by 41 votes to one, with 27 abstentions.

(451) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 1.441 as given in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970 (resolution 1.44 in document 15 C/5).

(452) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve the sum of \$621, 590 for Section 1.44 under the Regular programme (15 C/5 Add. and Corr. 2, Annex II).

#### HEADQUARTERS STAFF, REGIONAL OFFICES, SUMMARY OF REGIONAL ACTIVITIES, BUDGET SUMMARY

(453) The Commission considered the global budgetary estimates for the Education Sector, Part II, Chapter 1, of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970 (15 C/5 and 15 C/5 Add. and Corr. 2, Annex II).

(454) The Commission recommended that

the General Conference should take note of the staff structure proposed for the Education Sector, as indicated in paragraphs 542-556 of document 15 C/5.

(455) The Commission recommended that the General Conference should take note of the appropriation of \$46, 370 proposed for the official travel and inspection missions of the Assistant Director-General and his senior staff, for temporary assistance and for hospitality requirements for the four departments (15 C/5 Add. and Corr. 1 and 2, Annex II).

(456) The Commission recommended that the General Conference should approve the appropriation of \$6, 306, 065 representing the budget provision under the Regular programme for the staff required at Headquarters for programme planning and execution (15 C/5 Add. and Corr. 2, Annex II, paragraph 524).

(457) Opening the debate on regional offices, the Director-General drew the Commission's attention to the new proposals made in that connexion in document 15 C/5 Add. and Corr. 2, Annex II, which reflected an advance in his thinking on the subject and represented a skeleton policy. That policy was based on an analysis of the experience gained with the existing offices. In Bangkok, for instance, and to a certain extent in Santiago de Chile, the efficiency achieved was attributable to a fairly large staff, a clear definition of functions and responsibilities, and a competent management. Moreover, it seemed necessary to strengthen substantially the present resources of the Santiago Centre.

(458) The proposal to establish a regional office for Africa in 1970 was aimed at remedying the present deficiencies in Unesco's operating structures in Africa, namely the excessive dispersion of points of action and the imprecise definition of tasks. It was based on the conclusions of the report of the Committee on the Evaluation of Regional Centres in Africa and on the exchanges of view which took place at the Nairobi Conference. That office, which could be established in a French-speaking country in West Africa, in recognition of the fact that a regional centre for science and technology existed in Nairobi, would have the triple task of responsibility for regional activities such as the organization of courses and studies, 'supervision of regional structures and support for national activities. Its staff, either transferred from other duty stations in Africa or seconded from Headquarters, would be able to use the office as a base for operations in other Member States; they would form mobile teams and their mobility would bring the influence of the centre to bear in other African countries. That dynamic conception of the functioning of the centre called, moreover, for a matching effort from the African countries in making use of the centre's services and sending it not only officials and specialists but also documentation.



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(459) The skeleton policy thus inaugurated when the office was established could be developed in succeeding financial periods; it stemmed from the wish expressed by Member States for a strengthening of Unesco's regional activities, but it limited that process to the sectors in which Unesco had major operational responsibilities, namely education and science. Far from complicating the machinery of Unesco, it reflected a principle of de-concentration, and should not give rise to any increase in Secretariat staff. The same deconcentration would also be apparent at the intellectual level, since those offices would act as centres for thought and reflection directed towards the renewal of education and relaying the intellectual activity of the Secretariat.

(460) Fifteen delegates spoke in the discussion which followed. In general, they expressed their full agreement with the policy formulated by the Director-General and with the establishment of a regional office in Africa. The delegate of Dahomey said, on behalf of his government, that its establishment in his country would be welcome. Several delegates announced their government's intention to put forward proposals regarding the location of the centre following consultations between the countries concerned. One delegation mentioned four criteria which might be observed in selecting a host country: opportunity for collaboration with the regional centres of other agencies, adequate local resources, easy access, and a favourable environment.

(461) Three delegates stressed the care which should be taken in recruiting high-quality staff. One speaker pointed out that the efficiency of the offices was linked with the existence of national units on which they could rely, and that the offices could render service to other regions of the world by circulating their information material and familiarizing their experts with the problems of the continent in which the offices were situated; he hoped that IBE would act as a regional documentation office for Europe. Several speakers thought that the major tasks of the regional offices should include the identification of the main problems of education. One of them welcomed the fact that this function represented a facet of a new conception of Unesco, whose activities would be based on

a philosophy, methodologies and technologies of a general nature.

(462) One delegation regretted the rigid separation between education offices and science offices, and another hoped that a single Unesco centre would handle both kinds of activities for Africa. Three speakers expressed the wish that the offices should take over certain administrative responsibilities of Headquarters by executing operational programmes such as those of UNDP, and one of them hoped for greater decentralization.

(463) Noting these comments and replying to the questions raised, the Director-General emphasized the need not to overload the offices with operational tasks in the initial stage; he explained the nature of their role of co-ordination, based on the reality of national activities, and indicated the limits to decentralization imposed by the responsibilities of Headquarters and the difficulty entailed for an organization so diversified - both geographically and in substance - as Unesco by the fact of possessing only one regional office in Africa. The location of the office would naturally be determined in consultation with the States concerned. In reply to a delegate, he explained that the reason why the revision of the Addis Ababa Plan, decided on at the Nairobi Conference, was not included among the regional activities was that the Secretariat proposed to undertake that task in 1969-1970, in co-operation with OAU and ECA; the operation would have no fresh financial implications.

(464) The Commission recommended that the General Conference should note the work plan relating to regional offices ( 15 C/5, paragraphs 536-541, and 15 C/5 Add. and Corr. 2, Annex II).

(465) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference should approve an appropriation of \$918, 850 for regional offices under the Regular programme ( 15 C/5 Add. and Corr. 2, Annex II).

(466) The Commission recommended that the General Conference should note the revised budget summary for the Regular programme ( 15 C/5, paragraph 563) and approve the appropriation of \$16, 337, 907 for the Education Sector under the Regular programme.

Chapter 1A

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF EDUCATION

(467) The Director-General, opening the proceedings, recalled the reasons why the administration of the IBE had requested Unesco to alter the relationship between the two organizations, and described the negotiations that had issued in the preparation of a draft agreement to incorporate the IBE with Unesco, while leaving it complete intellectual autonomy and allowing it to continue its traditional activities.

(468) The legal aspects of the transfer to Unesco of the resources and activities of the IBE were the concern of the Legal Committee, to which a draft agreement and draft statutes ( 15 C/17 and 15 C/17 Corr. ) had accordingly been submitted. In addition, it would be necessary to negotiate a Headquarters agreement with the Swiss and Geneva authorities. The Federal Political Department had already indicated its willingness to conclude such an agreement with Unesco, granting the new organ the same privileges and immunities as those enjoyed by other international organizations established in Switzerland. This would mean its having the same status as, for instance, the World Health Organization, the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations itself. It would be for the Legal Committee to consider this question as also to examine the draft agreement and statutes.

(469) From the programme angle, it would be for the new organ to formulate proposals, which the Director-General would pass on to the General Conference, with his comments and the relevant budgetary estimates. He was - said the Director-General - firmly convinced of the great advantage it would be to Unesco and to its Member States to have the use of a centre which was active, competent and original minded in the matter of comparative education, working in Geneva under very favourable conditions and whose activities, co-ordinated and articulated with Unesco's would be the counterpart, on the pedagogical plane, of what the International Institute for Educational Planning was doing on the plane of the economics, administration and structures of education.

(470) Mr. L. Pauli, Acting Director of the IBE, informed the Commission of certain views expressed by the IBE Council at its meeting in July. While appreciating the difficulty of holding a 1969 International Conference on Public Education, the Council was anxious for the yearly succession of conference sessions to be maintained if possible. The Council also hoped that arrangements could be made for the efficient discharge of the functions of Director of the IBE for 1969. The proposed allocation of \$500, 000 to the IBE

for 1969-1970 corresponded more or less to the Bureau's current budget.

(471) Delegates of 15 countries took part in the discussion which focused on four major points.

(472) The first matter considered was the frequency of sessions of the International Conference on Public Education. Several speakers, while appreciating the financial reasons against a session in 1969, were anxious that the Conference should continue to meet annually, or at least be convened at regular intervals. One delegate expressed concern at the unfavourable impression that might be created by the decision not to arrange a conference in the very year of the new system's inception. Others favoured biennial sessions and one of them proposed that the conference should be held in the odd-numbered years, between the sessions of the General Conference.

(473) The Director-General indicated that while the proposal not to hold a session of the conference in 1969 had been made for financial reasons, there was also a need to have time for reflection for the installation of the new system. While he could not at the moment adopt a standpoint on how often the conference should be held, he agreed that it should be at regular intervals.

(474) On the proposal of the delegate of Romania, supported by three other delegations, the Commission unanimously adopted and notified to the Legal Committee a draft amendment, modifying the text of Article II ( a) of the Draft Statutes of the International Bureau of Education (15 C/17, Annex II) as follows: "to prepare for and organize, at least every two years, the sessions of the International Conference on Public Education". . .

(475) The second point related to filling the post of Director of the IBE. Several delegates were afraid that deferring the appointment of a director until 1970 might jeopardize the activities of the IBE during the transition period, and urged that the Director-General take steps to ensure the continuity which was essential; certain delegates suggested the secondment of a senior educationist selected from the Secretariat. The Director-General reminded the Commission of the procedure projected for the appointment of a permanent director, and indicated his intention of seconding a senior official of the Secretariat to Geneva as Acting Director with effect from the beginning of 1969.

(476) A third point discussed was that of the functions of the IBE, which several delegates thought it might be desirable to reconsider in the light of the functions currently discharged alike by the Secretariat in comparative education and

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by the International Institute for Educational Planning and the Hamburg Institute. The Director-General indicated that in his view it was a matter of "carrying on while rethinking the set up", with the IBE retaining comparative educational studies in the broad sense of the term as its sphere, and possibly taking over some of the activities at present carried out at Headquarters later on. He pointed out that the Hamburg Institute, which was an institution governed by the laws of the Federal Republic of Germany, was not part of Unesco. Unesco supplied the Institute with a director, but did not determine its programme; however, the attention of the Governing Board would always be drawn to the problem of co-ordinating its programme with that of the IBE.

(477) With regard to the fourth point, which concerned the budget, one delegate thought the proposed sum of \$500, 000 excessive. The Director-General pointed out that this total in fact represented only \$370, 000 of new money, \$130,000 deriving from transfers of funds assigned to various sections of Chapter 1 ( 15 C/5 Add. and corr. 1, paragraph 5 ) ; he also pointed out that, as the Acting Director of the IBE had indicated, this sum was the equivalent of the present budget of the IBE, slightly augmented to allow for price increases and the appointment of a director in 1970. In his opinion, therefore, it was the minimum practicable budget.

(478) The delegate of Switzerland confirmed the Federal Government's intentions as to the granting of privileges and immunities, and added that the Genevan authorities proposed to grant the new centre the same conditions in respect of its

buildings as those hitherto enjoyed by the IBE.

(479) With regard to the draft resolution presented by Honduras ( 15 C/DR. 147) suggesting the amplification of the topic for the next session of the International Conference on Public Education, the Commission noted the Director-General's remarks in that connexion.

(480) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan in respect of Chapter 1A, with the understanding that the considerations presented by the Commission would be taken into account in the execution of that plan.

(481) At the request of one delegation, draft resolution 1. 51 was put to the vote paragraph by paragraph.

(482) The Commission approved paragraph 1 of draft resolution 1. 51 unanimously with 12 abstentions.

(483) The Commission approved paragraph 2 of draft resolution 1. 51 unanimously, with one abstention.

(484) The Commission recommended unanimously, with 3 abstentions, that the General Conference adopt resolution 1. 511 as given in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970 (resolution 1.51 in document 15 C/5 Add. and Corr. 1, as amended, cf. paragraph 325).

(485) The Commission recommended unanimously, with 3 abstentions, that the General Conference approve the total of \$500, 000 provided for in Chapter 1A, "International Bureau of Education, " under the Regular programme ( 15 C/5, Add. and Corr. 1).

Chapter 2

NATURAL SCIENCES AND THEIR  
APPLICATION TO DEVELOPMENT

FOREWORD BY THE RAPPORTEUR  
OF SUB-COMMISSION II

(486) In a brave attempt to cut down the heavy flow of papers the Summary Records have been abandoned for the Commissions. Therefore this draft report and the final report are the only printed records from the sometimes very lively debates from fourteen meetings of Sub-Commission II.

(487) This has put special responsibility on the shoulders of the Rapporteur. Without the excellent help from members of the Secretariat, this report would not have reflected truly the proceedings of Sub-Commission II. While I am solely bearing the full responsibility for any errors or misquotations of the many thoughts of the distinguished delegates and observers, I should especially like to thank the Unesco officials who acted as Secretaries to the Sub-Commission, for their help, often during late hours, in discussing notes and impressions from the fourteen sessions.

(488) Regarding priorities, it was underlined that paragraph 5 of resolution 7 adopted by the General Conference at its fourteenth session is still valid: "The priorities established by the General Conference for education in 1960 and thereafter for science and technology in 1964 are not meant to imply an objective order of values within these spheres but a recognition of the urgency attaching to them and hence to the need for concentrating available resources upon them at present".

(489) The previous division between the Advancement of Science and the Application of Science to Development has been abandoned in favour of a new and more suitable grouping:

- (a) Science Policy, Scientific Information and Fundamental Research;
- (b) Science Education and Technological Education and Research;
- (c) Environmental Sciences and Natural Sciences and Research.

(490) The growing importance of extra-budgetary resources (UNDP, funds in trust, as well as voluntary contributions) in the Unesco programme for Natural Sciences for 1969-1970, and for the Future Programme has further underlined the greater need for close international co-operation with other United Nations agencies having responsibilities in closely related fields) as well as with scientific non-governmental organizations and national institutions in the Member States. This was clearly marked by a great majority of speakers during the sessions. Because only by a sincere desire to co-operate can Unesco carry out the ambitious programme for

1969-1970 which has now been adopted by her Member States' delegations. Unesco has a unique rôle in the world today - but only through co-operation with the above-mentioned bodies can this great responsibility really be fulfilled.

(491) The priorities in this section are many and I have listed them in the order they appear in the approved programme:

Science Policy (which now will be further elaborated by one meeting of ministers of sciences in one continent and the planning of a similar meeting of ministers in another continent);

Promotion of Science and Science Teaching in various Societies; (in industrialized as well as in non-industrialized countries) has been approved by a great majority of representatives from Member States which differ widely in political, economic and social development;

The need for Popularization of Science as well as the Improvement of Scientific and Technical Documentation and Information was clearly shown to have increasing importance in the modern technological world.

The growing importance of Agricultural Education and Science was heavily underlined by a number of delegates.

The many references to the different institutions dealing with the mechanism of earthquakes show the importance of Geophysics and Disaster Prevention.

The support for the Environmental Sciences and Natural Resources Research is impressive. A field of study that has broken the earlier rather rigid division between natural and social science is the set of problems related to the environment of man. Programmes relating to education and culture also fit in under this heading, which was warmly supported by the Member States, endorsing the main recommendations of the Conference on the Biosphere which was held by Unesco in the autumn of 1968.

The successful International Hydrological Decade has proved to be one of the greatest undertakings Unesco has ever launched within her natural sciences programme.

The rapid growth of interest in Oceanography was manifested in the overwhelming support for the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and its important work. The discussion here, however, showed very clearly the previously mentioned necessity of close co-ordination of work being done in this field by a considerable number of organizations in order to achieve the best possible results from limited resources. The long and intense discussion on the Future

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Programme showed clearly the constructive interest of Member States of Unesco engaged in the natural sciences. It became evident that it is in Unesco's interests to accord sufficient time to these discussions and it is hoped that at the next session of the General Conference even more time could be devoted to the Future Programme.

### GENERAL DISCUSSION

(492) Presenting Chapter 2 of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970 to the Commission, the Assistant Director-General for Natural Sciences pointed out that the following factors had been taken into account in its formulation: the priority fields of action defined by the thirteenth and fourteenth sessions of the General Conference, and the recommendation regarding the Future Programme adopted by the fourteenth session of the General Conference; the proposals submitted by Member States; the recommendations of the United Nations General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council and, more especially, resolution 1155 adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its 41st session, which provided for the preparation of a World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development; the recommendations of the regional intergovernmental conferences; and the suggestions of the non-governmental organizations, and especially the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU).

(493) In the draft programme, the accent had been placed on intensification of the aid provided for the scientific and technological development of Member States, but considerable weight had also been given to activities connected with the development and co-ordination of international co-operation anti research. So far as the structure of the programme was concerned, the distinction between the advancement of science and the application of science had disappeared; instead, activities were distributed under three main headings: (1) development of the basic framework for scientific and technological progress, scientific information and fundamental research; (2) science education and technological education and research; (3) study of the environment and natural resources.

(494) Changes that had been made in the administrative organization of the science sector would permit the necessary structural adjustments required for implementation of the programme. Describing certain elements of those changed structures the Assistant Director-General drew attention to the complementary nature of sections 2.13 - Science Policy and Organization of Research, and 2.23 - Promotion of the Technological Sciences and Applied Research, the former providing for the study of institutional research structures and the planning of the development of scientific activities as a whole, and the latter covering specific aspects of technological development.

(495) Regarding the link between scientific research and training, he pointed out that the new arrangement, unlike its predecessors, linked teaching and research, but at two distinct levels: at university level, in the department responsible for science education; and at post-university level in the department responsible for science policy, scientific information and fundamental research. Furthermore, closer links would be forged between the teaching of the fundamental sciences and higher technical education.

(496) The Assistant Director-General drew attention to the recommendations of the Intergovernmental Conference of experts on the Scientific Basis for Rational Use and Conservation of the Resources of the Biosphere and of the Conference on the Application of Science and Technology to the Development of Asia (CASTASIA). The first of these conferences had requested Unesco to set in motion, beginning in 1971, an intergovernmental programme comparable in scope to that of the International Hydrological Decade; the proposals submitted to the General Conference would make it possible for initial studies regarding the launching of this programme to be undertaken as from the next biennium. CASTASIA, for its part, had recommended the establishment of co-operation for intergovernmental machinery for the purpose of co-ordinating activities consequent on that Conference. The Executive Board, at its 80th session, had recommended that the General Conference authorize the Director-General to study ways and means of establishing such machinery (80 EX/Decisions, 3.3.1).

(497) Finally, the Assistant Director-General stated that in view of the rise in the cost of living, on the one hand, and the cuts in the programme that had been made at the request of the Executive Board on the other, as indicated in documents 15 C/5 Acid. and Corr. 1 and 2, the overall budget for the Regular Programme of the Sector now stood at \$11,252,678, with corresponding adjustments in the various sections.

(498) Forty-four delegates took part in the general debate which ensued. The consensus was that Chapter 2 of the programme was satisfactory from the standpoint both of presentation and of the balance achieved between its three parts. Regarding the general orientation of the chapter, several delegates noted with satisfaction that the proposed programme provided for increased aid to Member States with respect to the streamlining and strengthening of the national infrastructures required for scientific and technological development. Two delegates regretted, however, that the draft programme still paid too little attention to applied science - which, it was argued, was the only sort of science of immediate interest to the developing countries. On the other hand, a number of delegates stressed the necessity of maintaining an harmonious balance between pure and applied research so that every country could develop to the full the

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scientific activities required by a truly national science policy.

(499) With regard to the content and composition of the programme, most of the delegates were entirely favourable and stressed their approval of the structural changes envisaged with a view to its implementation. With few exceptions, they noted the fact that the draft programme, concentrating as it did on key areas, represented a balanced development in Unesco's activities in the field of science; one delegate referred with satisfaction to the development of programmes, which opened wide perspectives while retaining flexibility in implementation.

(500) However, two delegates regretted the fact that training and research featured separately in the draft text, and one of them expressed the fear that science education might be swamped by technical training. Two other delegates wondered whether the percentage increase in the Science Sector budget really matched the priority given to science by the General Conference at its thirteenth and fourteenth sessions.

(501) A number of delegates expressed the hope that the programme would be implemented in close co-operation both with the other sectors of Unesco—especially the Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture Sector—and with the various international scientific organizations. They noted with satisfaction the closer collaboration between Unesco and the International Council of Scientific Unions. The agreement between Unesco, the International Labour Organisation and the Food and Agriculture Organization regarding broad principles of co-operation in agricultural teaching, training and science, met with the approval of the delegates who took part in the general debate. Similarly, the major international science programmes, such as those undertaken in connexion with the International Hydrological Decade and under the auspices of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, were referred to in eulogistic terms, and the fact that increased funds had been made available to them was welcomed by the delegates. Some delegates regretted that CASTASIA and the Biosphere Conference had been held at dates which had made it impossible to take their recommendations into account in drawing up the draft programme. Several speakers urged, in that connexion, the strengthening of the Organization's regional structures, especially in Asia; while another delegate hoped that Unesco would make an evaluation of existing regional centres.

(502) In the course of the examination of particular aspects of Chapter 2, remarks and suggestions were forthcoming from some delegates concerning sections of the programme, while others were more reserved in their judgement on particular items.

(503) As regards the first sub-chapter, several delegates supported the project for a conference of ministers of the European Member States responsible

for science policy, as likely to be an important step in the development of European scientific co-operation. One delegate urged that the agenda for that gathering be confined to a few basic items. Another suggested that it study the problem of scientific aid by the European Member States of Unesco to the developing countries.

(504) The provision for assistance to Member States in the planning of science policy won general endorsement. One delegate, however, pointed out that research itself should not be neglected in favour of problems of structure. Two delegates regretted that the research programme on the brain drain, which had made a promising start, had been dropped. Another delegate stressed the importance of sociological and cultural factors in scientific and technological development. Lastly, one delegate, emphasizing the importance of the programme on the access of women to scientific and technological careers, pointed to the poor representation of women in the room.

(505) Delegates gave much attention and support to the programme for the improvement of scientific and technical documentation and information. While all appreciated the importance of that programme, especially the activities carried out jointly by Unesco and ICSU, one of them stressed the magnitude of the scientific information machinery in individual countries, which would have to be taken into account when a world system was worked out. Another urged the need for expediting the studies in progress and far concentrating efforts in one department of the Secretariat, that is, the Department of Documentation, Libraries and Archives. Another delegate expressed the view that the programme should be implemented by the Science Sector in the future also. One delegate suggested that if the time was perhaps not ripe for a clearly-defined and uniform world system, it was only right that Unesco should keep up the contacts and studies which would prevent the various systems now being constructed from being incompatible.

(506) The activities for the promotion of fundamental research gave rise to various comments. Two delegates drew attention to the importance of centres of advanced study in the training of high-level scientific personnel. Several delegates stressed the rôle played by the International Brain Research Organization (IRRO) and the International Cell Research Organization (ICRO), which Unesco should continue to support. One of them recalled that the General Conference, at its previous session, had requested the Secretariat to make an evaluation of the rôles played by these two organizations. Three delegates, pointing to the success of the interdisciplinary symposium on "Brain Research and Human Behaviour" held in 1968, thought that Unesco should give brain research a more important place. As regards Biology, one delegate regretted that Unesco's programme attached too little weight to human biology. Another delegate

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stated that research on food proteins should be directed more emphatically towards the development of conventional resources rather than towards seeking new ones. Several delegates approved of the project for a new edition of the study on "Current Trends in Scientific Research".

(507) The importance of the science education programme was stressed by many delegates, who expressed satisfaction at seeing Unesco engage upon a course so essential for the full participation of societies in the scientific revolution. Unesco, it was felt, had a unique rôle to play in that area so admirably suited to international co-operation, and one of the delegates noted with satisfaction that the United Nations Development Programme was beginning to take an interest in the establishment, in the developing countries, of science faculties and national centres for the improvement of science teaching. Another delegate pointed out that much research remained to be done in that field at all levels, and urged the importance of commencing science education from the beginning of the primary school. Several delegates pointed out that the dissemination of information on the advances made in science education would facilitate the complete renewal of the latter. In that connexion, one of them urged that the publications programme for "The Teaching of the Basic Sciences" series be extended, and two others that the Unesco source Book for Science Teaching" be revised and supplemented, in particular by practical information on workshop procedures.

(508) Several delegates stressed the importance of technical education and the developing countries' need for middle-level staff. One wanted the possibilities of in-service training for technicians to be borne in mind. Two delegates recalled the importance, for technological development, of training associated with research.

(509) Most delegates who participated in the discussion expressed satisfaction at seeing agricultural education bulk larger in the programme, several stressed the rôle which science should play in the basic training of agriculturists. One delegate however, was disturbed by the insufficiency of the staff responsible for that programme at Unesco. Another one suggested that the Division of Agricultural Education anti Science be transferred to the Education Sector.

(510) Reference to Unesco's activities in the field of environmental sciences and natural resources research was made by a large number of delegates, who spoke highly both of past activities and of the programme before the Conference. Many of them stressed the importance of the Biosphere Conference and the significance they attached to environmental studies. Several delegates advocated that social scientists be widely associated with such studies.

(511) One delegate warned the Commission against concepts of ecology which took no account of advances in modern science; in his view".

importance should be attached to production and not merely to conservation. Another delegate stressed the significance of interdisciplinary research in that field. A third delegate said that a long-term programme, on the lines of the international Hydrological Decade should emerge from the Conference. One delegate referred to the ECOSOC resolution mooted an international conference on Man and his Environment, to be Convened by the United Nations. Another delegate requested the continuation and intensification of research on the rational exploitation of wild life resources. Finally, one delegate regretted the discontinuation of humid tropics research.

(512) Stress was laid on the importance of research in geological correlation. Several delegates, while appreciating the work accomplished by Unesco in the field of seismology and earthquake engineering, felt that this programme should be continued and extended, particularly through the creation of research and observation centres. Research into methods of earthquake forecasting should be encouraged.

(513) Many delegates praised the programme for the International Hydrological Decade and welcomed the increase in the allocations for that programme. "The oceanography programme met with similar general approval; one delegate said that he hoped Unesco would take steps to ensure freedom to engage in scientific research in oceans outside territorial limits.

(514) Several delegates referred to the Future Programme in the fields of agricultural education, environmental sciences, seismology, chemistry, technological education and the collection and dissemination of information on science policy.

(515) The representative of the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) emphasized ICSU's eagerness to collaborate with Unesco and the excellent atmosphere in which collaboration was proceeding.

(516) The United Nations Assistant Secretary-General for Inter-Agency Affairs intervened to show how a proposal by Sweden had led the Economic and Social Council to adopt, at its July 1968 session, a resolution recommending that the United Nations consider convening a conference on the problems of the human environment, taking into consideration the results of the Biosphere Conference. The United Nations General Assembly had decided to examine that question at a plenary meeting before referring it to the Second Committee. A draft resolution provided for the convening in 1972, at the latest, of a United Nations conference, in whose preparation the Specialized Agencies and the international non-governmental organizations would be asked to assist. He expressed the view that Unesco should have a key rôle in the preparation of that conference and in any concerted action which might result therefrom, and that in consequence the current session of the General Conference would doubtless take steps to

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see that Unesco was provided with the necessary authority and means to exercise that rôle.

(517) Replying to questions and summingup the general discussion, the Assistant Director-General for Natural Sciences classified the remarks made during the discussion in three groups: those concerning the Future Programme, which would be taken into account when that topic was examined; those dealing with specific aspects of the programme, which would be examined during the discussion of the sub-chapters; and general observations relating to the concept and structure of the programme. As far as the latter were concerned, he was happy to note that there had been unanimous approval both of the concentration of the programme on certain essential activities and of the priorities defined by the programme itself.

(518) With regard to the question of giving greater place to the biology of man, account should be taken of the danger of duplication with programmes of the World Health Organization (WHO). In reply to speakers who had stressed the importance of co-ordinating the efforts of the various sectors of the Organization, he said that the matter was one of constant concern to the Director-General, and that very definite progress had been made in that respect. Co-operation in environmental studies between social scientists and specialists in the natural sciences should be developed within the Secretariat, as well as with ICSU, and steps would be taken to that end.

(519) The Assistant Director-General noted that the new structure of the Natural Sciences programme had met with wide approval on the part of delegates. In response to the fear expressed by one delegate that the science teaching programme might develop at the expense of the technological education programme, he recalled the view expressed by another delegate: in the new structure, the two forms of education would be brought closer together, which should permit closer and potentially fruitful co-operation between specialists in science teaching and specialists in advanced technological education. His own view, he added, was that the operational activities of the science teaching programme should be developed; and he gave an assurance that steps would be taken to see that the two aspects of the programme underwent a balanced growth. Admitting that there was an inherent weakness in the separation of university education from post-university training, he said that it would be remedied in the future.

(520) Turning to the question of the relative importance of basic science and applied science, the Assistant Director-General noted that, although one delegate had denied that fundamental research was necessary for the developing countries, opinions to the contrary had come from a number of quarters. He added that it was necessary to ensure the harmonious development of the two types of research, account being taken first of all of the fact that, today, science was both a productive force of each

society and an integral part of its culture; moreover, as Unesco had always maintained, it was necessary that each country should develop its own endogenous science; finally, account should be taken of the internal laws of scientific development, and the forward movement of science itself, ceaselessly beckoning towards new frontiers of knowledge. He added that, if science were planned within the framework of economic development alone, only that part of science which was directly related to development would be favoured, at the expense of the scientific progress rendered possible by new discoveries.

(521) Turning next to two more specific questions, the Assistant Director-General for Natural Sciences recalled that the delay in convening the Conference on the Application of Science and Technology to the Development of Asia (CASTASIA) had made it impossible for the Secretariat to take account of that Conference's recommendations when preparing the draft programme. But the follow-up of that Conference would to the greatest possible extent be ensured during 1969-1970, within the framework of the programme under discussion. Furthermore, the Director-General would examine the co-ordination machinery recommended by the Conference and would submit proposals to the Executive Board at its autumn 1969 session.

(522) The Executive Board had noted that the Secretariat had encountered difficulties which made it impossible to convene a European conference on molecular biology. The development of scientific co-operation in Europe was, however, receiving considerable attention from the Secretariat, as evinced by the proposal, supported by a number of delegates, to convene in 1970 a European Conference of Ministers for Science.

(523) The Deputy Director-General then took the floor and replied to questions asked by two delegates with regard to the priorities accorded to the various sectors of the programme. He said that the initial percentage increases, based on decisions of the General Conference, had been 6.4 for Part II as a whole, and 6.8 for the Science Sector. Price and salary increases and the \$1 million reduction made after the 79th session of the Executive Board had brought those increases down to 5.4 per cent for Part II as a whole and to 5 per cent for the Science Sector.

(524) The Deputy Director-General then said that with regard to the contributions expected from the United Nations Development Programme the estimates included in the Draft Programme and Budget were \$4,900,000 for Technical Assistance and \$22,900,000 for Special Fund projects. He said that the Director-General feared that those estimates were optimistic. Of the 104 projects submitted to the Governing Council of the UNDP, the Inter-Agency Consultative Board, at its recent meeting at which he had represented the Director-General, had selected only six projects concerned with education and science, including two science



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projects within Unesco's field of competence. The Deputy Director-General emphasized that, in view of the enormous efforts made by many Member States on behalf of education and science, he felt that the attention of delegates should be drawn to the fact that their governments did not appear to give sufficient priority to the science and education projects which they submitted to the UNDP.

(525) Recalling that one delegate had requested that the Division of Agricultural Education and Science be transferred to the Education Sector, a proposal which had also been made in Sub-Commission I, the Deputy Director-General recalled the terms of the Aide-Mémoire defining the responsibilities of Unesco, FAO and ILO with regard to agricultural education, science and training. Under that agreement, all projects in which the basic sciences were predominant, fell within Unesco's competence. There were therefore serious reasons for retaining agricultural education and science in the Science Sector. For that reason, he proposed that the matter be submitted to the Director-General for study during 1969-1970. The Deputy Director-General admitted, however, that the staff of that Division was insufficient, considering the importance of its operational activities.

(526) Turning next to questions by two delegates concerning the migration of talent, the Deputy Director-General recalled that, although the first studies had been made in the Science Sector, and would moreover be published shortly, the chief responsibility for research in that field had been transferred to the Department of Social Sciences. He observed that Unesco's task was both to encourage the international exchange of scientists and research workers, and to concern itself with the migration of talent. He explained that, once the study stage had been completed, it would be the task of all sectors, particularly the Education and Science Sectors, to carry out a programme of action. In his opinion, restrictive measures would be a less effective solution to the problem than the creation, in the developing countries, of the structures necessary for scientific activity.

(527) The Chairman of the Resolutions Committee of the Programme Commission presented the document entitled: "Recommendations on Draft Amendments and Resolutions submitted by Member States" (15 C/PRC/3).

(528) The Chairman of the Sub-Commission informed delegates that the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics had notified the General Committee of the Conference that it was withdrawing draft resolution 15 C/DR.102; the delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics then took the floor and explained his delegation's attitude, maintaining that the question of the participation of the German Democratic Republic in the General Conference and in Unesco's activities had not yet received the solution it deserved, and that complete co-operation in Europe was impossible in the absence of the German Democratic Republic, a

sovereign State whose scientific activities were of very great importance.

### RESOLUTION ADDRESSED TO MEMBER STATES

(529) The Commission examined proposed resolution 2.01 addressed to Member States on the natural sciences and their application to development.

(530) Taking into account the recommendation of the Executive Board (15 C/6, paragraph 34) and the amendment submitted by the United Kingdom, Canada and New Zealand (15 C/DR.209), the Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 2.01 (resolution 2.01 in document 15 C/5, as amended).

(531) The Commission recommended that the General Conference note the work plan relating to measures that might be taken by Member States and National Commissions to implement this resolution.

### 2.1 SCIENCE POLICY, SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION AND FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH

#### Section 2.11 Conferences on science and technology at the ministerial level

(532) Delegates from fourteen Member States took part in the discussion on Section 2.11 in which general support was expressed for the Director-General's proposals concerning the organization of regional conferences of ministers responsible for science and technology in Europe (1969-1970) and Africa (1971-1972). Many delegates emphasized the useful opportunities offered by such conferences for effecting regional co-operation.

(533) One delegate speaking in the name of five countries, observed however that the agendas of such high-level conferences usually attempted to cover too many topics.

(534) Eight speakers stressed the importance of the Conference of Ministers of the European Member States responsible for science policy and its significance for scientific and technological co-operation in Europe. If full benefit were to be derived from the Conference, it must be prepared with the utmost care; in particular, the scope and content of the subjects to be discussed at the Conference should be clearly defined in a preparatory meeting of experts as proposed in the report of the Bucharest meeting (April 1968).

(535) One speaker observed that the problem of drawing up a policy for European research had been approached principally by means of purely national initiatives. These initiatives had made little headway. Now, for the first time, the Unesco Ministerial Conference held out the prospect of

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achieving a break-through, because the Conference' afforded the possibility of tackling the matter at the all- European level,

(536) Nearly all speakers expressed general agreement with the proposed agenda as set forth in the recommendations of the preparatory meeting of experts convened by Unesco in Bucharest in the spring of 1968. One delegate observed that co-operation with the Economic Commission for Europe should be ensured.

(537) The importance of statistical information on scientific and technological activities was recognized by several speakers who expressed support for the effort already launched by Unesco in the European Member States to assemble and collate such data with a view to the preparation of the Ministerial Conference.

(338) One delegate expressed concern, however at the possibility of there being duplication between Unesco efforts in the matter of statistics on scientific and technological activities on the one hand, and on the other hand the efforts of other intergovernmental organizations active in the same field. He expressed the hope that overlapping could be avoided through co-ordination between the international organizations concerned. Several delegates pointed out that such co-ordination could best be ensured by Unesco since this organization had the broadest base of Member States in respect of variety of socio-economic systems and of levels of socio-economic development.

(539) The delegates of Poland, Romania and Spain each extended to Unesco, in the name of their governments, an invitation to hold the conference in their respective countries. The Assistant Director-General -thanked the delegates for their government's generous offers. He said that the choice would not be easy but the Director-General in making his recommendation to the Executive Board, would give the matter his closest attention.

(540) General agreement was expressed by the speakers as regards the Conference of African Ministers responsible for science and technology, to be convened in 1971-1972, and for which preparatory work would be undertaken during the 1969-1970 biennium. One delegate felt that the financial allocation foreseen for its preparation should be increased substantially and proposed that funds be transferred to this effect from other parts of the programme.

(541) Another delegate expressed the wish that, in accordance with resolution 13 adopted by the Nairobi Conference, the African Conference should be held early enough in the biennium 1971-1972 for its conclusions to be taken into account in the preparation of the Draft Programme and Budget of Unesco for 1973-1974 (17 C/5).

(542) The same delegate pointed to the need for this conference to be carefully prepared, especially in respect of the practical and methodological difficulties involved in collecting and collating statistical information on the scientific effort of African countries and in making inter-country comparisons.

He suggested that the symposium on applied scientific and technical research, to be convened by Unesco in Africa in 1969, might possibly contribute to resolving some of these difficulties.

(543) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the Work Plan for Section 2.11 (15 C/5 anti 15 C/5 Add. and Corr. 1 and Add. and Corr. 2, Annex II)

(544) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 2.111 as it appears in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970 (resolution 2.11 in documents 15 C/5 and 15 C/5 Add. and Corr. 2, Annex II).

(535) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$46,315 for Section 2.11 (15 C/5 Add. and Corr. 2, Annex II).

### Section 2.12. Co-operation with International Organizations

(546) The delegates of 11 countries emphasized the importance of Unesco's co-operation with inter-governmental and international non-governmental organizations in the field of science and technology.

(547) Several delegates expressed their appreciation of the good relations existing between Unesco and the non-governmental scientific organizations especially ICSU (International Council of Scientific Unions). In this connexion, reference was made to the International Biological Programme and the joint ICSU-Unesco project for a world science information system.

(548) One delegate proposed that co-operation with non-governmental organizations be envisaged for longer periods thus permitting them to plan and co-ordinate better their future activities.

(549) Another delegate, while supporting the granting of subventions and calling for increased collaboration with non-governmental organizations, pointed out that subventions should not be given blindly and that the activities of the beneficiary organizations should be evaluated from time to time.

(550) One speaker expressed his satisfaction with the collaboration between Unesco and the Advisory Committee of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, and hoped that this collaboration would be even more fruitful in the future.

(551) Some delegates referred specifically to the International Brain Research Organization, the International Cell Research Organization, the Council for international Organizations of Medical Sciences and to the World Federation of Scientific Workers as being particularly competent to co-operate with Unesco on specific projects.

(552) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the Work Plan under Section 2.12.

(553) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 2.121 included in the Draft Programme and

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Budget for 1969-1970 (resolution 2.12 in documents 15 C/5 and 15 C/5 Add. and Corr. 2, Annex II).

(554) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$504,650 for Section 2.12.

### Section 2.13. Science Policy and Organization of Research

(555) During the general debate, delegates of 18 countries expressed their support for and satisfaction with the proposed programme for science policy and organization of research. Eleven speakers took part in the specific discussion of this section.

(556) The usefulness of assistance provided in the form of expert missions or fellowship grants was emphasized by several speakers. One delegate felt that the volume of such assistance should be significantly increased.

(557) The fellowship programme for training science planning specialists and research administrators was singled out by five delegates who expressed warm support for it. Among them, the delegate of Czechoslovakia informed the Commission that his country was ready to contribute to the programme by acting as host to the fellowship holders.

(558) Another delegate expressed the wish that the arrangements for granting fellowships under the Participation programme be made more flexible so that requests could be sent in at any time during the biennium.

(559) One delegate observed that, as the training programme of science planners and research administrators gathered momentum, its aim should remain to encourage the free exchange of ideas and experiences between the scientific community on the one hand and the economists and administrators on the other. He strongly opposed the creation of any monolithic institution such as an international institute for science planning. Instead, he advocated the participation of University Departments and research groups that are active in this field and which could in fact constitute a powerful network for the training of science planners and research administrators.

(560) Studies carried out by Unesco on theoretical aspects of science policy making and science planning were supported by several speakers. Notwithstanding the difficulties and pitfalls inherent in the carrying out of such studies, the speakers considered them to be indispensable for the establishment of that clear conceptual framework without which no comprehensive and flexible long-term planning could be carried out. In this respect, one speaker stressed the importance of studies on technological forecasting and modern methods of dynamic programming. Another speaker suggested that Unesco provide assistance for setting up graduate study courses and organizing summer courses to deal with the theory and practice of science policy planning.

(561) One delegate stated that a particularly important type of assistance in helping Member States to develop a research capability was the forging of bilateral links between similar research institutions in countries at different levels of scientific advancement, and he fully approved the action of Unesco in this field. He suggested that Unesco should take positive steps to help Member States in establishing such bilateral institutional links.

(562) Delegates from six countries pointed to the need for a continuous exchange of views between science policy makers, and expressed the hope that the cycle of regional meetings of governmental experts on science policy which Unesco had convened in the past ten years would not be interrupted and that their frequency would not be reduced.

(563) One delegate, speaking on behalf of three delegations, drew the attention of the Commission to a recommendation of the science policy meeting convened by Unesco in Buenos Aires (1966) calling for the establishment of a Standing Conference of representatives of scientific research councils and other bodies responsible for national science policy in Latin America. It was, in his view, essential that the third meeting of the Standing Conference be held at the latest in the second half of 1971, and he requested, therefore, that the preparatory work be undertaken during the 1969-1970 biennium. It was his understanding, he said, that such an activity could be included under the general category of those mentioned in paragraph 619 of 15 C/5.

(564) Delegates from four countries expressed concern about the cancellation of the Asian regional meeting described in paragraph 615 of 15 C/5, especially in view of the fact that one of the stated purposes of the meeting was to evaluate the results and follow-up action taken on the recommendations of the Conference on the Application of Science and Technology to Development in Asia (CASTASIA, New Delhi, 1968). One of the CASTASIA recommendations explicitly called for such a meeting in order to evaluate the progress made in the application of science and technology to development, both within the Member States and within the region as a whole.

(565) One delegate stated that it was his understanding that among the various measures which would be taken by Unesco in relation with the follow-up on CASTASIA would be one providing for the holding, in the early part of the biennium 1971-1972, of the meeting of experts envisaged in paragraph 615 and for the carrying out, even within the forthcoming biennium 1969-1970, of the preparatory work related to that meeting of experts.

(566) In accordance with the recommendation of the Resolutions Committee (15 C/PRG/3, paragraph 6), with which the delegations concerned expressed agreement, note was taken without discussion of the draft resolutions presented by

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Bulgaria (15 C/DR.21) and Honduras (15 C/DR. 156).

(567) On the basis of a recommendation 15 C/PRG/3, paragraph 6 of the Resolutions Committee, the delegate of Spain agreed that the draft resolution 15 C/DR. 144 presented by his country be taken up during the discussion of the Future Programme.

(568) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the Work Plan for Section 2.13 on the understanding that the considerations referred to above would be taken into account in its implementation.

(569) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 2.131 as it appears in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970 (15 C/5 and 15 C/5 Add. and Corr. 2).

(570) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$229,435 for Section 2.13 (15 C/5 Add. and Corr. 2, Annex II).

Section 2.14. General conditions for the promotion of science in society

(571) The delegates of 15 countries participated in the discussion on Section 2.14, whose proposed programme found general support.

(572) Two speakers thought it desirable in view of the great scarcity of such personnel in developing countries, that the scope of the studies to be carried out by Unesco on the professional, social and economic status of scientific workers be extended to cover middle-level scientific personnel (technicians, etc. ). This scarcity creates a gap in the continuum of manpower capability, thus impairing the efficiency of personnel with higher qualifications; and it is suspected that the causes of this scarcity in middle-level scientific personnel are of a social and economic nature.

(573) When the topic of the access of women to scientific and technological careers was discussed, the delegate of Brazil stated that many projects for secondary technical education for women were already under way in his country and in some of the other Latin American countries. He suggested that Unesco, in carrying out a project of this kind in Chile, might wish to benefit from the experience gained in Brazil.

(574) The delegate of Brazil then introduced the draft resolution 15 C/DR. 22 on a two-way exchange system aimed at coping with the problem of the migration of qualified scientific personnel from the developing countries. He mentioned the valuable results already achieved at the International Centre for Theoretical Physics in Trieste by means of a similar associateship scheme. He referred also to the interest shown in this scheme by the ECOSOC Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (ACAST) as one of the most constructive approaches to the brain drain

problem. Another delegate associated himself with these views, adding that this interest had also recently been expressed at the seminar on links with developing countries which was held in April 1968 during the ninth session of ACAST with the participation of members of that Committee and a group of scientists from Canada and the U.S.A.

(575) General support was expressed for the substance of this draft resolution, which was thought to be an effective way of attacking the problem of the brain drain and assisting the progress of science in developing countries. The Deputy Director-General stated that paragraphs (c) and (d) of the draft resolution presented no problem as regards financing.

(576) Diverging views were expressed regarding the ways of financing the pilot projects called for in paragraphs (a) and (b) of the draft resolution. One delegate suggested that the \$30,000 required might come from savings in the execution of the fellowship programme (paragraph 154 of 15 C/5). Such savings he thought, had occurred in the past through some fellowships not being awarded. Other delegates suggested other parts of the programme from which the \$30,000 might be drawn. One delegate said that the required savings might be made by suppressing the publication of "Impact"; but another delegate objected to this, suggesting that the sum be taken out of the programme on the access of women to scientific and technological careers. It was also proposed that the funds be taken from the programme on training and research in the basic sciences (paragraph 662, Section 2.16, Part I of 15 C/5). In this connexion, one delegate suggested that post-graduate training courses be also held in centres of excellence in developing countries. Two delegates proposed that the activities under paragraphs (c) and (d) of the draft resolution be undertaken during the forthcoming biennial 1969-1970, and that the implementation of the pilot projects mentioned in paragraphs (a) and (b) be postponed until 1971-1972. This would leave the Secretariat time to carry out preliminary studies on the feasibility of such projects and to find the necessary funds.

(577) In replying to the various suggestions that had been made, the Deputy Director-General said that, in view of the thorough scrutiny of the budget carried out by the Executive Board at its 79th session, it was scarcely to be expected that these \$30,000 could be found by cutting down other projects of the Regular programme. Regarding the proposal to cut the budget related to the access of women to scientific and technical careers, he recalled that such a programme was launched following the decisions of the fourteenth General Conference to regard all activities related to the access of women to education as having top priority. In his view, the most practical solution would be for the Secretariat to seek extra-budgetary funds.

(578) The Assistant Director-General for Science then explained what the implications would

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be, for the different parts of the programme coming under Section 2.16, Part I, if cuts were to be made in the funds earmarked for their education.

(579) The question arose as to whether funds should be taken from paragraph 662 for financing the activities called for under draft resolution 15 C/DR. 22. The Commission decided not to reduce the funds earmarked for the activities indicated in that paragraph.

(580) Several speakers then took up the suggestion made by the Deputy Director-General that funds be sought from extra-budgetary sources or from any savings which might occur later in the execution of the Regular programme. The Chairman presented a draft resolution to this effect, which could be added as operative paragraph (e) of the draft resolution.

(581) The Commission unanimously approved the Chairman's amendment to draft resolution 15 C/DR.22.

(582) The Commission unanimously recommended, with 15 abstentions, that the General Conference adopt resolution 2.142 (15 C/DR. 22, as amended).

(583) The Chairman announced that the delegation of the United Arab Republic had withdrawn its draft resolution 15 C/DR. 23.

(583) An amendment to the proposed resolution 2.14 was then put forward by the delegate of the USSR, to the effect of adding the following words to its paragraph (b): "together with the World Federation of Scientific Workers and other non-governmental organizations". One delegate objected to having one particular international non-governmental organization thus singled out. The delegate of Brazil then proposed that "the International Council of Scientific Unions" be added to the USSR amendment. Both amendment,+ were adoptedunanimously.

(585) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Section 2.14.

(586) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 2.131 (resolution 2.14 in documents 15 C/5 and 15 C/6, paragraph 35, as amended).

(587) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$131,930 for Section 2.14 (15 C/5 Add. and Corr. 2, Annex II).

### Section 2.15. Improvement of Scientific and Technical Documentation and Information

(588) Twenty-six delegates expressed their satisfaction with the proposed programme for the Improvement of Scientific and Technical Documentation and Information either during the general debate or during the specific discussion of this section.

(589) Several speakers stressed the fact that scientific information was an integral part of scientific activity. Progress in the activities of Unesco in this field was noted with satisfaction,

and the importance of the programme was underlined in this regard, both for the promotion of science and its popularization, as well as for the exchange of scientific information in which Unesco can play a central and co-ordinating role.

(590) Several delegates stressed their special support for the joint ICSU-Unesco Project to Study the Feasibility of a World Science Information System. The need to integrate national services in the system was emphasized, as well as the speeding up of the transfer of scientific information to the developing countries. One delegate expressed the desire to see the feasibility study extended so as to include the Social Sciences and asked for assurance that this part of the programme would, until the sixteenth session of the General Conference, only concern the feasibility study of such a system. The fact was confirmed by the Assistant Director-General for Science.

(591) Some of the delegates underlined the necessity to increase the efforts on standardization of scientific information and scientific terminology in order to clear up the present confused position in this field.

(592) The delegate of the USSR, in submitting the proposed draft resolution 15 C/DR. 194, stressed his support for the full programme of scientific and technical documentation and pointed out that his main concern in presenting Item 1 of the proposal was to improve the efficiency and to simplify the structure of the Secretariat by concentrating all scientific and technical documentation activities in the Department of Documentation, Libraries and Archives.

(593) During the discussion several delegates expressed their opposition to the transfer of scientific documentation activities and especially of the joint ICSU-Unesco project out of the Science Sector. One delegate voiced his regret that Technical Assistance and Participation programme activities in scientific documentation would no longer be handled by scientists. Scientific documentation is a part of the natural sciences, carried out by scientists and, in its present position, has played an important and effective rôle in the programme of the Science Sector. With the joint project making good progress, any change would be detrimental.

(594) After hearing these views the USSR delegate withdrew paragraph (1) of 15 C/DR. 194, and expressed satisfaction at the favourable acceptance of paragraph (2) dealing with the international conference on scientific and technical information.

(595) In accordance with the recommendations of the Resolutions Committee (15 C/PRG/3, paragraph 8), the Sub-Commission agreed to add, as proposed by the delegate of Czechoslovakia (15 C/DR. 166), the two following passages to the proposed resolution 2.3 5:

at the end of point(b): "with a view to establishing the basis of international scientific and

technical thesauri for information processing”;

at the end of point (c): “especially by the standardization of bibliographical elements in order to facilitate mechanized information processing”.

(396) The delegate of Cuba expressed his agreement with the recommendation of the Resolutions Committee that 15 C/DR. 188 be discussed when examining the Future Programme.

(597) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Section 2.15 as amended by Item 2 of 15 C/DR.194.

(598) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 2.151 (resolution 2.15 in document 15 C/5, as amended).

(599) The Commission recommended unanimously that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$187,075 for Section 2.15 (15 C/5 Add. and Corr. 2, Annex II).

## Section 2.15. Promotion of fundamental research

### I. Promotion of research and the basic sciences

(600) Delegates from 16 countries took part in the discussion and supported the activities related to the promotion of fundamental research in biology, chemistry, mathematics, and physics which were regarded by many delegates as essential for an independent social and economic development.

(601) One delegate emphasized the importance of the co-operation between Unesco and CERN. Although Unesco's financial contribution is indeed very small compared to CERN's budget, it has nonetheless the important effect of assisting young scientists from countries other than CERN Member States.

(602) Many speakers supported the future co-operation with the International Centre for Theoretical Physics in Trieste and expressed their appreciation for the high level of the work of the Centre. Two of them voiced concern about the duration of Unesco's financial support of this Centre.

(603) Some delegates expressed reservations on the policy of the International Computation Centre in Rome, and two delegates requested a general evaluation of the activities of the Unesco sponsored regional centres before new contracts were made.

(604) Replying to these questions, the Assistant Director-General for Science said that Unesco convened an international group of experts to review the general policy of the International Computation Centre after which some measures for improvement of the work were taken by the General Assembly of the Centre. He added that the Centre is in a critical phase of its life and it would be very difficult to cease supporting it at this particular moment. Referring to the proposed evaluation of the activities for which Unesco gives subventions,

the Assistant Director-General said that this is done automatically every six years and will thus be carried out in 1970.

(605) One delegate expressed his satisfaction at the work of the Latin American Centre for Physics in Rio de Janeiro, and another asked for increased regional action by Unesco in supporting fundamental research.

(606) One delegate hoped that biophysics would also be included in such activities and referred in this connexion to several important aspects of the research being done at present in this field. One delegate suggested the creation of a Central American Centre for mathematics.

(607) The representative of the Latin American Centre for Physics (CLAF) made a statement underlining the positive rôle that the excellent co-operation between Unesco and CLAF is playing for the development of physics in Latin America.

(608) The Chairman recalled the discussion that took place during the study of Section 2.14, in relation to the funds required for implementing DR. 22 amended and unanimously adopted by the Commission as resolution 2.142. As a suggestion had been made to use for this purpose funds earmarked under paragraph 662 of 15 C/5, he opened the discussion of this matter.

(609) Several delegates participated in this debate and in general opposed a reduction in the funds of the important long-term activities of this paragraph. During this discussion one delegate proposed that the last sentence of paragraph 662 be amended to read: “The participants should continue their research. . .”.

(610) The Commission approved this amendment, but one delegate remarked that in order for the word “should” to be effective, Unesco should find ways of providing financial support to the research of the participants when they return to their home countries.

(611) The Commission decided unanimously, with five abstentions, not to reduce the funds earmarked in paragraph 662.

(612) Several delegates suggested that some of the international post-graduate training courses take place at centres of excellence in the developing countries. The delegate of Brazil stressed the favourable effect that such action might have in relation to the brain drain problem, and he proposed an amendment to resolution 2.161 to the effect of adding at the end of paragraph (b) the following: “in advanced and in developing countries”.

(613) One of the delegates commented on the advantages of sandwich-type fellowships under which scientists of developing countries could spend periods of research alternately in an advanced laboratory and in their own home country. He went on to add that close direct links between the two laboratories concerned would further enhance such a scheme.

(614) In accordance with the recommendation

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of the Resolutions Committee (15 C/PRG/3, paragraph 9), with which the delegations concerned expressed agreement, note was taken without discussion of the draft resolutions 15 C/DR.24 (Brazil, supported by Chile) and 15 C/DR.169 (Belgium).

(615) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Section 2.16, Sub-Section I, as amended by 15 C/DR.24 and 24 Corr.1 and on the understanding that the considerations referred to above would be taken into account in its implementation.

(616) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 2.161 (resolution 2.161 in document 15 C/5, as amended).

### II. Research and training in the life sciences

(617) The delegates of 18 countries expressed satisfaction on the work and programme on brain research, 14 on the programme on cell and molecular biology and ten on the programme of research on microbiology.

(618) Six delegates made reference to the success and impact of the Unesco Symposium on Brain Research and Human Behaviour and regarded this symposium as a starting point for an interdisciplinary approach in brain research, linking it with education and social sciences.

(619) Several delegates praised the quality of the IBRO/Unesco and ICRO/Unesco training courses and expressed the hope that the trend to organize these courses in developing countries will continue. Differing opinions were expressed concerning the period during which Unesco will support IBRO and ICRO.

(620) Several delegates stressed that brain research should not be the privilege of the more developed countries only. One delegate pointed to the great responsibility that research workers in this field have towards humanity as a whole and to human privacy.

(621) The draft resolution (15 C/DR.25) proposed by Brazil and supported by Chile concerning multidisciplinary aspects of brain research, gave rise to a debate. The importance of the project was acknowledged by numerous delegates who drew attention to both its operational and financial facets. Concerning the former, two delegates stressed that both the fundamental and applied research relating to the scientific basis of formative procedures, on the one hand, and educational activities on the other, fall within the competence of Unesco whereas the medical and nutritional aspects belonged more to WHO and other United Nations Agencies. With regard to the financial implication of this draft resolution, the representative of WHO described the activities of WHO in this field and welcomed co-operation with IBRO, and one delegate mentioned the possibility of obtaining support from existing bilateral agreements between countries and financial aid from national members of IBRO.

(622) The Assistant Director-General for Science mentioned that a sum of \$6,000 from the programme for brain research would be earmarked for these feasibility studies.

(623) The Chairman invited the Commission to include the operative part of draft resolution 15 C/DR.25 in proposed resolution 2.162 by the addition in paragraph (a) of the following: "and to work out multidisciplinary pilot projects for studying, with the assistance of IBRO, on the one hand, the effects of malnutrition in childhood, social and cultural deprivation, and hereditary and congenital deficiencies on brain activity and, on the other, the effects that knowledge of neurobiological mechanisms may have on the critical phases of learning and education, both in normal children and in handicapped children and young people".

(624) The Commission unanimously approved this addition along with a corresponding change in the work plan (paragraph 679) with regard to co-operation with WHO and other organizations.

(625) In accordance with the recommendation of the Resolutions Committee (15 C/PRG/3, paragraph 9), with which the delegations concerned expressed agreement, note was taken without discussion of the draft resolutions dealing with symposia on mechanisms regulating cell proliferation (15 C/DR.105, Bulgaria) and synaptic junctions (15 C/DR.104, USSR).

(626) Concerning the European Conference on Molecular Biology, one delegate expressed disappointment that Unesco had not succeeded in convening it during the last biennium. After a clarification by the Assistant Director-General for Science, the draft resolution proposed by Yugoslavia (15 C/DR.106) was likewise noted without a vote.

(627) With reference to the World Protein crisis, delegates of four countries stressed the importance of Unesco's activities in promoting and co-ordinating fundamental research in protein synthesis in living cells (among others single cell proteins) and the need for the participation of Unesco in the work of the Protein Advisory Group, as recommended by the Executive Board at its 78th session. One delegate did not share this view and thought that this should be left to the petroleum industries which had already embarked on this.

(628) Two delegates mentioned the importance for developing countries of the International Conference on the Global Impact of Applied Microbiology and their follow-up. Another delegate stressed that the resolutions adopted in the International Conference on Culture Collections should be taken into account.

(629) Several delegations stressed that more support should be given to the International Biological Programme. Following a clarification by the Assistant Director-General for Science, the draft resolution proposed by the delegate of the USSR (15 C/DR.103) was withdrawn. It was decided to discuss the joint IBP/Unesco programme

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more fully during the discussion of the sub-chapter on environmental Sciences and Natural Resources, in particular those activities related to the biosphere.

(630) The Committee recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Section 2.16, Sub-Section II as amended in the light of the above discussion.

(631) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 2.162 (resolution 2.162 in document 15 C/5, as amended).

### III. Current trends in scientific research

(632) The delegates of three countries underlined the importance of having a second edition of the survey work "Current Trends in Scientific Research".

(633) One delegate stressed that this study should not be a four-volume work of encyclopaedic type but should be limited to one volume for easy consultation which should be a useful tool for policy making people in the field of research. Another delegate expressed his agreement with this point of view .

(634) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Section 2.16, Sub-Section III.

(635) "The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 2.163 as it appears in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970 (resolution 2.163 in document 15 C/5).

(636) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$623,825 for Section 2.16 (15 C/5 Add. and Corr. 2, Annex II).

## 2.2 SCIENCE EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

### Section 2.2 1 . Teaching of the Basic Sciences

(637) During the discussion on Section 2.21 , delegates of 20 countries referred to various aspects of the proposed programme of this Section and expressed their satisfaction and support.

(638) Two delegates expressed satisfaction with the ways in which the science teaching activities of the Education and Science sectors are being co-ordinated. Several delegates said that the budget increase foreseen for this Section was inadequate and one felt it was not commensurate with resolution 9.1 paragraph 5(a) passed by the General Conference at its fourteenth session calling for a major project for the expansion and improvement of science education at all levels.

(639) Several delegates expressed their approval of the publication programme of this Section.

The series of "New Trends in the Teaching of the Sciences" received general endorsement. One of the delegates referred to the Survey on the Teaching of Physics at universities and wished to see similar volumes published for the other sciences. Two delegates suggested that the revised version of the Unesco Source Book for Science Teaching might be supplemented by a teacher's guide, taking especially into account the needs of teachers in rural areas, which is to help them with the wood-work and metal-work required for the construction of laboratory equipment.

(640) Several delegates stressed the importance of assisting Science Faculties in universities and welcomed the support of UNDP in this field. One of them , while referring to the modernization of the teaching of the basic sciences in universities said that, further to the existing co-operation between Unesco and some of the scientific international Unions, collaboration between Unesco and the International Union of Biophysics might lead to important results in a fast developing interdisciplinary field. One delegate, referring to a UNDP-assisted Science Faculty Project in preparation in his country, expressed his concern at the length of time required for approval of a UNDP (Special Fund) Project.

(641) One delegate, referring to the Science Teaching Pilot Projects, said he did not know to what extent the results obtained justify the high expense incurred. He pointed out that it was time to engage in more effective activities at the national level. Two delegates, on the other hand, expressed their satisfaction with the way in which these Pilot Projects are extending their work through local study groups and are gradually becoming national projects. One of them was glad to note that UNDP has expressed interest in supporting such national centres for research in science education and for the development of new teaching materials. In this connexion, he mentioned the pioneering work that the Brazilian Foundation for the Improvement of Science Teaching (FUNBEC) is doing in Brazil.

(642) The Assistant Director-General for Science replied that although the Science Teaching Pilot Projects do in fact have a considerable budget, the money is well spent. They are experimental projects aimed at finding new approaches and developing new learning materials based on modern content and methods. nevertheless, it is necessary to devote more attention to follow-up of these projects instead of only repeating them on new subjects. Their results can then be utilized for deeper and wider reforms. ECOSOC's -Advisory Committee on Science and Technology has estimated at about \$30,000,000 the effort to do something really effective in this field.

(643) On the question of the delays that may occur in the approval of UNDP Projects, the Assistant Director-General for Science said that some delays were related to the priorities that governments assign to their UNDP Projects.



(614) Two delegates referred to the co-operation between IAEA and Unesco in the study of ways of introducing modern concepts of nuclear science into the science curricula of the upper grades of secondary schools; they welcomed further activities in this field. One delegate hoped that the recommendations of the European colloquium on the teaching of mathematics (Bucharest, September 1968), would be taken into consideration by Unesco. Another delegate mentioned the desirability of having topics in computer science brought into secondary science curricula.

(635) Many delegates showed interest in the programme on the promotion of a widespread understanding of science. Several of them referred to the great need for having the public in general and all layers of society appreciate the prominent place that science occupies in contemporary culture. Two delegates stressed the importance of science clubs and science fairs. The delegate of France presented an amendment to paragraph (d) of the proposed resolution 2.2 1 as follows: ". . . in modern society and to promote, particularly among the young, a vivid awareness of the challenges. . ." This amendment was adopted by the Commission by 49 votes in favour, one against and no abstentions .

(646) The delegate of Israel, emphasizing the importance of strengthening the infrastructure of science education by experimenting on ways of bringing children in contact with science from an early age, he presented an amendment to paragraph (a) of the proposed resolution 2.21 so as to read ". . . in secondary and primary schools. . ." One delegate expressed his reservation as to the desirability of teaching science in primary schools and another one stated that if such an activity were to take place, it should be dealt with by the Education Sector. Five delegates supported the amendment, stressing the need for improving science education at all levels, from primary to university.

(647) The Assistant Director-General for Science, in welcoming the proposed amendment, said that the idea was not to introduce separate science subjects in primary schools but to bring young pupils in contact with the habits of thought and the methods of work of science, a task which could and should be done in a variety of in and out-of-school activities. He added that if in resolution 2.21 a reference to experimental projects aimed at developing new approaches and new materials for primary science teaching is made, a reference to paragraph 264 (Chapter 1 of 15 C/5) would have to be added to the work plan.

(648) The delegate of Ghana, while supporting the amendment by the delegate of Israel, stressed the importance of improving science education also in technical schools and proposed an amendment to this effect. After a discussion on the wording of this, the expression "pre-university schools" was retained as it would cover various types of technical schools. The Commission then adopted, by

42 votes in favour, three against and three abstentions, a consolidated version of the amendments proposed by the delegates of Israel and Ghana making paragraph (b) of the proposed resolution 2.21 read: ". . . in primary, secondary and pre-university schools improved science teaching. . ."

(649) One delegate, referring to the production of science teaching equipment, said that developing countries should be assisted in the setting up of an educational industry.

(650) Three delegates mentioned the important role that science museums can have in introducing both the young and adults to science and technology. One of them recommended a stronger programme in this field in co-operation with that of Section 3.34, Sub-Section II, of the Chapter on Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture. One delegate wished to see UNDP support the establishment of museums of science and technology.

(651) Commenting on the arrangements mentioned in the work plan for establishing in Paris an international demonstration centre of science teaching materials, one delegate expressed his concern that this should not detract from the facilities available at Unesco Headquarters.

(652) On the basis of the recommendation of the Resolutions Committee (15 C/PRG/3, paragraph 10), draft resolutions 15 C/DR. 26 (Uruguay) and 15 C/DR. 107 (Federal Republic of Germany), were noted without discussion or vote. The delegate of the USSR withdrew draft resolution 15 C/DR. 108 and informed the Commission that he would not press for a vote for draft resolution 15 C/DR. 109 which was thus noted without discussion or vote.

(653) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Section 2.21 as amended on the understanding that the considerations referred to above would be taken into account in its implementation.

(654) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 2.211 (resolution 2.21 in document 15 C/5, as amended).

(633) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$622,005 for Section 2.21 (15 C/5, Add. and Corr. 2, Annex II).

#### Section 2\_22\_ High-Level Technical and Engineering Education

(656) The delegates of eight countries took part in the discussion on this section and all but one expressed their full support of the programme and of the work plan.

(657) Four delegates noted the emphasis given in the programme of the section on the training of high-level technical personnel, and they expressed the view that more importance should be given to the training of middle-level technical personnel, in view of the world-wide shortage of this category,

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particularly in developing countries. One delegate further suggested that the words "high-level" be deleted in the text of the resolution 2.22 and that Unesco should provide more help for technical and vocational education at the school level. He noted however, that many of the UNDP/Special Fund projects listed in this section were for the training of middle-level engineering personnel.

(658) One delegate expressed the hope that fellowships at the Turin Centre would be mainly for the training of middle-level technical personnel.

(659) One delegate referring to paragraphs 748 and 750 of 15 C/5, expressed his belief that instead of making detailed studies of syllabuses a more high-level approach should be made by considering such questions as problems of terminology and the equivalence of engineering diplomas in various countries. In addition, he suggested a merger of paragraphs 748 and 750 in view of the similarity, of their objectives. He also expressed the hope that in the Future Programme more funds would be allocated to engineering education.

(660) One delegate pointed out the high cost of establishing programmes for the training of engineers, and that the developing countries are not always in a position to provide the necessary counterpart funds required for UNDP assistance. He thus felt that the present assistance policies should be changed so as to allow the poorer countries to fully benefit from this type of aid.

(661) One speaker, referring to the recommendations of the United Nations Conference On the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas (UNCAST) held in Geneva in 1963, noted that the programme as presented in section 2.22 was of considerable magnitude. While supported the work outlined in paragraph 748, he believed that further attention should be given to such general problems as the definition of minimum standards in engineering education, taking particular account of recent experience gained in the developing countries. Although he agreed that the International Conference on the Trends in the Teaching and Training of Engineers, which is scheduled to be held in December 1968, (paragraph 943 in 13 C/5), would be of great help in this connexion, he wondered whether it would be possible to hold another conference of this type during the biennium 1969 /1970, at which emphasis would be laid on defining criteria for increased assistance to developing countries.

(662) One delegate gave a specific example of a technical training institution and pointed out that the fact that the output was composed of engineers, technicians and technical teachers made the selection of experts and local staff complicated and difficult.

(663) Another delegate wished that explicit mention be made of civil engineering in paragraph 783 of the work plan.

(664) In reply, the Assistant Director-General

for Science first stressed the fact that the Science Sector deals with higher-level technical education, i.e. post-secondary technical education, and that technical education at the secondary-level or lower is the concern of the Education Sector as referred to in paragraph 206 of Part II, Chapter I. Regarding the question of terminology, he pointed out that this is covered in the section 2.13 - Science Policy and Organization of Research. Similarly, the question of equivalence of diplomas is being dealt with in the Education Sector, (section 1 .26). The suggestion to combine paragraphs 748 and 750 of 15 C/5 into one single programme did not appear feasible as these are two quite distinct programmes. He also stated that because of budgetary considerations it would not be possible to hold a major Conference on Engineering Education in the 1969-1970 biennium.

(665) Following the explanation of the Assistant Director-General for Science, the delegate concerned agreed to withdraw his suggestion to delete the words "high-level" in the resolution.

(666) The Deputy Director-General, referring to the explanations given by the Assistant Director-General for Science, informed the Commission that the existing distribution of responsibilities between sectors should not be prejudiced and that this question had already been fully discussed in relation to resolution 2.21 concerning the Teaching of the Basic Sciences. Unesco is engaged in the education and training of technical personnel at all levels with no priorities given to any one level. He pointed out that resolution I .221 in Chapter 1 of 15 C/5 places responsibility for primary- and secondary level technical training within the Education Sector.

(667) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for section 2.22, on the understanding that the considerations referred to above would be taken into account in its implementation.

(668) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 2.221, as it appears in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970 (resolution 2.22 in document 13 C/5).

(669) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$147,210 for section 2.22 15 C/5 Add. and Corr. 2, Annex II).

### Section 2.23. Promotion of Technological Sciences and Applied Research

(670) The delegates of nine Member States took part in the discussion on this section. There was general approval of the proposed work plan which was considered to be well constructed and to respond to the needs of Member States in general and the developing countries in particular.

(671) Several delegates welcomed the new programme on the transfer of technology, which

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was considered to be an imaginative contribution which would assist the development of indigenous technological research. In this connexion, the delegate of New Zealand drew attention to the National Development Conference which was in session in his country and whose findings were likely to be of particular importance for the study of transfer of modern technological processes.

(672) The importance of the retraining of personnel engaged in applied science was stressed. The delegate of the United Kingdom drew attention to the work being done in this field by the Royal Institute of Chemistry, which would gladly put its experience at the disposal of the developing countries.

(673) Another delegate expressed approval of the work which Unesco was doing in standardization, which was important if the technical produce of developing countries were to gain acceptance even within their own frontiers. Two delegates stressed the value of instrumentation centres, which to begin with should aim at the relatively unsophisticated requirements of school laboratories.

(674) One delegate stressed the importance of the rapid recruitment of experts in the implementation of Technical Assistance and Special Fund projects.

(675) One delegate described the work of the Latin American Centre for the Application of Science and Technology to Development (CECTAL), to which aid from Unesco had been approved by the General Conference at its fourteenth session and which had recently been formally constituted by his government. Though a national centre, its close collaboration with Unesco and other international as well as regional agencies, greatly extended the scope of its work. He proposed a change in the work plan, where in paragraph 828 the fields of the two experts to be provided by Unesco are specified as being respectively administration and programme. He believed the fields should not be specified.

(676) The delegate of Uruguay presented 15 C/DR/28 which, in accordance with a decision of the Resolutions Committee as noted by the Commission without discussion.

(677) The Assistant Director-General for Science, in reply to questions, explained the nature of Unesco's work in standardization. He stated that the decision to delete the proposed advanced course in petroleum technology had been taken partly for budgetary reasons, partly in view of priorities in the Science Sector.

(678) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for section 2.23, on the understanding that the considerations referred to above would be taken into account in its implementation.

(679) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 2.231 as it appears in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970 (resolution 2.23 in document 15 C/5).

(680) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$357,145 for section 2.23 (15 C/5 Add. and Corr. 2, Annex II).

### Section 2.24. Agricultural Education and Science

(681) Thirteen delegates took part in the discussion of this section, all of whom emphasized the great importance of agricultural education and its close connexion with increased agricultural production and national development. The vital importance of the agricultural sector in the national economy of the majority of Member States was outlined as the most important factor for ensuring an adequate programme of agricultural education.

(682) Many delegates welcomed and supported the Aide-Memoire recently signed by the Directors-General of ILO, FAO, and Unesco, concerning the future complementary action to be taken by the three agencies in the area of agricultural education. The view was expressed that Unesco had an important rôle to play in the implementation of this Aide-Memoire, and that increases in staff and budget were therefore necessary.

(683) One delegate mentioned the important part played by the International Advisory Committee in establishing the agricultural education programme, and went on to support the formation of the proposed Joint Advisory Committee (ILO, FAO, and Unesco). Several other delegates emphasized the important part that this Joint Advisory Committee will be able to play in the development of the agricultural education programme. One delegate asked whether other agencies of the United Nations, such as UNCTAD, should also be connected with this Joint Advisory Committee.

(684) Several delegates stressed the importance of training and education in agriculture at the middle-level, since this sector plays a vital rôle in agricultural production. One delegate felt that agricultural education should be geared to the state of development of agriculture in each Member State, and it was important that time-scales be set up to facilitate the assessment of progress. One delegate requested that farm management training be included in the programme.

(685) The increase in the budget provision was noted and welcomed; two delegates, however, noted that the increase was limited and looked forward to a larger provision in the future.

(686) The comparative and normative studies contained in the work plan were considered to be of great importance by many delegates. In this connexion a delegate suggested that a study should be carried out of the factors causing reluctance amongst highly educated persons in developing countries to enter into the agricultural sector. He also stated that in his view, there were many countries in Africa very suitable for pilot project activities in agricultural education.

(687) Another delegate also welcomed the proposed pilot project on rural development and suggested

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an amendment to the work plan paragraph 937, so that such activities would be launched in an interested Latin American country offering the best possible conditions for its implementation.

(688) The delegate of New Zealand outlined the training facilities available in his country at various levels, and also suggested that the pattern of development of agricultural education in New Zealand might form a good basis for comparative study. One delegate mentioned the importance of the proposed World Conference on Agricultural Education and another delegate spoke of the need for greater emphasis on the integration of agriculture into rural schools.

(689) The delegate of Austria presented 15 C/DR.28 and 15 C/DR.28 rev. concerning post-graduate training courses which in accordance with the recommendations of the Resolutions Committee were noted without discussion.

(690) The Assistant Director-General replying to questions raised by delegates, stated that farm management had not been considered suitable for inclusion in the agricultural education programme : it belonged more properly to the work of FAO. He informed the Commission that the inclusion of UNCTAD among the agencies whose cooperation Unesco would seek in implementing its agricultural education programme was already foreseen in the amendment to resolution 2.24 proposed by the Executive Board, which was before the Commission. One Member State had been mentioned as a possible host for the pilot project in Latin America. There were a number of suitable countries and before taking a final decision, the Director-General would consider the situation as a whole. The choice of Latin America rather than another region had been made in view of the need to achieve a balance in Unesco's overall activities. He accepted the suggestion of a pilot study on the reluctance of persons with a higher education to enter the agricultural profession.

(691) Summarizing the discussion, the Deputy Director-General stressed the great importance of agricultural education and the need for more projects receiving assistance from UNDP, in view of the contribution of agriculture to the gross national product of developing countries. This would help correct the imbalance that now exists in UNDP's projects between those contributing to the industrial sector and those assisting the agricultural sector.

(692) The Deputy Director-General stated that the draft resolution proposed by Iraq, Netherlands, Malaysia, Tanzania, Japan, Afghanistan, India, Ceylon and Sierra Leone (15 C/DR.214) which had been widely supported by delegates, could be considered by the Commission as amplifying and replacing the amendment to resolution 2.24 proposed by the Executive Board in document 15 C/6, paragraph 45. He proposed two minor changes in the text which were unanimously accepted and are incorporated in resolution 2.242.

(693) The delegate of Israel proposed the addition of the words "especially in rural schools" after the word "levels" to the wording of paragraph (d) of resolution 2.241. This amendment was unanimously approved with four abstentions.

(694) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for section 2.24 on the understanding that the considerations referred to above would be taken into account in its implementation.

(695) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolutions 2.241 (resolution 2.24 in document 15 C/5, as amended), 2.242 and 2.243 (resolutions 15 C/DR.214 and 214 Corr., as amended).

(696) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$199,555 for section 2.24 (15 C/5 Add. and Corr. 2, Annex II).

### 2.3 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES AND NATURAL RESOURCES RESEARCH

#### Section 2.31. Natural Resources Research and Ecology

- I. Natural Resources Research
- II. Ecology, Conservation of Nature and Rational Management of the Environment

(697) The delegates of sixteen countries took part in the discussion on Section 2.31, and all expressed their satisfaction with the programme proposed in this section.

(698) Several delegates stressed the importance of an interdisciplinary and integrated approach to the survey and study of natural resources and the value of interdisciplinary research and training institutions for technicians and high-level specialists alike. The balance envisaged in the programme between activities for promoting research and those for strengthening training and developing the institutional infrastructure in the developing countries was unanimously favoured.

(699) Several delegates expressed the view that the progressive creation of "banks of basic data" on the various factors in the natural environment and its resources was a vital part of the programme, and that the preparation of small-scale maps covering the various fields of environmental studies was an essential basis for that work.

(700) Several delegates stressed the value of post-graduate courses in integrated survey methods such as those being given at Delft and Sheffield, or the one being set up in France. The delegate of Italy referred, in that connexion, to the fruitful collaboration which had begun with the organization in Calabria of practical field work for the students of the Delft and Sheffield courses, and he drew attention to the fact that the Italian authorities were planning to expand those activities in his

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country in co-operation with Unesco for the benefit of the developing countries, particularly those of the Mediterranean region.

(701) One delegate stressed the importance of arid zone research and of the symposium on that subject envisaged in the work plan.

(702) The significance of the work of the Advisory Committee on Natural Resources Research was noted. One delegate spoke of the value of co-operation between that Committee and the ECOSOC Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, while another emphasized the importance of co-ordinating the work of all the international scientific organizations through the agency of ECOSOC and the United Nations.

(703) The Sub-Commission unanimously endorsed the proposals relating to ecology and nature conservation. At the suggestion of the delegate of France, supported by several other delegates, the title of Part II of Section 2.31 was amended to read "Ecology, conservation of nature and rational management of the environment".

(704) Mr. D. W. Bartlett (Canada), Chairman of the Joint Working Party of Sub-Commissions II and III of the Programme Commission on "Man and his Environment", presented the Working Party's report (15 C/PRG/8, which is reproduced for information in Appendix I) to Sub-Commission II.

(705) The Chairman of the Sub-Commission submitted the report to the members for approval. Its examination gave rise to a discussion on the results of the Intergovernmental Conference of Experts on the Scientific Basis for and Conservation of the Resources of the Biosphere.

(706) The discussions showed the scope and complexity of the concept of "environment", depending on whether it referred to the natural environment, the social and cultural environment, or the industrial and urban environment of modern civilization. Several delegates stressed the danger of trying to fit activities relating to so many varied subjects and disciplines into a single systematic programme.

(707) Several delegates emphasized that as far as natural resources were concerned, conservation should be regarded as an integral part of rational utilization; increased productivity should go hand in hand with preservation of the quality of the natural environment.

(708) Delegates were unanimous in urging the active co-operation of social scientists and educationists, and of the other competent international organizations concerned, in the preparation and execution of a long-term intergovernmental and interdisciplinary programme covering the scientific, technical and educational aspects of the problems relating to natural resources, in accordance with Recommendation 20 of the Biosphere Conference.

(709) With regard to the preparation of the plan for that long-term scientific programme, the Commission recognized that the provisions contained

in paragraphs 895 to 898 of the work plan had been drafted in advance of the Biosphere Conference, and that the Secretariat should accordingly be allowed a certain latitude in implementation. The delegate of Byelorussia proposed that the following sentence be added to paragraph 880: "These co-ordinators will assist the Secretariat in the preparation of the long-term programme on the rational utilization and conservation of resources and, will also strive to that end, to strengthen the activities of the International Biological Programme in the developing countries". This amendment was unanimously approved.

(710) During its examination of the report in document 15 C/PRG/8, Sub-Commission II noted that draft resolutions 15 C/DR/204, submitted by Sweden, and 15 C/DR. 210 submitted by Madagascar, Belgium and Mali, which it had before it, had been merged in draft resolution 15 C/DR/210 Rev. submitted by Madagascar, Belgium, Mali, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Sweden, contained in that report. The Sub-Commission also examined the new draft resolution 15 C/DR/FUT/24. Rev. submitted by Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Poland and Yugoslavia and contained in that report and relating to Unesco's future programme as a whole. It unanimously approved the amendment proposed by the delegate of Byelorussia to re-word the second sub-paragraph of paragraph 15 as follows: "Deeply conscious of the fact that the relationship between man and his environment is threatened by certain consequences of technological evolution, in particular when industrialization, urbanization and so on take place unscientifically and with no account being taken of the possible effect on the environment".

(711) The Sub-Commission unanimously submitted document 15 C/PRG/8 thus amended to the Programme Commission.

(712) Several delegates submitted that ecology was not sufficiently taken into account in economic and social development programmes, and also urged the importance of hydro-biology. In that connexion, one delegate referred to the major changes caused in the natural environment by the creation of big storage lakes, especially in Africa. One delegate mentioned the changes being made to the Danube basin, and the value of effective backing for studies of that type under the International Biological Programme. Other delegates stressed the significance of agroclimatological studies and ecological maps. One delegate commented on the progress made by Unesco and WMO with regard to the preparation of the climatological atlas of Europe and expressed the hope that similar work would be done in respect of the other continents.

(713) At the suggestion of the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany (15 C/DR. 112), the following study theme was added in paragraph 876 after the words "irrigated conditions": "the study of clearing wide areas for agricultural production in the humid tropics of Latin America and Africa

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and the inherent effect on the ecological balance in the respective regions".

(714) Several delegates expressed regret that in view of the importance of the section under discussion and especially of the amount of work necessary for the preparation of a long-term programme on the biosphere, involving meetings of the appropriate working parties, it had not been possible to provide larger appropriations. The hope was expressed that suitable arrangements could be made in that respect during the biennium.

(715) The delegate of Byelorussia suggested that in proposed resolution 2.312, sub-paragraph (b) (15 C/5), the term "fresh water" be replaced by the term "non-oceanic water". The delegate of Madagascar proposed the deletion of the words "or participate in the preparation of" in sub-paragraph (f). Both amendments were unanimously approved.

(716) Replying to delegates' observations, the Assistant Director-General for Science welcomed the unanimous support given to the proposed programme. He emphasized that the preparation of the long-term programme on the biosphere would be carried out in close collaboration with social scientists and educationists, and with the other organizations of the United Nations system and international scientific organizations concerned.

(717) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan relating to section 2.31 as amended.

(718) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolutions 2.311 and 2.312 (resolutions 2.311 and 2.312 in document 15 C/5, the latter resolution as amended).

(719) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the sum of \$360,510 under the Regular programme for Section 2.31 (15 C/5 Add. and Corr. 2, Annex II).

(720) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 2.313 (resolution appearing in document 15 C/PRG/8, paragraph 12, as amended).

### Section 2.32. Earth Sciences

- I. Geology and related sciences
- II. Geophysics and disaster prevention

(721) Twenty-four delegations took part in the discussion of this section, which met with unanimous approval. Two delegates expressed the view that the budgetary increase in this section was insufficient.

(722) The debate showed the particular importance attached to research and training activities as well as to international co-operation in the various fields relating to the geological sciences, including soil science, geochemistry and geomorphology. The necessity to keep in mind the relationship between fundamental science and practical application

in activities relating to these disciplines was stressed.

(723) Several delegates expressed particular satisfaction with the preparations contemplated for a long-term International Geological Correlation Programme to be carried out jointly by Unesco and the IUGS (International Union of Geological Sciences). The delegate of Hungary looked forward to the 1969 preparatory meeting of experts on this subject, which he hoped would be held in Budapest.

(724) The preparation and publication of small-scale geological, tectonic and metallogenic maps for the various continents was strongly supported by several delegations. One delegate stressed the importance of giving these maps - and particularly the Geological Atlas of the World, in his opinion planned in a rather limited number - the widest possible distribution. The delegate of Brazil offered the co-operation of his country with Unesco in the preparation and publication of geological and related maps for Latin America.

(725) The importance to developing countries of the systematic study of the origin and distribution of mineral resources was mentioned by several delegations. The value of geophysical methods and of modern prospecting methods was underlined in this connexion. The delegate of the Ukrainian SSR expressed the hope that the symposium on pre-Cambrian iron deposits might be held in Kiev in 1970.

(726) In this connexion, the delegate of Uganda stressed the need for training and research activities in the field of mining sciences and proposed to this effect an amendment to alinea (c) of resolution 2.32 1 to read: "training and research facilities in the geological and mining sciences, geochemistry, soil science and geomorphology".

(727) The inclusion in the Unesco programme, further to the recommendations of the fourteenth session of the General Conference, of studies in geochemistry was specially welcomed by several delegations. The importance of geochemistry in the determining of the optimum content of minor elements for vegetation and animals and the necessary links of this science with ecology and biological sciences was stressed.

(728) Activities in the field of soil science were approved by several delegations. The success of the FAO/Unesco World Soil Map presented in draft form at the recent International Soil Science Congress in Australia was mentioned in this respect. The delegate of Hungary indicated the progress being made on the preparation of a Unesco world map of salt-affected soils for which co-ordination work is carried out in his country.

(729) General support was also expressed for activities in the field of geomorphology and for its application to integrated studies of the natural environment mentioned under section 2.31. The value of special support from Unesco to activities carried out jointly with scientific unions, including

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the International Quaternary Research Association and the International Geographical Union was stressed in this connexion.

(730) General satisfaction was expressed with the proposed programme of training in geology and related sciences. The success of several existing post-graduate training courses sponsored by Unesco was noted in this respect. The importance of training in the methods of prospection for geothermal energy was stressed by several delegations. The delegate of Italy, speaking on draft resolution 15 C/DR. 197, announced the decision of his government to develop the Centre of Geothermal Studies in Pisa as an international training centre in this subject. This centre will also edit and publish a scientific journal devoted entirely to the subject of geothermal energy. He also announced the development of the post-graduate training course in mineral prospection in Cagliari.

(731) Several delegates, referring to resolution 2.3221 in document 15 C/5, expressed their approval of the proposed transfer to Unesco of certain assets and responsibilities of the International Relief Union and recommended that the Director-General be authorized to conclude the agreement whose text is given in Annex I to document 15 C/19. One delegate expressed the hope that Unesco, in addition to carrying out its own programme in this field, would also be able to serve as a link between the various intergovernmental organizations concerned with the prevention of one or other kind of natural disaster. The representative of the International Relief Union expressed the satisfaction of the Union with the action proposed by Unesco, which would carry on and expand the scientific work which the Union itself was no longer in a position to continue. The representative of the United Nations, after informing of the negotiations which had led to the proposed agreement, also expressed his satisfaction.

(732) The delegate of Uruguay presented draft resolution 15 C/DR.30, and explained its purpose.

(733) Several delegations expressed their approval of the support given by Unesco to the Upper Mantle Project, in particular with respect to studies of the East African Rift System. The delegate of Tanzania, supported by the delegates of Kenya and Uganda, presented draft resolution 15 C/DR. 211; they welcomed the proposal contained in paragraph 941 of document 15 C/5, to examine the possibility of establishing a regional seismological centre in East Africa, and urged that the Secretariat take early action in this matter.

(734) Several delegations stressed the importance of studies on earthquake prediction. The delegate of the Philippines proposed that clause (iii) of sub-paragraph (a) of resolution 2.3222 in document 15 C/5 be amended to read:

"(iii) of the causes, mechanism and prediction of earthquakes and associated phenomena."

The delegate of Turkey welcomed the mention, in paragraph 937 of document 15 C/5, of the Anatolian

fault system. He stated that a national working group set up by his government is foreseen to expand into an international working group, and that his government would welcome the assistance of Unesco, as well as of the interested international non-governmental scientific organizations, in pursuing research on this important tectonic feature.

(735) The delegates of the Philippines and Iran acknowledged the work of the earthquake reconnaissance missions sent by Unesco to their respective countries after recent seismic disasters.

(736) The delegate of Canada presented draft resolution 15 C/DR.209, concerning the International Seismological Centre. Seven delegates spoke in favour of this draft resolution. The representative of the International Council of Scientific Unions stressed the importance of the work done by the centre in providing the basic data required for all seismological research and its bearing on Unesco's programme in this field.

(737) The delegate of Iceland announced that his government was considering the possibility of setting up in Reykjavik an international centre for research in the earth sciences, in view of the uniquely interesting geological character of the country. He expressed the hope that Unesco would be able to assist in convening a conference in mid-1969, to prepare plans for this centre.

(738) The delegate of Italy introduced draft resolution 15 C/DR.198 and suggested that paragraph 948 of document 15 C/5 be amended to read as follows:

"Assistance will be provided for the organization of post-graduate training courses in earthquake engineering, including those organized by the International Centre for Earthquake Engineering at the Polytechnic Institute of Milan and the Experimental Institute for Models and Structures at Bergamo (Italy)."

(739) One delegate drew the attention of the Sub-Commission to the fact that other kinds of natural disaster, such as tropical cyclones and floods, could be fully as destructive as earthquakes, and suggested that Unesco should include the study of these phenomena in the programme of this section.

(740) Another delegate expressed his appreciation of the support given by Member States to the International Institute of Seismology and Earthquake Engineering in Tokyo, which was now entering the second phase of assistance from the United Nations Development Programme.

(741) In reply, the Assistant Director-General for Science thanked the delegates for their favourable reception of the proposals contained in this section. He expressed appreciation of the co-operation offered by Brazil for the preparation and publication of the geological maps for South America. He agreed that the preparatory meeting for the International Geological Correlation Programme might probably be held in Budapest. He presented his thanks to the Government of Italy

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for its generosity in making available to the international community the facilities of the training centres in geothermal energy at Pisa in earthquake engineering at Milan and Bergamo for the proposed training course in mineral prospection in Cagliari and for the field training in integrated surveys and geomorphology organized in Calabria. He indicated that the number of copies of the Geological Atlas of the World would be decided in due course. He agreed with the amendment to resolution 2.321 suggested by the delegate of Uganda, and with the amendment to resolution 2.322 suggested by the delegate of the Philippines.

(742) With regard to draft resolution 15 C/DR. 30 he suggested that the Government of Uruguay consider making a request for assistance under the Participation programme in this connexion.

(743) The Assistant Director-General for Science proposed that the operative paragraph of draft resolution 15 C/DR.209 which is addressed to Member States be incorporated, as a new subparagraph (h) into resolution 2.01; the operative paragraphs addressed to the Director-General could be incorporated into paragraph 941 of the work plan.

(744) He agreed with the amendment to paragraph 948 and drew attention to paragraph 949 of the work plan, which provides for studies and publications on the protection of buildings and structures against strong winds, and to other activities being carried out in relation to floods. He underlined the co-operation with WMO in this respect.

(745) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan relating to section 2.32 in its amended form.

(746) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolutions 2.321, 2.322 and 2.323 (resolutions 2.321, as amended, 2.3221 and 2.3222 in document 15 C/5).

(747) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the budget of \$607,170 under the Regular programme for section 2.32 (15 C/5 Add. and Corr. 2, Annex II).

### Section 2.33. Hydrology

(748) Delegates of 23 countries took part in the discussion of this section. All speakers expressed satisfaction with the results already achieved and indicated that they consider this programme as one of those with higher priority in the Science Sector. Some of them questioned the adequacy of the proposed budget.

(749) Several delegates stressed the need for increasing extra-budgetary funds to assist developing countries. Two delegates emphasized the high priority for establishing hydrological networks and for the education and training of hydrologists. The delegate of the USSR gave an account of the organization of regular two-month summer courses for advanced training in hydrology at the State University of Moscow.

(750) The Chairman of the Co-ordinating Council for the International Hydrological Decade (IHD) presented the reports of the third and fourth sessions of the Co-ordinating Council (document 15 C/55). He pointed out the importance of studies of water resources in national economies, from the standpoint of urban, agricultural and industrial needs. He also stressed the importance of the national committees for the IHD in the implementation of the IHD programme and underlined the rôle of the Co-ordinating Council and of the IHD Secretariat in programme co-ordination. He regarded the Mid-Decade Conference as an excellent instrument for the review of past activities and also for discussion of the Future Programme in hydrology, not only within but beyond the limits of the IHD. He further indicated that the Mid-Decade Conference would provide the opportunity for reviewing the co-ordinating mechanism of the intergovernmental hydrology programme. He suggested as possible choices to be studied: the enlargement of the Council, the establishment of an intergovernmental commission on hydrology, or the establishment of an inter-agency secretariat for the intergovernmental hydrology programme.

(751) In the ensuing debate, several delegates, while stressing the great progress made in respect of international co-operation in the field of hydrology and the major rôle played by the Co-ordinating Council, emphasized the importance of maintaining a continuing programme in this field. One delegate, speaking in the name of five countries, supported an increase in the membership of the Council. He further proposed that the next General Conference consider this question because of the increase of participating Member States since the Council was established.

(752) The delegate of Uruguay withdrew the draft resolution 15 C/DR.215 and stated that he maintained his ideas concerning the need for future increase in the number of members of the Council.

(753) Many delegates strongly supported the International Mid-Decade Conference foreseen in resolution 2.3312 (15 C/5, paragraph 957) and suggested that in accordance with the proposal of the Co-ordinating Council of the IHD, this Conference should consider proposals for future work of the Decade and for possible changes in emphasis on the programme and for continuation of the work after the Decade. One delegate stated that the Mid-Decade Conference would provide a suitable forum for discussion of the question of enlargement of the Council.

(754) The question of the nature of this Conference was discussed and all speakers agreed that it should be an intergovernmental conference. In accordance with the draft resolution submitted by the USSR, 15 C/DR. 111 - "International Conference on the Practical and Scientific Results of the International Hydrological Decade and on International Co-operation in Hydrology" - was adopted unanimously by the Commission as a Category II



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meeting. The Commission agreed to modify paragraph (b) of proposed resolution 2.3312 as follows: "(b) To convene an international conference on the practical and scientific results of the International Hydrological Decade and on international co-operation in Hydrology."

As a consequence, it was noted that paragraph 959 would be amended to read as follows: "In accordance with the recommendation of the Co-ordinating Council of the International Hydrological Decade an international conference (Category II) on the practical and scientific results of the IHD and on international co-operation in hydrology will be convened in 1969 in Paris by Unesco, in co-operation with other international governmental and non-governmental organizations, in order to stimulate further participation by all Member States in the activities of the Decade, to assess the progress achieved by activities undertaken within the framework of the Decade, and to consider the needs and possibilities for a long-term programme of action in the field of hydrology to ensure continuity of work, and to discuss particular scientific programmes, as recommended by the Council".

(755) The Commission also agreed that the programme of this Conference should be established according to the recommendations of the Co-ordinating Council of the International Hydrological Decade at its fourth session. The representatives of WMO and FAO indicated their willingness to participate in the Conference.

(756) While examining resolution 2.3312 in document 15 C/5, the Commission unanimously approved an amendment proposed by the delegate of Belgium to suppress the word "scientific" from the introductory paragraph of the resolution.

(757) One delegate emphasized the importance of closer contacts between the IHD Secretariat and the IHD National Committees.

(758) Many delegates expressed the opinion that more emphasis should be put on IHD projects relating to groundwater hydrology, hydrology of arid zones, physics of water, soil moisture problems, use of modern methods in hydrology and relations between ecology and hydrology.

(759) The importance of flood and typhoon problems was emphasized by several delegates.

(760) One speaker suggested the holding of a symposium on marsh-ridden areas. One delegate emphasized erosion problems and problems related to the influence of man on the hydrological cycle, particularly in respect to deforestation. Two delegates pointed out the need for co-operation with the IBP.

(761) Several delegates stressed the importance of the hydrology programme with respect to problems of quality of water and hydrological aspects of pollution. One delegate suggested that Unesco maintain its present policy in this respect; another delegate stressed the importance of close co-operation and contacts with WHO and the Council of Europe. He further suggested that the Council of Europe be invited to participate in the Mid-Decade Conference.

(762) Numerous delegates expressed interest in the Unesco programme of education and training in the field of hydrology, and emphasized the need for strengthening this programme. The delegates of France, Poland, USSR, Japan, India, Italy, Spain and Tunisia informed the Sub-Commission of their capabilities for accepting students from developing countries under bilateral and multi-lateral arrangements. Several delegates expressed their satisfaction with the help received from Unesco for the implementation of their training programmes.

(763) One delegate proposed that Unesco consider the possibilities of assisting in the establishing of a chain of hydrological training centres in developing countries. Another delegate stressed the importance of establishing post-graduate training courses in hydrology in co-operation with the IBP.

(764) The delegate of Italy informed the Sub-Commission of his government's intention to initiate a system of "co-sponsorship" with some developing countries for training in specialized subjects.

(765) Several delegates stressed the need for close regional co-operation on common river basins and reported on current activities of this type. In this connexion, one of them suggested a meeting of Baltic countries to study the problem of computation of the water balance of the Baltic Sea.

(766) Commenting on the proposals for assistance to developing countries for the planning of hydrological networks as outlined in paragraph 988, one delegate raised the question of whether, in the interest of sound public administration, it would not be preferable to have one single United Nations Agency dealing with this matter.

(767) The representative of FAO expressed the satisfaction of his Agency with the co-ordinating role played by the Co-ordinating Council of the IHD. He further expressed the willingness of the FAO to continue its support of the IHD programme. He further stated that when it was a question of country-wide networks, the task might appropriately be entrusted to WMO. When, however, the establishment of a hydrological observation station relates to a specific project, it was the present view of FAO that it should be handled, in accordance with the established international rules and regulations for such stations by the Specialized Agency entrusted with the project.

(768) The representative of WMO made a statement on the work currently being undertaken by WMO with respect to hydrometeorology, and stated the willingness of WMO to continue its participation in the IHD programme. He stressed the need for closer inter-agency co-operation and collaboration to avoid duplication of activities, and in this respect he expressed the satisfaction of his Agency with the co-operation achieved with Unesco in this field.

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(769) Replying to the observations of the delegates, the Assistant Director-General for Science expressed his appreciation of the unanimous support received by the proposed programme, and stated that Unesco would maintain its present policy of dealing with the hydrological aspects of pollution and that this work was being closely co-ordinated with the World Health Organization, the United Nations Agency mainly responsible for pollution problems. He expressed Unesco's agreement with the views expressed by the representative of FAO concerning the problem of hydrological network design and establishment.

(770) In accordance with the recommendations of the Resolutions Committee (15 C/PRG/3, paragraph 15), draft resolution 15 C/DR.31 (UAR) was noted without discussion or vote, whereas parts (b), (c) and (d) of draft resolution 15 C/DR.203 (Argentina) were adopted and part (a) of the same resolution was deferred to the discussion of the Future Programme.

(771) The Commission then took up the designation of members of the Co-ordinating Council of the IHD for 1969-1970, in accordance with Article 2 of the Statutes of the Council. The Chairman read the list of Member States reproduced in resolution 2.3311 (15 C/5), which was unanimously adopted without discussion.

(772) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for section 2.33 on the understanding that the considerations referred to above would be taken into account in its implementation.

(773) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolutions 2.331, 2.332 and 2.333 (resolutions 2.3311, 2.3312, as amended, and 2.332 in document 15 C/5).

(774) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$440,045 (documents 15 C/5 Add. and Corr. 2, Annex II).

#### Section 2.34. Oceanography

- I. Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and International expeditions
- II. Unesco's contribution towards promotion of the general advancement of marine science

(775) The Chairman of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, Rear-Admiral W. Langeraar, presented a report on the activities of the IOC. He outlined the major achievements of the Commission and the perspectives of its further development. He expressed, on behalf of the Commission, a feeling of satisfaction at the budgetary arrangements for the forthcoming biennium, pointing out that the envisaged expansion of international co-operation in oceanography and measures

undertaken to broaden correspondingly the base of the IOC would call in the future for further considerable increases in Unesco's share of operational funds to be provided to the Commission.

(776) The Director-General outlined the important developments which took place over the past two years in the United Nations System as regards the ocean and emphasized the central rôle of the IOC in this development. He stated his opinion concerning certain points covered in the document 15 C/PRG./SUB/II/INF. 1 as regards future development of the IOC and, in particular, his opinion that, juridically, the IOC should continue to be related to its parent body Unesco, while the reorganization proposed would affect the programme, administrative and financial structure of the Commission. He requested the General Conference to give approval to the steps he recently took in this direction and to authorize him to undertake appropriate new measures to the same effect. He proposed that draft resolution 15 C/DR/FUT/94 submitted by the Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, India, Japan, Peru, Tanzania applied to the present biennium instead of 1971 - 1972.

(777) Following a request from the Commission the Director-General agreed to make available his note of 11 October 1968 on the possibility of "broadening" the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (distributed as document 15 C/PRG/SUB . II/INF .2).

(778) The delegates of 19 countries took part in the discussion on the two parts of the section. Most speakers expressed their full support of the proposed programme and highly commended the activities of the IOC as outlined in documents 15 C/54 and 15 C/5.

(779) One delegate stressed the importance of the part of the programme dealing with food production. He also strongly opposed the presence of the Republic of South Africa in the Oceanographic Commission.

(780) Many delegates expressed their endorsement of the plans for further development of the IOC as outlined in document 15 C/PRG/SUB.II/INF. 1 and spoke in favour of adopting a resolution (on the basis of 15 C/DR/FUT/94) which would authorize the Director-General to take further appropriate action already in 1969-1970. Some speakers expressed concern over the fact that the document 15 C/PRG/SUB .II/INF.2 had been presented at a very late stage of the Conference.

(781) Several speakers requested that any action to be taken in this connexion should be conceived in the light of discussions in the appropriate organs of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and in the United Nations General Assembly.

(782) The delegate of the United Kingdom requested postponement of the debates on oceanography till his government could study the draft resolution 15 C/DR/FUT/94. This motion was

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seconded by the delegate of Norway and opposed by the delegate of the Ukrainian SSR. The motion was put to the vote and rejected by 13 votes in favour, 14 against and 14 abstentions.

(783) The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany, referring to draft resolution 15 C/DR. 33 submitted previously by his government, suggested that its operative paragraph addressed to the Director-General be incorporated as a sub-paragraph (d), with some amendments, in resolution 2.3412 (15 C/5). Several additional revisions were proposed to this paragraph and finally the proposal adopted by the Sub-Commission was that of the Ukrainian SSR, worded as follows:

"(d) . . .to assist the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission in solving the problem of safeguarding the freedom of scientific research outside territorial seas. "

It was also proposed by the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany to mention explicitly in the work plan a preparatory conference on the legal status of oceanographic buoys which is to be organized by Unesco in the current biennium further to the recommendation of the 6th meeting of the IOC Bureau. This proposal was accepted by the Sub-Commission.

(784) Several delegates felt that while increases in funds allocated by Unesco in support of IOC are fully justified, Unesco's support to its own oceanographic programme should not diminish, particularly where training activities are concerned. Many delegates supported strongly Unesco's programme of education and training in marine sciences and urged further increases in the number of fellowships and training courses.

(785) Several delegates stressed the importance of international co-operative expeditions coordinated by the IOC and their positive impact on national development programmes. In this connexion the delegate of the USSR requested mention be made in section 2.34 of new co-operative programmes of the IOC in the North Atlantic and Southern Oceans as well as the proposal to assist in broadening the scope of oceanographic observations from weather ships. The Commission unanimously accepted these proposals,

(786) Several speakers expressed their support for the draft resolutions submitted by the USSR (15 C/DR. 32) and by the Scandinavian countries, (15 C/DR.207). Following a number of minor amendments the Commission took note of both resolutions.

(787) Representatives of FAO and WMO expressed the support of their organizations for the programme of Unesco in oceanography and the activities of the IOC. They outlined the positions of their respective Executive Heads concerning future development of the IOC and, in particular, their wish to have constitutional links established between the "broadened" IOC and their respective organizations.

(788) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the Report on

Activities of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission as presented in document 15 C/54 and of the work plan for section 2.34 as amended.

(789) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolutions 2.341. 2.342 and 2.343 (resolutions 2.3411, 2.3412, as amended, and 2.342 in document 15 C/5).

(790) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 2.344 (ref. 15 C/DR.216) as submitted by Finland, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Japan, Peru and Tanzania, the original sponsors of draft resolution 15 C/DR/FUT/94, with the addition of the Netherlands and Norway, and as amended in the course of discussion following the proposal by the United Kingdom delegation.

(791) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$681,960 for section 2.34 (15 C/5, Add. and Corr. 2, Annex II).

### HEADQUARTERS STAFF, REGIONAL OFFICES, SUMMARY OF REGIONAL ACTIVITIES, BUDGET SUMMARY

(792) The Commission considered the global budgetary estimates for the Science Sector, Part II, Chapter 2, of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970 (15 C/5 and 15 C/5 Add. and Corr. 2, Annex II).

(793) The Commission recommended that the General Conference should take note of the Headquarters staff establishment proposed for the Science Sector, as indicated in paragraphs 1037-1043 of document 15 C/5, and that it should approve the appropriation of \$4,497,908 representing the budget provision under the Regular programme (15 C/5 Add. and Corr. 2, Annex II, paragraph 1036), including \$59,625 proposed for the official travel and inspection missions of the Assistant Director-General and his senior staff, for temporary assistance and for hospitality requirements (15 C/5, paragraph 1040).

(794) The Assistant Director-General for Science introduced paragraphs 1044 to 1046 concerning the field offices by recalling that the Fourth General Recommendation approved by the Conference on the Application of Science and Technology to the Development of Asia (CASTASIA), held in New Delhi from 9 to 20 August 1968, recommended that the Director-General be invited by the General Conference to study ways and means of establishing in Asia, under the auspices of Unesco together with ECAFE and in collaboration with ILO, FAO, the Asian Development Bank and other international and regional organizations, as appropriate, a permanent machinery to keep under regular review, stimulate and facilitate the co-operation of Member States represented at the CASTASIA Conference for the implementation and follow-up of its

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recommendations. The Assistant Director-General for Science also recalled that the Executive Board, at its 80th session, endorsed such a proposal and recommended to the General Conference that the Director-General be invited to proceed in 1969-1970 with the necessary studies in connexion with the above recommendation, to report to the Executive Board, and at the same time, to formulate recommendations on the measures to be taken in 1971 - 1972.

(795) The delegates of India, Indonesia and Thailand emphasized the importance of follow-up action by Member States in Asia and Unesco with regard to all the recommendations of CASTASIA during the coming biennium. They supported the recommendation of CASTASIA for the establishment of a permanent machinery for Asian scientific co-operation which, in their minds, calls for the strengthening of the two existing Field Science Offices in New Delhi and Djakarta, and the expansion of their activities and responsibilities. These three delegations underlined the fact that the two offices are already active in promoting Asian scientific co-operation, and that Unesco should make use of them for the above purpose rather than to create a new machinery which would involve further costs, affect the good scientific co-operation already built up, and may not serve the best interests of Asia and Unesco. The Deputy Director-General stressed the intention of the Director-General to carry out the above studies in full consultation with

Member States of Asia if the General Conference authorizes him to explore ways and means of establishing such a mechanism. The Commission then examined resolution 15 C/DR. 217 submitted, by Finland.

(796) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 2.411 (draft resolution 15 C/DR.217).

(797) The Commission further recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan relating to Field Offices, (15 C/5, paragraphs 1045-1046).

(798) The Commission recommended that the General Conference approve an appropriation of \$858,315 for Field Offices under the Regular programme (15 C/5 Add. and Corr. 2, Annex II, paragraph 1044).

(799) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the proposed résumé of staff and structure of the Science Sector (15 C/5, paragraphs 1047-1062).

(800) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the summary of regional activities (15 C/5, paragraphs 1063-1068).

(801) The Commission recommended unanimously, with eight abstentions, that the General Conference take note of the revised budget summary for the Regular programme (15 C/5, paragraph 1069) and approve the appropriation of \$10,495,053 for the Science Sector under the Regular programme.

Chapter 3

SOCIAL SCIENCES, HUMAN SCIENCES AND CULTURE

FOREWORD BY THE RAPPORTEUR OF  
SUB-COMMISSION III

(802) It may perhaps be useful to give an overall picture of what the Rapporteur considers to have been the principal points of interest to Sub-Commission III, before presenting the different sections of its draft report.

(803) The topics in the programme for 1969-1970 which seem to have engaged the delegations' attention most are: in the social sciences, the problems of the brain drain, youth, the population explosion, the strengthening of peace and the struggle against colonialism, environmental studies, the use and dissemination of studies, support for regional centres, support for NGOs, extension of their activities to the developing countries and the inadequacy of the budget. In culture, apart from a concern that careful preparation should be made for the conference of ministers of culture and that the art education programme should be strengthened, the delegations were particularly anxious regarding the study and preservation of the cultural heritage of the various countries.

(804) Numerous delegations continue to request that the concentration and renovation process recommended by the Executive Board and undertaken by the Director-General should be speeded up. Only when this has been done can the repeated requests to increase the budget be put before the General Conference with any chance of success. Very few delegations agreed with the suggestion of the Executive Board (15 C/67) that certain parts of the programme should be eliminated. Their reluctance in this respect, taken in conjunction with the frequently-expressed desire for rationalization and renovation of the programme, no doubt implies that Member States confidently leave the selection to the Director-General, to whom they have entrusted the task of preparing the Future Programme.

(805) There are still many discrepancies between the requests formulated in resolutions adopted at the fourteenth session concerning future programmes and the approved programme for 1969-1970, no doubt because the fourteenth session was the first to hold a specific debate on future programmes and because the resolutions presented in 1966 were of a fragmentary character. At the present session, delegations made more careful preparation for the debate on future programmes; this extended over three meetings, and some forty draft resolutions were presented. The discussion showed a considerable degree of convergence of opinion. In philosophy, it is hoped that attention will be paid

to the problems of values facing Unesco in relation to the cultural transformation of the modern world. In the social sciences, which are seen to be important to the extent that they provide means of facilitating the evolution and improvement of human relations, it is urged that the introduction of the most advanced scientific methods should be speeded up, that the application of the social sciences to the development of education be encouraged and that training, research and documentation should be promoted at the level of the developing regions. The main points of interest in the cultural field and the formulation of cultural development policies, the need to preserve the cultural past of peoples by conserving works of art and by the "study of cultures", the awareness of the emergence of new publics, the cultural importance of new mass communication media, the rôle of the creator in the new society and the improvement of conditions of life.

(806) Three points in particular emerged from the discussions as a whole: aid to non-governmental organizations was warmly supported by some and severely censured by others. These apparently contradictory viewpoints could, however, be reconciled to some extent on the principle that the NGOs should be given serious support, but that they should collaborate much more closely with Unesco, without becoming subordinate to it. The view was often expressed that activities in every one of the sectors should be regionalized. Lastly, more information was requested about studies carried out with the assistance of Unesco, especially in the form of translations into the Organization's various working languages.

(807) For the first time, the Programme Sub-Commissions did not have summary records at their disposal. Hence the draft resolutions and the report of the Sub-Commission are the only printed documents that reflect the interests of the Member States meeting at the General Conference to discuss the Organization's future development. The Rapporteur does not consider these two types of document to be sufficient, and he thinks that an attempt should be made, at one of the next sessions of the General Conference, to evolve a more satisfactory method of recording delegations' views.

GENERAL DISCUSSION

(808) In introducing Chapter 3, the Assistant Director-General for Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture stressed the nature and quality

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of the action envisaged, which was in accordance with a directive of the fourteenth session of the General Conference, quoted in the introduction to Chapter 3, which called upon the Director-General "to continue the process of clarification of aims and consolidation and renovation of programmes in this sector". Such a process of clarification, consolidation and renovation was not consistent with a large increase in the programme and its budget. In order to make better use of available resources, it was first necessary to weed out marginal activities, as a means of consolidating and renovating the programme. Only when the new conceptual and intellectual framework of the programme had been clearly elaborated and agreed upon by Member States, could a sizeable increase of activities in this sector be profitably undertaken.

(809) He underlined the three guiding principles underlying the proposed programme: international intellectual co-operation, aid to development, and ethical action. As regards the Sub-Chapter on Social Sciences, he said that the follow-up to the first part of the international study on the main trends of research in the social and human sciences would consist of more systematic attention to the frontiers of knowledge in social science as well as the planning of national science policies. The Social Sciences are making major contributions in the field of demography and family planning, the migration of talent, the access of women to careers, the implantation of science and technology in developing societies, rural development, environmental studies and youth, all of which received their share of attention in the draft programme.

(810) Turning to the proposed programme of the Department of Culture, the Assistant Director-General described the three main lines of action: studies of cultures, cultural development and the preservation and presentation of the cultural heritage. An effort had been made to achieve a certain coherence and concentration in the programme largely through regular consultations with specialists in the field, representatives of Member States, and international non-governmental organizations.

(811) He drew attention to the attempt to situate cultural problems in the socio-economic context of modern society and to view it in terms of its relationship between man and the concrete expressions of culture, rather than in the expressions themselves. He noted, especially, the theme of the right to culture and stressed the rôle to be played by a cultural policy in each Member State as a means of improving the dissemination of culture, in order for it to reach the broad mass of the people and what had been described as the "non-public".

(812) The new programme for the study of cultures was a continuation of that of 1967-1968, which was itself a successor to the Major Project on Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values. He drew particular attention to the work to be done on the study of African cultures and history and that of the cultural relationships between Africa and

Latin America and reviewed the section devoted to the preservation and presentation of the cultural heritage, which was to receive increased extra-budgetary resources because of its importance for development, the preparation of a draft convention on illicit export, import and transfer of ownership of cultural property, the International Campaign to Save the Monuments of Nubia, and the International Campaign for Florence and Venice, as well as the new project for the development of Venice as a cultural centre,

(813) In the ensuing debate, general support was expressed for the improved structure and articulation of this sector which was growing and developing in a satisfactory manner along the lines laid down during the previous session of the General Conference.

(814) Several delegates expressed satisfaction with the genuine efforts to clarify and renovate the programme while recognizing that more time would be required to achieve the desired unity in conception and presentation. Many delegates expressed regret at the continuing low priority accorded to this sector and particularly to the sub-chapter on the Social Sciences and suggested that the budget proposed might have been increased by stricter programming of the activities in other departments.

(815) One delegate welcomed the policy of selecting priorities while another felt that surviving marginal activities still remained to be eliminated.

(816) With reference to the sub-chapter on Social Sciences, one delegate felt that the expansion of the programme in this field was perhaps the most significant issue before the General Conference, in so far as the Social Sciences hold more universal promise for a constructive harnessing of the forces of change than any other field of endeavour.

(817) Three delegates remarked on the comparative limitations of the Technical Assistance and Participation programme components. One observed that the selection process with regard to the Social Science projects appeared not to have been carried out on the basis of a single criterion.

(818) A number of delegates defined what they felt to be the central problems facing the Social Sciences in the modern world and referred, in this connexion, to the use of the methods of the social sciences to help solve those problems, the respect of human rights, socio-economic development and socio-integration of youth. Several speakers specifically stressed the need for Unesco to focus on the intellectual development of the Social Science disciplines as the best method of assuring that they be put to practical use. One delegate regretted the imbalance existing between this task on the one hand and training and applied research on the other. Unesco risked losing touch with new developments in Social Sciences as a result.

(819) One speaker, supported by several others, expressed the opinion that the programme

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was disproportionately devoted to reflection and studies. He pointed out that some of these studies were being made very adequately in the developed countries. He proposed a more action-oriented programme, calling attention to the needs of the developing countries in this regard,

(820) While welcoming the general orientation given to the programme, one delegate stressed the need for a careful application of the principle of selectivity as programmes in the field of Social and Human Sciences and Culture, by their very nature, are susceptible to dispersal and dilution. Instead of entertaining far too many ideas which cannot find adequate budgetary support even to launch them satisfactorily, it was perhaps better to follow a policy of phased selection and emphasis. Perhaps some of the marginal activities, which essentially are a residue of some of the past programme can be reviewed further with a view to eliminating them. Similarly, the new programmes like Man and his Environment should be initiated after thorough preparatory work.

(821) A number of delegates supported the continuing collaboration with various international non-governmental organizations and called for increased subsidies. One delegate also underlined the necessity of supporting the research work carried out by these organizations which depended for their success upon a certain independence from Unesco. Four delegates proposed the creation of regional social science documentation centres. A number of speakers, in referring to social science teaching and research, stressed the need for guidance and support at national and regional levels and, in this connexion, some voiced their support for the project on mathematical methods and computer utilization in the social sciences, as well as a project on international law. A number of delegates expressed reservations, however, about the teaching of management sciences,

(822) Several delegates welcomed the proposed projects on the question of human rights, and particularly those concerned with research on peace problems. One delegate, in this regard, suggested a division of labour in this field between the United Nations, ILO and Unesco. Three delegates considered that the eradication of racial discrimination provided the central focus for the programme and strongly supported proposed action on development problems where, as in the case of Population and Family Planning, the social sciences have a particularly important rôle to play. Several reservations were formulated in connexion with the details of the proposed action on this section, including the examination of the phenomenon of aggressiveness.

(823) Considerable interest was expressed for the projects on Youth and on Man and his Environment. Again, the Social Sciences were invoked as a means of bridging the gap between generations and resolving problems which led to the use of force. An interdisciplinary approach was called for in this instance.

(824) On the question of culture, several delegates associated themselves with the Assistant Director-General in noting the difficulty in defining this term in a satisfactory manner. One delegate observed in this connexion that it was on some occasions used in an anthropological sense and on others referred to classical culture and the fine arts. Another stressed the importance of distinguishing between the studies of culture and cultural development. Several delegates drew attention to the complex relationships between culture and education and between culture and the social sciences. Moreover, the sciences could be considered as forming part of culture.

(825) Several delegates stressed the importance of cultural policy in cultural development. They recognized that Member States needed a cultural policy and that Unesco had an immense rôle to play in that regard - something new in the Organization's programme.

(826) A number of delegates noted a relationship between culture and the problems arising in connexion with youth. The proposed programme, in the view of a few delegates, contained too many ties with the thinking of the past, recent events having demonstrated an alarming degree of alienation of modern youth with regard to traditional or inherited culture; modern artistic expression demonstrated a dramatic break with tradition. Others felt that the rejection of traditional culture by youth would, if confirmed by time, be regrettable in view of the undeniable contribution to be made by inherited culture to future generations.

(827) One delegate recalled the rôle of culture in peace and eliminating violence.

(828) Several delegates associated themselves with the underlying idea of the programme in integrating culture with the social and economic fibre of society. Culture could, in this respect, benefit by its socio-economic value. Several speakers expressed the hope, however, that economic considerations would not be allowed to dominate the pursuit of cultural activities.

(829) A number of delegates wished to see particular importance given to the promotion of culture in certain regions and, in particular, in Africa. Attention was called to the need to preserve traditions and literatures which until now had only been preserved orally and to the cultural use which should be made of African languages. One delegate pointed out in this regard that the use of African mother tongues could play an important rôle in the teaching and literature development of young people.

(830) In reply to the debate, the Assistant Director-General for Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture expressed his appreciation for the many valuable comments made in the course of the debate which would be taken into account by the Secretariat in executing the programme when it was approved.

(831) The fact that the programme for this

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sector continued to be a " mosaic" as one speaker had said, reflected the situation existing in Member States themselves. As regards the difference between study and action, he felt that studies were themselves a form of action, and represented the necessary starting point for future tangible action.

(832) He noted the particular interest expressed in favour of the project on Man and his Environment which, like the right to culture, is a theme that runs throughout the chapter . He explained that Unesco's whole efforts should be regarded as stimuli which have a multiplier effect far out of proportion to their modest scale. He pointed out that the Increase in allocations to Section 3.24 - Research on Human Rights and Peace Problems - is much larger than for the chapter as a whole and that this represents an effort to meet the demands of a number of delegations . He concluded by indicating that he welcomed the idea of discussing projects which might be eliminated during the debate on future programmes .

(833) The Chairman, in concluding the general debate on Chapter 3, noted that there was a certain disagreement about four points: (1) the integration of the programme for the sector as a singlewhole and its unity of conception; (2) the degree of importance attached to certain themes, such as peace; (3) the very direction taken by the work of Unesco and the balance between studies and practical action; (4) the problem of developing culture from a possession of the elite to an element in the lives of all persons . On all the other questions there seemed to be almost unanimous agreement.

### RESOLUTION ADDRESSED TO MEMBER STATES

(834) The Commission examined resolution 3.01 in document 15 C/5, addressed to Member States, concerning Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture.

(835) The delegates of India, the Federal Republic of Germany and Spain presented their respective draft resolutions 15 C/DR. 54, 113, 114 and 143 amending the proposed resolution 3.01.

(836) The delegate of Equador and the Philip-pines presented oral amendments to resolution 3.01.

(837) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 3.01(resolution 3.01 in document 15 C/5 ,as amended).

(838) The Commission recommended that the General Conference note the work plan relating to measures that might be taken by Member States and National Commissions to implement this resolution.

### 3.1 INTERDISCIPLINARY CO-OPERATION AND PHILOSOPHY

(839) Delegates of 40 countries took part in the debate. They expressed satisfaction with the programme set out in this sub-chapter,

(840) One delegate drew attention to the significance of philosophy teaching at African universities and requested an increase in the staff to be made

available under the Participation programme.

(841) Referring to the work plan for Part II of Section 3 . 11, Philosophy, one delegate proposed a reduction in the funds allocated to section (a), Interdisciplinary studies, and an increase for sections (b), Gandhi Symposium, and (c) Participation in Member States' activities. Another delegate thought the amount allocated under paragraph 1148, The right to privacy, was inadequate,

(842) One delegate referred to the desirability of granting subventions to the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies and the International Social Science Council for specific projects related to Unesco's programme.

(843) The delegate of the USSR submitted draft resolution 15 C/DR.38 (rev. ) concerning Unesco participation in the commemoration of the centenary of Lenin's birth. This led to a discussion in which 27 delegates took part.

(844) Many delegates were in agreement in seeing Lenin as a source of inspiration in education, science and culture, whose influence extended far beyond the frontiers of his own country.

(845) Some delegates thought that it was rather his political qualities which made Lenin of exceptional importance.

(846) One delegate expressed the view that celebrations such as the symposium planned on the occasion of the centenary of the birth of Lenin should be organized by the appropriate scientific organizations.

(847) By a roll call vote, the Commission adopted by 48 votes to 7, with 21 abstentions, the draft resolution amending the wording of paragraph (b) of resolution 3 . 12 in document 15 C/5,

(848) Draft resolution 15 C/DR.39 was then introduced by the representative of India and led to a discussion in which 15 delegates took part.

(849) All speakers emphasized the universal importance of Gandhi's work, some referring to arrangements in their own countries in preparation for the Gandhi commemoration.

(850) The Commission unanimously adopted this draft resolution, which, after adoption by the General Conference, became resolution 3 . 113 .

(851) The delegate of Switzerland drew attention to the need to strengthen the Division of Philosophy, appoint a new Director as soon as possible, and locate it in the Organization at Director-General level, its function being, in particular, to consider at a much deeper level what Unesco as a whole should be trying to achieve, and hence extending beyond the programme of the Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture Sector.

(852) The Assistant Director-General for Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture emphasized the need for and practical significance of interdisciplinary studies that go beyond the framework of this Sector of the Unesco programme.

(853) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plans relating to Section 3.11.



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(854) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 3.111 appearing in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970 (resolution 3.11 indocument 15 C/5).

(855) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 3.112 (resolution 3.12 indocument 15 C/5 as amended).

(856) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the total of \$600,145 under the Regular programme for Section 3 . 11 (documents 13 C/5 Add. and Corr .2, Annex II).

### 3.2 SOCIAL SCIENCES

(857) The delegates of 34 Member States took part in the discussion of the sub-chapter on Social Sciences and in general expressed satisfaction with the programme proposed under this heading.

(858) Five delegates, referring to the budget proposed for Section 3.21. expressed regret at the modest level of increase in the subventions to the international non-governmental social science organizations . One delegate underlined the necessity of ensuring the participation of specialists from the developing countries in their activities and suggested that an overall fund for this purpose be established.

(859) Three delegates asked for more detailed information on the activities of these organizations and one suggested that such information be made available to delegates attending future sessions of the General Conference. One delegate suggested the translation into several languages of the publications of the international non-governmental organizations in the social sciences as a means of ensuring wider distribution.

(860) Four delegates, noting the proposals contained in Section 3.22, emphasized the importance of the dissemination of documentation and Information in the social sciences. One delegate deplored the lack of increased budgetary allocations; he also suggested that documentation could be used to show up gaps in research, evaluate methodologies and stimulate research.

(861) Two delegates stressed the importance of data gathering and making data available as a long-term project, while another delegate pointed to the needs of comparative research and the difficulties of access to data. One delegate pointed to the need for training qualified documentalists.

(862) Four delegates supported a proposal for selected material from the "International Social Science Journal" and the "Reports and Papers in the Social Sciences" to appear in Arabic translation.

(863) Regarding Section 3.23 concerning Social Science Teaching and Research, four delegates pointed to the necessity for Unesco, as a means of ensuring the highest standards possible, to maintain contact with centres of excellence around the world so far as research methodologies and the

adoption of the latest techniques are concerned. As concerns the teaching of management sciences, one delegate suggested that they cover social development as well. Two delegates suggested that attention also be given to management training on levels other than that of the university, such as productivity centres.

(864) On the proposed programme of comparative research (Part II of Section 3.23) one delegate regretted the absence of specific activities in the field of linguistics and bilingualism. Three delegates expressed their enthusiastic support for the International Study on the Main Trends of Research in the Social and Human Sciences. Four delegates strongly supported activities on the place of social sciences in the planning of national science policies.

(865) Referring to draft resolution 3.233 in document 15 C/5 concerning co-operation with regional institutions, five delegates underlined their Interest in the European Co-ordination Centre for Research and Documentation in the Social Sciences in Vienna . Two of them called for a flexible application of the rule concerning the period of Unesco support for such centres. One delegate called for continued support for the Latin American Social Science Research Centre and the Latin American Social Science Faculty at Santiago. Another delegate requested that, in view of the fact that the assistance to the Centre and the Faculty was shortly to end, support to them should be continued, and the possibility of setting up further social science sub-regional centres in Latin America, or extending the existing ones, should be considered.

(866) The delegate of India presented draft resolution 15 C/DR.48 concerning the Institute of Economic Growth in New Delhi and deplored the low budgetary allocation to Asia as compared with other regions of the world. The delegate asked for an increase in the allocation for the Institute.

(867) The principle of an increased contribution to the Institute was agreed to. Several delegations made suggestions concerning transfers of funds within Section 3.23. The Assistant Director-General reminded the Commission of the impossibility of increasing the overall budget.

(868) In the discussion of the programme in the field of research on human rights and peace problems under Section 3 . 24, one delegate pointed out that race is not the only ground for discrimination and recommended that attention be paid to the entire area of human rights. Several delegates expressed support for the proposed project on the right to privacy; one delegate, in this *connexion*, recommended attention to the ethics of eavesdropping and the misuse of information collected by such means. Another drew attention to the ethics of experimentation on human beings.

(869) One delegate underlined that the ratification of treaties on human rights gives practical force to the programme and proposed that such treaties also be submitted in the field of social rights.

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One delegate drew attention to the rights of disappearing peoples and cultures.

(870) Several delegates spoke of the problems connected with the examination of scientific research on the understanding of aggressiveness. One suggested that the problem be studied as part of the social science research programmes carried out in collaboration with the various United Nations councils and agencies, and that the study deal preferably with specific problems or areas where human rights or peace were endangered. Two delegates felt, however, that aggressiveness was too abstract a notion in the context of peace, in view of the various types of war which were traceable to various reasons for aggressiveness. Three delegates underlined the necessity for a strictly scientific approach to the study of peace problems, beginning with a definition of concepts in this field.

(871) In presenting draft resolution 15 C/DR.118, the delegate of USSR said that he was not entirely satisfied with the reaction of the Secretariat to the proposal to include a study of the economic and social consequences of disarmament in the proposals for 1969-1970.

(872) The Assistant Director-General for Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture in reply to the question put by the delegate of the USSR concerning draft resolution 15 C/DR. 118 said that the negative reaction was based upon experience in the past when Unesco failed to bring such studies to a successful conclusion owing to a lack of necessary basic information from Member States. He stated, however, that articles on this problem would continue to appear in various Unesco publications. In the light of this explanation the delegate of the USSR agreed to withdraw 15 C/DR. 118.

(873) One delegate suggested that attention also be given to the psychology of co-operation and collaboration rather than dwelling entirely upon aggressiveness and a state of absence of war.

(874) In discussing the proposed activities in the field of the application of social sciences set forth in Section 3.2.5, several delegates commented on the proposed international symposium on the social sciences and their rôle in development. Two delegates suggested that the symposium should address itself to specific questions, such as world problems of catastrophic proportions, or the interaction between aid programme and the peoples aided. One delegate felt that a survey of the existing body of knowledge on the application of social sciences to development might be a rewarding alternative to the symposium. Another delegate declared that several regional symposia rather than one international Symposium would be preferable in view of the diversity of situations to be found in the world. However, in view of the absence of budgetary provisions for regional seminars, the Philippine delegate proposed a regional seminar for the Asian region which should precede its participation in the international symposium.

(875) Referring to paragraph (b) (ii) of draft

resolution 3.25, one delegate stressed the importance of economic aspects and of individual freedom in family planning. One delegate mentioned the importance of the application of family planning knowledge already acquired or to be acquired, and advanced this field as an ideal one for co-operation between the social sciences and culture. Two delegates strongly favoured the expansion of this part of the programme.

(876) The delegate of Sweden presented a draft resolution 15 C/DR.52 co-sponsored by Finland concerning family planning in its broadest aspect as it relates to the entire Unesco programme; the social sciences have a key rôle to play in this field. A selective approach was necessary in order to reflect the differing situations to be found in various contexts.

(877) The Commission agreed that this Proposal should be taken into consideration by the Secretariat in the preparation of the revised work plan for this Section and that it should also be studied in the other sectors of the programme.

(878) One delegate, referring to the crisis which has arisen in connexion with youth, drew attention to the relevance for social sciences of paragraphs 336 and 337 on page 25 of the Report on Youth (document 15 C/ 65).

(879) Many delegates expressed interest in the project dealing with the brain drain (international migration of talent).

(860) The delegate of Spain introduced document 15 C/DR. 1.43 concerning studies on migration, and several other delegates expressed support for the proposal contained therein. One delegate suggested the drawing up of a moral charter for the skilled and talented who might migrate temporarily or permanently from their home countries and also cited the problem of migration from the countryside.

(881) One delegate submitted that studies in this area would reveal nothing essentially new, since the brain drain is an aspect of what occurs when two unequal economic systems meet. He suggested that multilateral and bilateral arrangements which would regulate the flow and return of manpower, contribute towards the cost of training, or increase local output of skills in developed countries so that they would no longer attract foreign talent, might be a more rewarding approach.

(882) One delegate proposed that attention be paid particularly to graduate students from developing countries who do not return to their homelands and another saw the brain drain as an aspect of the broader problem of decolonization.

(883) Four delegates expressed support of the project on rural development; one of them remarked that it appeared to be rather fragmentary owing perhaps to its divorce from related matters appearing in the natural sciences chapter. The Chairman referred in this connexion to 15 C/6, paragraph 45, in which there is a reference to the desirability of integrated rural development.

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(884) The project on Man and his Environment referred to paragraph (h) of proposed resolution 3.25 (15 C/5) was noted with interest by eight delegates.

(885) Three delegates emphasized the necessity for an all-round approach which would not be biased in favour of physical or technical problems. The focus should be on man as a whole, the creation of favourable social relationships in a real human environment, the prevention of alienation and attention to social and mental health on the community scale. One delegate submitted that part of the environmental chaos present in some highly industrialized societies could be attributed to the architectural confusion when buildings were not adapted to their surroundings. One delegate favoured pilot projects in the field as a first step in improving the situation.

(886) On the basis of a recommendation of the Resolutions Committee, the Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference take note of the following draft resolutions which will be taken into account in the preparation of the revised text of the Programme and Budget for 1969-1970: under Section 3.24, 15 C/DR49 (Bulgaria) 15 C/DR50 (Uruguay) and 15 C/DR.115 (Hungary); under Section 3.25, 15C/DR.52 (Sweden), 15C/DR.121 (USSR) and 15 C/DR. 142 (India).

(887) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plans, as amended, for Sections 3.2 1, 3.22, 3.23, 3.24 and 3.25.

(888) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 3 . 2 11 as it appears in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970 (resolution 3.21 in documents 15 C/5 and 15 C/5 Add. and Corr.2, Annex II),

(889) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 3.221 (resolution 3.22 in document 15 C/5, as amended).

(890) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 3.231 (resolution 3.231 in document 15C/5, as amended) .

(891) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 3.232 as it appears in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970 (resolution 3.232 in document 15 C/5).

(892) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 3 . 233 (resolution 3.233 in document 15 C/5, as amended) .

(893) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 3.241 as it appears in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970 (resolution 3.24 in document 15 C/5).

(894) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 3.251 (resolution 3.25 in document 15 C/5, as amended) .

(895) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the Regular budget of \$224,455 for Section 3.21 and \$82,305 for Section 3.22, of \$719,240 for Section 3.23, of \$198,870 for Section 3.24, and of \$390,960 for Section 3.25.

### 3 . 3 CULTURE

#### Section 3.31 International co-operation

(896) The delegates of 15 countries referred to the proposed programme for this section, General support was voiced during the ensuing discussion, particularly as regards the increase in subventions to non-governmental organizations.

(897) One speaker stressed the necessity to avoid favouritism in connexion with the granting of subventions . Another spoke of the need for these organizations to work on the problem of integrating youth with cultural action, and another mentioned the link to be strengthened between culture and the sciences . The twentieth anniversary of the International Theatre Institute was referred to.

(898) One delegate supported by four others expressed the desire that the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) be admitted to category A in its consultative relations with Unesco. Three delegates expressed concern about the reduction in the subvention for the International Association of Plastic Arts.

(899) The Assistant Director-General for Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture recalled the policy of the Director-General to base proposed subventions on the extent to which the non-governmental organizations participated in activities falling within priorities approved by the General Conference of Unesco.

(900) The representative of the International Union of Architects made a statement.

(901) Following the recommendations of the Resolutions Committee (15 C/PRG/2, Add. 3), the Commission noted draft resolution 193 submitted by several delegations without discussion or vote.

(902) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Section 3.31 on the understanding that the consideration referred to above would be taken into account in its implementation.

(903) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 3.311 as it appears in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970 (resolution 3.31 in document 15 C/5 and 15 C/5 Add. and Corr. 2, Annex II),

(904) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$3 11,560 for Section 3.31 (documents 15C/5 and 15C/5 Add. and Corr.2, Annex II).

### Section 3.32 Studies

(905) Delegates from 40 countries took part in the general discussion on the proposed Programme of cultural studies.

(906) All the speakers stressed the importance of this programme as part of the Organization's activities and strongly supported it, though some regretted the very limited amount of the budgetary funds allocated to it.

(907) With regard to the contents of the programme, four delegates noted in particular that it closely combined critical reflection with an effort to achieve practical results. In the interests of cohesion, one delegate expressed the wish that historical studies should be strengthened; another requested that greater importance be given to studies on themes of present-day interest; generally speaking, it was found that the programme was moving towards a proper balance between these various aspects.

(908) Some delegates encouraged the efforts to achieve an even greater concentration of this part of the programme, recommending that priority be given to the resources needed to carry out current projects and that a suitable time-table be drawn up for new projects, planning the different stages of execution so that they could be progressively implemented. Some delegations hoped that there would be a wider dissemination of the studies already carried out and that closer co-operation would be established for that purpose with the Communication sector.

#### I. International study on the main trends of research in the social and human sciences (second part)

(909) Four delegates emphasized the scope and novelty of this study. While approving the methods proposed, one delegate recalled that the studies of art and literature should each retain their own specific characteristics.

(910) Several delegates observed that the more rapidly studies of this kind became available the more useful they were.

#### II. History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of mankind

(911) H.E. Professor Paulo E. de Berredo Carneiro, President of the International Commission for a History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind, presented the Commission's biennial report (document 15 C/57).

(912) Ten delegates took part in the ensuing debate. All praised the work done by the International Commission and its President, and expressed their agreement with the measures proposed for the completion of the task entrusted to the Commission.

(913) Several delegates stressed the need to

ensure a wider dissemination of this work by publishing it in cheap editions such as pocket editions or in an abridged form. One delegate stressed the importance of publishing not only cheap editions but also visually attractive and popularly understood editions in pictures or cartoons.

(914) Four delegates stressed the value of the "Journal of World History" and requested that the possibility of continuing its publication should be studied, adapting it, where necessary, to the new needs in the matter of historical studies, for example by 'devoting greater attention to research on African history. Another delegate, however, expressed the view that the interest and dissemination of the Journal were limited to a much too specialized public.

(915) Replying to the points raised, the President of the International Commission stated that plans existed for popular editions and that, depending on the publishers' possibilities, there was no reason why they should not be given priority. A greater effort should be made to increase the circulation of the "Journal of World History" for the number of its readers was still too small.

#### III. Study of Eastern cultures

(916) The projects concerning the study of Eastern cultures aroused keen interest and led to a detailed discussion.

(917) Several delegations emphasized the originality of the project concerning the civilizations of Central Asia. They pointed out that this study, dealing with civilizations still insufficiently known, filled in gaps in scientific research and at the same time met a wide public's need for information; furthermore, that study was precisely the type of project which could be carried out with the maximum efficacy only within the framework of the international co-operation provided by Unesco. Several speakers therefore urged that there should be an increase in the budgetary funds allocated to it.

(918) Several delegates expressed their satisfaction at the inclusion of new themes relating to contemporary aspects of the civilizations of Central Asia and hoped that steps would be taken to strengthen the studies on modern literature, on the main channels of communication between the peoples of these regions and on their present social and cultural development.

(919) The delegation of the USSR proposed that the symposium, on the art of the people of Central Asia during the Timurid period be held in Samarkand in 1969.

(920) The delegate of the Mongolian People's Republic stated that his country intended to take part in the project for the study of the civilizations of Central Asia and proposed that an international congress on the Mongol civilization be convened in 1970.

(921) Five delegates showed special interest in the project concerning the Study on Buddhist art.

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They stressed the importance of this project at both the regional and international levels and drew attention to the existence in several countries of a scientific infrastructure which should be capable of ensuring its successful implementation.

(922) Two delegates emphasized the fact that the project would be of full significance only if the study on Buddhist art were placed in its philosophical and cultural context. One delegate pointed out that the results thus obtained would be of value for future programmes which he hoped would be devoted to the contributions of the ethical values of Buddhism to the rights of man and to the efforts in favour of peace. In this connexion the delegate of Ceylon agreed to present draft resolution 15 C/DR.37 during the debate on the Future Programme.

(923) The project on the study of contemporary Arab culture aroused the interest of several delegates. Two of them considered that while contemporary Arab culture deserved to be better appreciated, attention should also be given to classical Arab culture, which was still little known among the general public despite the remarkable work done by specialists. Moreover, a programme of this nature should devote a larger place to the translation of representative works of Arab culture.

(924) The associated institutions for the study and presentation of oriental cultures (Tokyo, New Delhi, Teheran, Damascus and Cairo) were commented on by two delegates, who requested that they should continue to receive Unesco's aid.

(925) Two delegates proposed that Unesco should undertake a study of the cultures of the South Pacific region, at least within the framework of the Future Programme, while two other delegates suggested that the latter programme should also include a project concerning Malayan culture.

(926) Five draft resolutions concerning the programmes of Eastern studies were submitted by the following delegations: India (15 C/DR.54 and 124); Ceylon (15 C/DR.55); United Arab Republic (15 C/DR. 122); Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Spain, Uruguay and Venezuela (15 C/DR. 177).

(927) The Commission took note of draft resolutions 15 C/DR.55, 122 and 124, since those proposals and suggestions could be included without difficulty in the corresponding work plans.

(928) The delegate of India explained the purpose of draft resolution 15 C/DR. 54. It was decided that Member States and Unesco would be invited, in response to requests by the Indian Government, to support the creation of an International Institute of Tamil Studies, and that direct assistance could be considered under the Participation programme for 1969-1970.

(929) Three delegates spoke in support of draft resolution 15 C/DR. 177. This proposal was noted with interest and it was decided that it should be taken into account in the work plan of Section 3.32.

In this case also, it seemed possible to consider assistance, at the request of the Member State directly concerned, under the Participation programme.

## IV. Studies of African cultures

(930) The group of projects for the study of African cultures was welcomed by the African delegations, twelve of which offered comments and detailed proposals, and by many delegates from other regions.

(931) The priority to be given to the project for a General History of Africa was reaffirmed. One representative expressed the satisfaction of the African delegations with the information provided by the Secretariat concerning steps already taken and those proposed to bring the project to fruition. Delegates particularly appreciated the direct action to be taken to collect evidence and documents of historic interest existing in Africa itself. The creation of collection and preservation centres in the various African institutions was acknowledged to be the most appropriate method.

(932) Several delegates expressed the desire that this co-operation with research centres in Africa be accompanied by a wider programme of fellowships for the initial and advanced training of African historians and research workers, and by the supply of equipment to those centres.

(933) It was generally recognized that, while the action initiated in West Africa for the collection of source material for the history, should be continued, the experience gained in the process should be extended without delay to other regions, especially to East Africa.

(934) Of all the various kinds of sources of historical material, oral tradition was unreservedly accepted as deserving the highest priority. This is justified both by the privileged place of oral tradition in African culture, and by the urgent need to assemble material from sources likely to disappear very soon. Several delegates also requested that every possible step be taken to intensify the collection and publication of written material, based on oral tradition.

(935) One delegate, however, pointed out that the priority given to oral tradition should not lead to a neglect of written sources, which are equally rare and equally threatened with destruction, and constitute a body of documentary material vital for historical research of all kinds. In this connexion, another delegate welcomed the forthcoming completion of the "Guide of Sources of African History", prepared under contract by the International Council on Archives, and requested that it be published as soon as possible.

(936) Several delegations expressed keen approval of the proposed new programme stressing the rôle of African languages as a vehicle of culture. A number of African delegates showed how much the cultural development of communities depended on the promotion of African languages,

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particularly through their utilization in literacy campaigns.

(937) Four draft resolutions concerning the programme for African studies were submitted by the following delegations: Ghana (15 C/DR. 56); Cameroon, Morocco, Senegal, Sierra Leone, (15 C/DR. 175); Dahomey (15 C/DR. 176); Upper Volta, Niger (15 C/DR.191).

(938) The delegate of Ghana, presenting draft resolution 15 C/DR. 56, pointed out that the present aim was the establishment of relations of mutual representation and consultation between the committee responsible for the Encyclopaedia Africana project to produce a General History of Africa. Since the proposal could be incorporated in the appropriate part of the draft programme and budget, and the delegation of Ghana proposed to submit a request for participation, the Commission took note of this draft resolution.

(939) One of the sponsors of draft resolution 15 C/DR. 175 explained the proposal, and pointed out that the Guide to Modern African Literature, undertaken in 1967-1965 under contract with the African Society of Culture, should be supplemented, particularly by references to African literature in Arabic, and published in co-operation with and under the responsibility of the International Congress of Africanists. Since the proposal could be incorporated in the programme and budget already proposed for co-operation with the International Congress of Africanists, the Commission took note of this draft resolution.

(940) Since the proposals contained in draft resolutions 15 C/DR. 176 and 15 C/DR. 191 could be incorporated in the programme already proposed for studies of African cultures, the Commission took note of them without discussion or vote.

### V. Studies of culture in Latin America

(941) A number of delegates strongly supported the project on cultural studies, in Latin America. They particularly appreciated the selection of themes relating essentially to contemporary problems in, for example, literature, architecture and urbanism .

(942) The development of oriental studies in Latin America also evoked interest. A draft resolution (15 C/DR. 200) submitted by Argentina, Uruguay Colombia and Chile was examined. It was agreed that for 1969-1970, the programme of oriental studies in Latin America should take into account the recommendations of the Latin American Inter-University Co-ordinating Committee, involving support to the Colegio de Mexico (paragraph 1270 of the work plan) as well as support to other projects to be proposed by the Committee following normal procedures (paragraph 1276 of the work plan). It is also expected that during the next two years the Director-General will work with the Committee so that it will function as the single machinery for co-ordinating oriental studies in Latin America.

(943) A number of positive comments were made on African cultural contributions in Latin America. The delegate of Brazil proposed that a symposium on cultural anthropology and folklore be held in 1969 at Bahia, where there is a centre of Afro-Oriental studies.

### VI. Study of European cultures

(944) Seven delegates commented on the part of the programme concerned with the study of European cultures. They generally welcomed the widening of these studies, both in the constantly larger and better co-ordinated projects of the International Association for Balkan and South Eastern European Studies, and in the new programme for a study on Scandinavian cultures. Two delegates were gratified that the activities proposed under cultural studies would accord greater importance to European cultures, which should play a more important part in the Future Programme.

(945) Austria and Bulgaria submitted two draft amendments (15 C/DR.57 and 15 C/DR.56) concerning the study of European cultures. The Austrian delegation withdrew its proposal. It was noted that the proposal in document 15 C/DR. 58 concerning Thracian art could be incorporated in the programme for co-operation with the International Association for Balkan and South Eastern European Studies. This proposal was noted without discussion or vote.

(946) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Section 3.32, on the understanding that account would be taken of the foregoing observations in the execution of the plan.

(947) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 3.321 (resolution 3.32 in document 15 C/5, as amended).

(948) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt the Regular programme budget of \$930, 100 for Section 3.32 (15 C/5. Add. and Corr.2, Annex II).

#### Section 3.33 Cultural development

##### (a) Artistic creation

(949) Twelve delegates took part in the discussion of this section.

(950) Several speakers voiced their approval of the comparative studies of forms of contemporary artistic creation. Some delegates spoke in favour of the establishment and development of popular theatres. The delegate of Lebanon expressing his interest in the proposed meeting for 1969 of creative artists and critics concerned with literature, the plastic arts and dramatic arts in Asia and the Middle East, proposed that the meeting be held in Beirut. Others especially welcomed the proposed activities in the field of music and architecture .

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One delegate proposed that the project on architecture be extended to include designers. The Assistant Director-General explained in his reply that the concept was implicit within the project proposed. One delegate expressed doubt about the idea of a prize in the field of architecture. Another delegate proposed that seminars on architecture be held especially in developing countries, particularly in Africa.

(951) The project on creative arts and new forms and techniques of expression drew several comments from the delegates. Some delegate underlined the importance of the relationship between the mass communication media and the creative arts. One delegate warmly welcomed the project on contemporary music.

(952) Several delegates strongly supported the project for assistance to creative artists through fellowships. They expressed their wish that funds for this project be expanded.

(953) Most of the delegates strongly supported the new directions of this section; a few delegates, however, expressed the opinion that several of these projects needed clarification and development.

### (b) Arts education

(954) Delegates of 23 countries during the discussion of Section 3 . 33 expressed their strong support and in general welcomed its new aspects. They viewed arts education as fundamental to general cultural development .

(955) The importance of the project, arts education for the general public, was emphasized by several delegates. In their view this project could significantly contribute to the democratization of culture, the development of a new public for the Arts, the permanent education of youth and adults, a universal " aesthetic literacy" , the productive use of leisure time and the encouragement of creative mass participation in the artistic and cultural life of the community. The delegate of Canada expressed great interest in the meeting of experts proposed for 1970 and suggested that it be held in Canada at the new National Arts Centre.

(956) With respect to the project on arts education at the university level, the urgent need for " integrated Arts Education programmes" was underlined. The concentration, at the initial stage of this project, to the training of architects met with approval. Seven delegates considered this area of arts education to be one of the most crucial; others however felt that this project could be broadened to include other vital " environmental" design areas.

(957) The delegate of Brazil, stating that his Government considered the education of the architect, the city planner, the environmental designer to be of great importance for our time, proposed Brasilia as the meeting place for the symposium to be convened in 1970.

(958) Several delegates spoke of the growing need in many Member States for a centre of

international research, documentation and exchange in the field of visual arts education as well as in the educational areas of music, dance and theatre. These delegates expressed satisfaction concerning the establishment of an international visual arts education centre in Venice and an international centre for music, dance and theatre education in Vienna.

(959) Several delegates voiced their approval of innovations, new concepts and forms of arts education which appear in this programme; one spoke of the indispensable rôle of arts education in the transmission of the cultural heritage and the relationship of man to his environment; all agreed that arts education makes a significant contribution to culture as a living force.

### (c) Cultural policies

(960) Many delegates who spoke on cultural development referred to the new cultural policies programme. The consensus was that the planned long-term action in this area was an extremely important one which would make a decisive contribution to Unesco's future programme planning in the cultural field. Several delegates referred to the growing need in their countries for a clarification of aims and objectives as well as functions and guidelines of their national cultural development programmes . Unesco is in a unique position to assemble, compare, analyse and act upon the great diversity of cultural policies that exist in the world today. It was felt that Unesco action in this field is urgently needed. Just as Unesco gives priority attention to science and education policy and planning, so should there be immediate consideration given to cultural policy.

(961) Many delegates spoke in relation to the World Conference of Ministers of Culture planned for 1970. It was agreed that such a conference could do much to initiate this long-term project and to enlist the collaboration of cultural ministers and other directors of cultural programmes in Member States.

(962) Several delegates cautioned the Secretariat on the need for extremely careful planning and preparation for this Conference of Ministers . One delegate set out the following measures as essential to the success of such a meeting: the small preparatory meeting of experts proposed for the middle of 1969 should be moved up to early 1969; at the preparatory meeting it should be made clear which governments will be represented in the Conference of Ministers; the aims of the Conference of Ministers should be clearly defined and the themes to be discussed firmly established at this meeting. It was added that the publication of a series of monographs on cultural policies as well as the preparation of all of the materials needed for the Conference of Ministers must be completed well in advance so that participating governments can have sufficient time for internal and penetrating discussions.

(963) Various themes were suggested for the Conference of Ministers: "newforms of dissemination of culture including the mass media"; "cultural centres and their function" ; "the encouragement and support of artistic creation" ; " comparative analysis of arts education programmes"; the education and professional preparation of directors of cultural programmes and institutions"; and " interdisciplinary action in the cultural field" .

(964) The delegate of the United States of America requested that the United States be considered as the possible site of the 1970 Conference of Ministers.

(965) The Assistant Director-Generalreplied that no definite decision had yet been made concerning the place of the conference and that the Director-General would give consideration to other invitations which may come from Member States.

(966) One delegate inquired about the reasons for limiting the participation in the Conference of Ministers to forty persons and proposed enlarging the number if appropriate. Another speaker proposed that other meetings of this kind be held in different parts of the world.

(d) Dissemination of literatures, works of art, music

(967) Five delegates expressed special interest in this section. One speaker in reference to the dissemination of literature, spoke of the significant contribution made by this project to world appreciation of great literary works. He called for a broadening and expansion of this project. Some delegates also considered that Unesco should improve the study and popularization of art films and television with a view to reinforcing education for peace and mutual understanding among peoples.

(968) Three delegates stressed the importance of the project on musical traditions in Africa . They spoke of the urgent need to preserve and make known to a wider public the great musical traditions of Africa which are threatened with extinction. They added that this project could make a vital contribution to world understanding and appreciation of African arts.

(969) All speakers approved of the projects proposed within this section.

(970) Following the recommendations of the Resolutions Committee (15 C/PRG/2 and Add. 1, 2, 3, 4) the Commission took note of the following draft resolutions 15 C/DR.59, 127, 129 (Ceylon); 15 C/DR.60, 64, 125, 126 (Uruguay); 15 C/DR.61 (India); 15 C/DR. 63(Austria);15 C/DR. 128(Hungary); 15 C/DR. 171, 172, 173 (Argentina); 15 C/DR. 178 (Morocco, Ethiopia, Niger, Senegal); 15 C/DR. 187 (Cuba); 15 C/DR. 195 (Yugoslavia) and 15 C/DR. 196 (Belgium). They will be taken into account in the revised work plan for Section 3.33.

(971) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Section 3.33 on the understanding that the

considerations referred to above would be taken into account in its implementation.

(972) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 3.331 (resolution 3.33 indocument 15C/5, as amended by the Executive Board, cf. document 15 C/6, paragraph 90).

(973) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$931, 260 for Section 3.33 (15 C/5 Add. and Corr.2 Annex II).

Section 3.34 Preservation and presentation of the cultural heritage (Parts I and II)

(974) The delegates of 47 Member State took part in the discussion on Section 3.34.

(975) The Assistant Director-General for Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture and the Chairman of the Commission asked that, in addition to the study of the relevant section in 15 C/5, the Commission concern itself with the draft recommendation on the Preservation of Cultural Property Endangered by Public or Private Works (document 15 C/14), the Report on the Desirability of Drafting an International Convention Concerning the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (document 15 C/15) and the Report on Tourism and Financing of the Conservation of Sites and Monuments (document 15 C/59).

(976) Introducing the draft recommendation on the preservation of cultural property endangered by public and private works, the Assistant Director-General recalled that this text had, in accordance with resolution 3.3412 adopted by the General Conference at its fourteenth session, already been subjected to a thorough examination by a special committee of governmental experts.

(977) The draft recommendation elicited unanimous approval on the part of the Commission which recommends its formal adoption by the General Conference. One delegate suggested that its results might be reviewed four or five years after its adoption.

(978) Many delegates referred to the report on the desirability of drafting an international convention concerning the illicit transfer of cultural property, the great majority of whom openly favoured the idea, and stressed its urgency. One delegate, however, thought that such an international instrument was premature, and another delegate opposed the idea of such a convention. One delegate pointed out that the definition of "illicit" transactions was a legal question which required further study. He also considered that it would be unrealistic to attempt to enforce controls in the importing country if there were no effective control in the exporting country.

(979) Other delegates believed that, even if the convention could not be fully enforced, a moral principle would at least be established and thereby



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a code of international conduct in this field.

(980) Three delegates objected to the convention being restricted to cultural property of "great importance". Two delegates expressed doubts about the provisions for exchanges, which one delegate related to an activity proposed in paragraph 1354 on the exchange of museum objects. Exchanges of cultural property involved the risk of damage; moreover, a clear distinction should be kept between these bilateral exchanges and commercial operations.

(981) A large number of delegates mentioned provisions regarding restitution of cultural property. Several of them made pleas for recovering property removed in the past, especially under colonial conditions. One delegate felt, that countries where the cultural property had originated should be allowed to have copies of such property or documentation about it; another delegate favoured sanctions against States in illegal possession of cultural property. Other delegates, however, expressed doubt about the possibility of restitution.

(982) The delegate of the United States of America submitted draft resolution 15 C/DR. 164 which called for the collection of copies of laws controlling exports of cultural property and assistance to one or more Member States in conducting pilot studies on their problems in this field.

(983) Turning to Section 3.34, Part I, many speakers welcomed the principle of associating the protection of cultural property with cultural tourism. Several speakers felt that the development of the cultural heritage could not be dissociated from the development of the community as a whole. One delegate expressed the hope that the protection of landscapes and wild life would, where appropriate, be associated with cultural tourism.

(984) The Director-General's representative stated that while recourse could always be had, in special cases, to international campaigns to save cultural property it must be recognized that such campaigns could not be multiplied indefinitely. He pointed out that the justification of the financing of preservation through cultural tourism constituted an alternative and more normal way of solving the problem.

(985) Several delegates supported the idea of a Unesco Fund for Monuments and Sites (paragraph 1343) which, though long entertained, had not yet made satisfying progress.

(986) Various delegates spoke of the urgent need for international action as regards several monuments or groups of monuments of outstanding importance including Borobudur, concerning which the Indonesian delegation had submitted draft resolution 15 C/DR.66, Bamiyan, for which India and Afghanistan had co-sponsored draft resolution 15 C/DR. 154, Mohenjo Daro, for which Pakistan had submitted draft resolution 15 C/DR. 185,

(987) The delegate of Yugoslavia submitted draft resolution 15 C/DR. 65 inviting the Director-General to extend action in favour of the protection of the cultural heritage to cultural property

damaged by natural catastrophies.

(988) Referring to Part II of this section, three delegates stressed the need for the development of museums, as well as the preservation of monuments, to be associated with cultural tourism; and one of them pointed out that the meeting of experts held in Tunis in January 1968 and the meeting in Malta in December 1967 to discuss the Maltese cultural tourism programme had accepted this principle.

(989) One delegate proposed that a meeting of experts should be entrusted with the drafting of a multilateral agreement on the exchange of educational, scientific and cultural exhibitions as a means towards the establishment of continental travelling museums.

(990) The Assistant Director-General pointed out that the Executive Board, in its recommendations to the General Conference, had stressed the importance of libraries as well as museums in this programme (15 C/6, paragraph 95).

(991) Most speakers stressed the importance of the training of specialists in all fields covered by Section 3.34. In respect of preservation, one delegate admitted the difficulty of the problem because of the multiplicity of disciplines involved, and another stated that satisfactory progress could be made only through international co-operation. Several delegates mentioned the problem of training museum specialists and expressed the view that the course at the Jos Centre was not sufficient to the purpose and should either be strengthened or followed by other courses elsewhere. They were pleased to hear that intermediate courses would be available at the Rome Centre.

(992) The importance of on-site museums was emphasized by a number of speakers. One delegate felt that museums should benefit from UNDP assistance.

(993) The Commission took note of the report on tourism and financing of the conservation of sites and monuments (15 C/59).

(994) The Commission then voted on the proposals contained in paragraph 9 of document 15 C/ 15, inviting the General Conference to decide on the desirability of an international convention to prohibit and prevent illicit import, export and transfer of ownership of cultural property, and to decide whether a special committee of governmental experts should be set up to draft such a convention. The Commission unanimously recommended, with 8 abstentions, that the General Conference adopt resolution 3.344.

(995) The delegate of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan presented draft resolution 15 C/DR.201 co-sponsored by the USSR, Afghanistan, Yugoslavia, India, Malaysia, UAR, Syria, Algeria, Tunisia, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Lebanon, Pakistan, Iraq, Mali, Nigeria, Poland, Senegal, Somalia, Spain and Turkey, concerning the safeguarding of cultural property and the question of archaeological excavations in the old city of Jerusalem. Introducing this resolution, the delegate of Jordan said that the

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resolution was impelled by the fact that, since the early days of the occupation, demolition had taken place in Jerusalem, land confiscation has taken place in preparation for more demolition and excavations near the wall of Al Aksa mosque had taken place.

(996) The delegates of fourteen Member States took part in this debate. Most speakers expressed concern for possible damage to cultural property in the area in question, and for archaeological excavations which they would consider undesirable.

(997) One delegate feared that the resolution might render more difficult the work of the commissioners acting in accordance with measures taken under the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict. Other delegates expressed their disagreement with this point of view.

(998) The delegate of Israel took the view that it was not of the competence of Unesco to intervene in the political or juridical status of Jerusalem and said that he would not participate in the vote on this draft resolution. He recalled that between 1948 and 1967 during the time that part of Jerusalem was under Jordan rule, Jewish synagogues and cemeteries had been desecrated and devastated by the Jordan authorities.

(999) The delegate of Jordan said that the Jewish Synagogue had been used to shelter the Israeli Army waiting to destroy the rest of the old city of Jerusalem.

(1000) Other delegates considered that it was the function of the Organization to protect all cultural property without distinction and that the issue was neither political nor juridical since the cultural property of Jerusalem belonged to the world as a whole.

(1001) The Commission, by a roll-call vote proposed by the delegate of Syria and supported by Algeria, recommended unanimously with 23 abstentions that the General Conference adopt resolutions 3.342 and 3.343.

(1002) Draft resolutions 15 C/DR.154 (India and Afghanistan) and 15 C/DR. 185 (Pakistan) were unanimously approved by the Commission and will be incorporated into the work plan of Section 3.34.

(1003) Following the recommendations of the Resolutions Committee, the Commission noted draft resolutions 15 C/DR. 65 (Yugoslavia), 15 C/DR. 66 and Corr. (Indonesia), 15 C/DR.67 (Uruguay), the relevant section of 15 C/DR. 164 (United States of America) which will be taken into account in the revised work plan.

(1004) The President of the International Council of Monuments and Sites made a statement.

(1005) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt the recommendation concerning the Preservation of Cultural Property Endangered by Public or Private Works, presented in Annex I of document 15 C/14.

(1006) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for

Section 3.34 on the understanding that the considerations referred to above would be taken into account in its implementation.

(1007) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 3.341 as it appears in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970 (resolution 3.341 in document 15 C/5).

(1008) The Commission recommended by 59 votes to one, with 8 abstentions, that the General Conference adopt resolution 3.344 (ref. document 15 C/15, page 2, paragraph 9).

(1009) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolutions 3.342 and 3.343 (draft resolution 15 C/DR. 201, subdivided).

(1010) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 3.345 as it appears in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970 (resolution 3.342 in document 15 C/5).

(1011) The Commission unanimously recommended for approval by the General Conference the budget for Section 3.34 of \$570,310 (documents 15 C/5, Add. Corr.2, Annex II).

### Section 3.35 International Campaigns

(1012) The Chairman of the Executive Committee of the international Campaign to Save the Monuments of Nubia, H.E. Professor Paulo de Berredo Carneiro, presented the joint report of the Executive Committee and of the Director-General (document 15 C/58), and summed up the work done in Egyptian Nubia and Sudanese Nubia, in the context of the International Campaign, in the fields of archaeological documentation and excavations, the preservation of monuments and the safeguarding of the main groups of monuments. He stressed the outstanding part played by international co-operation as reflected, particularly, in the assumption by various Member States of responsibility for the salvaging of a number of temples or monuments in jeopardy.

(1013) These efforts culminated in the task of cutting out and reconstructing in situ the rock temples of Abu Simbel, the completion of which was marked on 22 September, at Abu Simbel itself, by an official ceremony attended by the leading authorities of the United Arab Republic and a large number of distinguished persons, including the President of the General Conference, the Chairman of the Executive Board, the Chairman and various members of the Executive Committee of the Campaign, and the Director-General of Unesco. The speeches made on this occasion by H. E. Dr. Sarwat Okasha, Minister of Culture of the United Arab Republic, by the Chairman of the Executive Committee and by the Director-General have been inscribed on a plaque commemorating the inauguration.

(1014) In drawing up the balance-sheet of the work of international solidarity launched on 8 March

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1960 - systematic excavations of the Nile Valley almost completed, 21 monuments transported to safety or reconstructed, the Abu Simbel operation successfully carried through thanks to an amazing technical effort - the Chairman of the Executive Committee added that only with the safeguarding of the Philae monuments, the financing of which had first to be ensured, would the Campaign be brought to completion.

(1015) Following on the Chairman of the Executive Committee, the Director-General pointed out that it would be paradoxical if the Philae monuments, which were more accessible than those of Abu Simbel and were known the world over as the "pearl of Egypt", were not also saved, especially as the cost of preserving them would be far less than the amount which had had to be collected in the case of Abu Simbel. He recalled that he had been authorized by the Executive Committee to launch a solemn appeal at the fifteenth session of the General Conference for the safeguarding of those monuments; and he announced that he would be launching that appeal on 6 November 1968 in plenary meeting.

(1016) Turning to questions relating to the International Campaign for Florence and Venice, the Director-General pointed out that the proposed resolution distinguished between the restoration of cultural property damaged in the two cities, which must continue, and the long-term action of safeguarding Venice and developing it as a cultural centre.

(1017) The Director-General emphasized that the situation in Florence necessitated several more years of sustained effort. As regards the specific action envisaged on behalf of Venice in the third part of the resolution, it was not merely a matter of safeguarding a heritage of artistic and historical monuments but of maintaining Venice as a city with its own individual life. Any preservation action which disregarded that principle and concerned itself only with restoring monuments and works of art would - quite apart from the fact that it would necessitate funds beyond the possibilities of international co-operation supplementary to national resources and would have to be postponed *sine die* - merely result in a "museum city" policy completely contrary to the ideas which gave the Campaign its validity. It was therefore imperative that the action to preserve and restore monuments and works of art should form part of a comprehensive policy aiming at a more general preservation of Venice taking account of its social and economic situation, and should underpin a programme for developing it as a cultural centre.

(1018) The conclusions reached in the full and detailed studies made by the Secretariat concerning the problems of Venice were along those lines. The Executive Board had endorsed them at its 79th session, *in* a decision (79 EX/Decisions, 3.5.1) which it had recommended to the attention of the General Conference. A fourth paragraph, added to the resolution submitted to the Commission, could take account of those conclusions.

(1019) In conclusion, the Director-General stressed the exceptional nature of the international campaigns conducted by Unesco in Nubia and in Florence and Venice. Undertakings on that scale could obviously not become the regular practice in Unesco, despite the increasing number of requests for action submitted to it by Member States. Referring to Section 3.34, he recalled the procedures which the Organization had devised, and had had adopted by certain Member States, for incorporating programmes for the preservation and exploitation of the cultural heritage in national development plans. He suggested the creation within Unesco of an autonomous body comparable to those instituted in the fields of education and science to take charge of operations which the Organization could carry out on an exceptional basis only.

(1020) Following the Director-General's statement, the delegations of the United Arab Republic and the Republic of Sudan expressed to the Executive Committee of the Campaign and its Chairman, and to the delegations of the Member States and the Director-General, their appreciation of the work of international co-operation effected in the Nile Valley at Unesco's instigation.

(1021) The delegate of Italy said that his Government was in complete agreement with the principles, as defined by the Director-General, which must inspire the International Campaign for Florence and Venice in the future, and that it approved the provisions of the draft resolution. He reiterated Italy's gratitude for the movement of solidarity from which Florence and Venice had already benefited, as well as for Unesco's stimulating activities and the Secretariat statements.

(1022) Other delegates who followed in the discussion took the view that the campaign undertaken in Nubia should be completed by the preservation of the group of monuments at Philae, and expressed their agreement with the provisions made as regards Florence and Venice. One delegate stressed the novel character of the multidisciplinary approach envisaged for the preservation of Venice in the Executive Board's resolution and noted, as did several other speakers, the importance of the comprehensive documentary study prepared by the Secretariat under the title "Presentation of the problems of Venice".

(1023) One delegate pointed out, on the subject of Venice, the disparity between the scale of action to be undertaken and the modest allocation of \$10, 000 specified in the work plan for the development of Venice as a cultural centre.

(1024) One delegate hoped that steps would be taken to enable artists of all countries to meet in Venice in order to enjoy the stimulating effect of that incomparable city as a source of creative inspiration.

(1025) The Director-General spoke again to explain how, in his view, it might be possible to secure general acceptance of the principle of "self-financing" by the States of the projects relating to

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what it had been agreed to call "cultural tourism" . Referring to the concern expressed in the preceding paragraph, he thought that mention might be made of it in the work plan.

(1026) The Director-General also stressed the psychological, moral and educational impact of the Nubian Campaign. He further pointed out that if some international operations falling within the orbit of other programme sectors of the Organization, such as education, could be financed from a variety of international sources, the only means of financing large-scale campaigns involving culture and the preservation of the cultural heritage lay in the creation of funds for those specific purposes. For that reason, the Director-General wished, at the General Conference, to launch an appeal to Member States to save the monuments of Philae.

(1027) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan relating to Section 3.35.

(1028) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 3.351 (resolution 3.35 in document 15 C/3, as amended by Decision 3.5.1 adopted by the Executive Board at its 79th session).

(1029) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the budget of \$236,855 proposed in the Regular programme for Section 3.35 (15 C/5 and 15 C/5 Add. & Corr. 2, Annex II).

HEADQUARTERS AND FIELD STAFF,  
STAFF STRUCTURE, REGIONAL  
ACTIVITIES AND BUDGET SUMMARY

(1030) The Commission examined the overall budget estimates for the Social Sciences, Human

Sciences and Culture Sector - Part II, Chapter 3, of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970 in documents 15 C/5, 15 C/5 Add. & Corr. 1 and 15 C/5 Add. & Corr. 2 and Annexes as well as other relevant summaries pertaining to the Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture Sector, indicated in the same documents.

(1031) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference take note of the Headquarters staff establishment (paras. 1377-1383 of document 15 C/5) and approve the corresponding Regular programme and budget estimates of \$3,171,560 as indicated in para. 1377 of document 15 C/5 & 15 C/5 Add. & Corr. 2 & Annex II, as well as the budget provision of \$20,195 for travel of the Assistant Director-General for Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture and his senior staff, and for hospitality as estimated in para. 1380 of document 15 C/5 and 15 C/5 Add. & Corr. 2 Annex II.

(1032) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the proposed staff structure for the Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture Sector as it appears in paras. 1384-1393 of document 15 C/5.

(1033) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference take note of the summary of regional activities as it appears in paragraphs 1394-1400 of document 15 C/5.

(1034) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget total of \$8,367,620 for the Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture Sector.

Chapter 4

COMMUNICATION

GENERAL DISCUSSION

(1035) Introducing the chapter on Communication, the Assistant Director-General in charge of Communication recalled that Unesco's programme in this sector was rooted in the concept of human rights and that it was trying to make freedom of information a reality for all people. He noted that the chapter combined five related but different programmes, each of which contained both instrumental and substantive aspects and stressed three substantive characteristics which were common to all parts of the Communication programme. These were development of means and methods of communication which was basic and must come first, the human resources required for this development and, finally, studies and research, essential if real progress were to be made in any area of communication.

(1036) There was also, however, considerable substantive value in the very instrumentality of the Communication programme. Education, for example, needed the techniques of communication to become effective and meet the challenge of the modern world. Similarly, the communication and presentation of scientific and technical knowledge had become one of the crucial problems of our time.

(1037) The Assistant Director-General drew attention to the new project in Section 3.12 on the international movement of persons to be initiated in 1969-1970 with a survey of scientists, engineers and technologists, since the movement throughout the world of these categories of persons had the most immediate impact on economic and social development. In succeeding biennia of the eight-year programme, other categories of persons in Education, Culture and Communication would be covered. As far as space communication was concerned, the rapid pace of technological advance was far ahead of the planning for its use. Unesco hoped to assist Member States therefore in tackling this task of planning so that the vast potentialities of space communication could be used fully for national development purposes and promoting educational advancement as well as international understanding.

(1038) In the broader programme of Mass Communication (sub-chapter 4.2) the principal new activities concerned studies and research. There was an urgent need for research into the implications that scientific and technical advances in communication hold for society; the activities proposed would not be foreseen as a purely academic exercise but would seek to serve the actual needs of Member States. As far as training was concerned, Unesco's approach stressed the broad education of

Mass Communication personnel, including Social Sciences and Humanities, as well as technical training. The financial support for the institutes of Mass Communication which had been given under the Regional Technical Assistance programme might be in danger, as the Director-General had explained to the plenary session in dealing with the budget ceiling. In the field of development of information media, there were two problems: one was the low priority which many governments gave to Technical Assistance requests in the Communication field, while the other was the shortage of qualified experts who could take up assignments at short notice. Member States were urged therefore to send in their requests early. The Book Development Programme would continue as planned, and following the successful regional meetings of experts in Asia and in Africa, it was proposed that a similar meeting on book development be held in Latin America in 1969.

(1039) In the use of mass media in out-of-school education, the particular challenge was to create motivation for and participation in the rapid social changes of our time. Thus most development programmes or projects needed a "mass media component", and it was encouraging to note that the United Nations Development Programme had agreed to finance to a modest extent what it called "project support communication" for such activities. The real key to success in this respect, however, would seem to be a full implementation of Unesco's programme for mass media development and training of Communication personnel.

(1040) With regard to Public Information, which was a continuing activity, the Assistant Director-General wished simply to note the progress made in interesting the information media of Member States in the problems Unesco is trying to solve, and to report that a co-operative programme had been initiated with the United Nations Development Programme for the treatment of themes specifically related to economic and social development.

(1041) In the field of documentation, libraries and archives, the Assistant Director-General recalled that the programme of the new department was still one of transition. In 1969-1970 it was expected that the unification and standardization of internal documentation and library services would be completed. In addition, co-operation with Member States would be intensified, particularly in the field of planning, professional training and research. There was a need to develop minimum standards for the use of traditional and new techniques. Increased activity was foreseen in the

area of encouraging the compilation of national bibliographies and in studying the application of computers in libraries and documentation services. An increased attention was also given to the development of National Archives Services in activities to be carried out in close co-operation with the International Council of Archives.

(1042) Finally, with respect to statistics, the Assistant Director-General wished to underline that Unesco's activities in this field were to be considered mainly as a service function. In educational statistics, intensified work was foreseen on enrolment by grade, repetition and drop-out and on educational expenditure and costing. In statistics on science and technology, a comprehensive survey of scientific and technical manpower was foreseen, as well as a study of expenditure on research and development and a practical guide for the collection of science statistics. Work on human resources analysis would be concentrated on providing Unesco as a whole with the studies and projections required, and in developing a quantitative system of indicators required for planning.

(1043) The Assistant Director-General, noting the minimal budget proposed for the sector, said that new activities had been introduced largely through the redeployment of resources. In ending he stated that while the Communication programme might seem heterogeneous there was an underlying link: to promote the concept and practice of communication in the service of Unesco and its Member States whenever possible.

(1044) Thirty-eight delegates took part in the general discussion which followed. They expressed unanimous approval of the main orientation and general contents of the proposed programme in the field of communication. Several speakers referred to the continuity of the programme which, it was noted, was conducive to long-term planning, and the hope was expressed that this continuity would be maintained.

(1045) The speakers recognized the fundamental importance of communication in all aspects of Unesco's programme and welcomed the increasing integration of activities in the communication field in the programmes of the other sectors of the organization. The need to ensure full interdepartmental co-operation was noted in this regard.

(1046) However, several delegates stressed that the various communication disciplines were of the highest importance to Unesco in their own right; throughout history every change in communication technology had been followed by profound social changes, and the world was going through such a period of communication revolution at the present time. The dramatic and increasingly rapid introduction of new techniques posed the question of who was in control of what was happening. This was therefore of essential concern to Unesco, which one speaker considered was the only international organization capable of taking action in this field, since ideas were the substance of communication.

(1047) Several speakers noted that the whole problem of contemporary culture was involved, since the thrust of communication development at present tended towards a world-wide dissemination of messages emanating from a small number of powerful production centres. The individual cultures of smaller nations were in danger of being swamped by imported cultures, not necessarily through deliberate policy but by the sheer force of the economics of communication technology. There was a danger of the perversion of the media, leading to the invasion not only of the privacy of individuals but of the privacy of culture.

(1048) Several delegates noted that while there was still a great need for a quantitative increase of communication facilities, there was an urgent need for qualitative improvement. Several speakers referred to the difficulty, particularly for the developing countries, of obtaining access to world communication channels, and cited examples of misrepresentation over those channels of the realities of their countries' conditions. The growing volume of available information raised problems of selection, both by the information agencies and by their audiences, and it was important to study the possible misuse of the media and the manipulation of opinion, particularly in the field of international communication. One delegate suggested the creation of an international news agency under the United Nations to ensure objectivity, and stressed the importance of the respect of professional ethics by information personnel. Another delegate stated that the entire communication programme should aim at ensuring peace, international understanding and co-operation.

(1049) Several speakers considered that the budget foreseen for the communication chapter was inadequate and expressed regret that it had not been possible to provide for a greater rate of expansion. Two delegates, however, were of the opinion that the budget was too large, but stated that they would not oppose it.

(1050) With regard to the promotion of the use of space communication to further Unesco's aims, many speakers expressed approval of the programme and stressed the potentialities it offered, particularly for developing nations. Several delegates considered that the budget provisions for this important new activity were too low. A number of speakers noted the importance of the expert missions Unesco had already sent to explore the possibilities of satellite communication in making possible nation-wide educational broadcasting. The report of the expert mission which had visited India in 1967, contained in document 15 C/60, was considered to be particularly useful and the Delegate of India, announcing that the government welcomed the mission's proposals, said that serious consideration was being given to them.

(1051) General approval was expressed of the proposed meeting of intergovernmental experts to define the problems in space communication within

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Unesco's fields of competence that might be resolved by means of international arrangements. Several speakers pointed out that such arrangements were increasingly urgent to permit all Member States to have access to this new technique so as to avoid the danger of domination by any single culture. In this regard, several speakers evoked the desirability of international control of satellite broadcasting.

(1052) A number of speakers referred to the proposed long-term inquiry into the international movement of persons in the fields of education, science and culture. Approval was expressed for the proposal to initiate the programme with a survey of the movement of scientists, engineers and technologists. One speaker stated that this put the problem in the precise context in which Unesco could best be of greatest assistance to Member States.

(1053) The majority of speakers welcomed the proposed new programme of research and studies in mass communication. While the immense power of mass communication was generally recognized, information was lacking on precisely how it modified opinions and influenced values and attitudes. Hard evidence was required to permit Member States to formulate policies in this field, and Unesco should provide the leadership in this respect. The need for a systematic stock-taking was referred to by several speakers, particularly with regard to the rôle of mass communication in the advancement of education and in the promotion of international understanding. Several delegates considered that in view of the importance of this project the funds foreseen were inadequate, and particularly those designed to assist the developing countries in setting up their own research facilities. One speaker, while welcoming the long-term programme, considered that the activities proposed for 1969-1970 were lacking in precision and coordination.

(1054) All delegates emphasized the importance of the development of information media and the training of information personnel. Many speakers, particularly from the developing regions, stressed the rôle of mass communication in national development and the advancement of education; they noted that in their countries the media played first and foremost an educational rôle and were vital for the mobilization of human resources in support of the overall development effort. The importance of strengthening the mass media infrastructure and of ensuring an adequate supply of fully trained information personnel was therefore repeatedly underlined. While approving projects for the all-round education of specialists within university institutes, several speakers stressed the need for "crash" training programmes and for refresher courses for in-service personnel, particularly in view of the rapid introduction of new techniques. The value of the proposed regional training courses, both in communication in general and those specializing in radio, film and television,

was recognized, and the need for more regional centres was stressed. One speaker referred to the need for a plurality of news sources, particularly independent newspapers, to ensure freedom of information, and recommended that training should be provided for publishers and managerial staff of such newspapers. Several speakers mentioned the importance of professional associations of the mass media and urged that Unesco should increasingly co-operate with them and provide them with support. In view of the magnitude of the tasks to be accomplished, several delegates considered that the budget for this sub-section was too low, and expressed the hope that extra-budgetary resources, particularly through the United Nations Development Programme, would become increasingly available.

(1055) Many delegates were strongly in favour of the programme for the promotion of book production and distribution. Notwithstanding the increasing importance of the audio-visual media, the book still held a central position and the tragic shortage of books in many parts of the world constituted an impediment to the spread of education, science and culture. The hope was expressed that the recommendations formulated by the recent meeting of experts on book development in Africa would be speedily implemented, and the proposal to organize a similar meeting in Latin America was welcomed. Several delegates expressed approval of the activities foreseen for Asia in the book field and appreciation of the rôle of the Karachi Centre.

(1056) The programme for promoting the use of mass media in out-of-school education was referred to with approval by many delegates, several of whom mentioned in particular the importance of television in meeting the vastly expanded needs of education. One speaker referred to the need for the training of adult education leaders and the rôle of the mass media in this process. Many speakers welcomed the proposal to organize a symposium on the impact on youth and adults of the representation of violence in the mass media, and the hope was expressed that young people would themselves be associated with this symposium.

(1057) Several delegates expressed approval of the proposed programme in the field of public information, noting that it played a considerable rôle in the promotion of international understanding. Two speakers, however, while welcoming its general trend, felt that the programme contained insufficient concrete activities designed to ensure peace. They suggested Unesco should draw up an international convention aimed at prohibiting the use of mass media for the propaganda of militarism, revengefulness, hatred between peoples and racial discrimination.

(1058) Several delegates expressed appreciation of the Unesco Courier and hoped that it would be possible to ensure its publication in additional languages. One delegate felt that the Youth

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programme should be included among the priorities for public information, and suggested that a special section of the Courier be devoted to youth problems. Two speakers referred to the need for regular radio programmes on Unesco and suggested that more help should be provided in producing these programmes. One delegate suggested that Unesco's recorded radio programmes should include coverage of Unesco's activities in Member States. Two delegates expressed appreciation of the Unesco Gift Coupon Programme and hoped it would be continued and expanded. One delegate called attention to the anniversaries of Gandhi and Lenin as well as the cultural township of Auroville, and expressed the hope that other Member States would co-operate in these programmes.

(1059) General approval was expressed concerning the programme of the Department of Documentation, Libraries and Archives. Some delegates expressed regret that it had not been possible to make more funds available to expand its activities. One delegate mentioned Unesco's unique position to play a rôle of leadership in these fields.

(1060) Several speakers stressed the need for further research in such areas as documentation and library techniques, while a number of delegates referred to the priority assigned in their own countries to the development of school libraries, and to the importance of extending public library services to rural areas. One speaker expressed his interest in the pilot project in archives, but suggested that the budget for the activity should be increased.

(1061) A number of delegates stressed the importance of developing regional and national training facilities for documentation specialists, librarians and archivists, and welcomed the audio-visual materials course in librarianship prepared with the assistance of Unesco for use in Latin American countries.

(1062) A number of delegates expressed their support of the statistics programme which was considered to be essential both for international co-operation and national development. One delegate in particular mentioned the need to strengthen and modernize the organization of Unesco's statistical services, while another underlined the need to develop training programmes for national cadres so as to improve their professional qualifications and thereby the quality of the collected statistical data both at the national and international level. Another speaker expressed appreciation of the "Unesco Statistical Yearbook" and considered this publication to be an indispensable tool in basic national planning, providing benchmark data for comparisons between countries. This aspect of establishing international comparability was felt to be one of the major functions of the statistical programme of Unesco. In referring to the standardization of library statistics, one delegate indicated a strong preference for a recommendation rather than an international convention.

(1063) The Assistant Director-General in concluding the discussion noted the general feeling of delegates that there was a crisis in the information field, which was perhaps a crisis of transition. There was an urgent need to analyse the reasons underlying this, and to study the problems of the structures of the communication media as well as the content of communication. The inadequate distribution of facilities of access to the media, and the need to re-examine existing structures, had become evident in the course of the regional surveys Unesco had carried out from 1960 to 1962; the task remaining to be done was still formidable if we were to obtain a quantitative improvement leading to the establishment of strong national media, which represented the only hope for development paralleled by a qualitative improvement, in which proper professional training played a central rôle. There was a need for a new professionalism in the media, and a reinforcement of the status of communicators. Unesco hoped to enrol the maximum co-operation of research institutes and professional organizations in carrying out its programme in the communication field, which was playing an increasingly important rôle in Unesco's overall programme.

## RESOLUTIONS ADDRESSED TO MEMBER STATES

(1064) The Commission considered a draft resolution (15 C/DR. 136) proposed by Monaco concerning a code of professional ethics relating to the children's press. This suggestion was welcomed by many delegates, who considered that it should be broadened to cover the other mass media. The delegate of Monaco therefore introduced oral amendments to this effect and the draft resolution was adopted (see paragraph 1068).

(1065) The Commission noted that the Monaco Commission for Unesco would circulate to the National Commissions of the other Member States, for their information, the Draft Code of Professional Ethics for the Publishers of Children's Newspapers and Periodicals which it had drawn up.

(1066) The Commission adopted unanimously two amendments to paragraphs (b) and (d) of resolution 4.01 (15 C/5) proposed by the USSR (15 C/DR.132 and DR.135).

(1067) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 4.01 (resolution 4.01 in document 15 C/5, as amended).

(1068) The Commission unanimously recommended, with 7 abstentions, that the General Conference adopt resolution 4.05 (draft resolution 15 C/DR.136 as amended).



#### 4.1 - FREE FLOW OF INFORMATION AND INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES

##### Section 4.11. Research, documentation and reports

(1069) The delegates of three countries took part in the discussion in which there was general support of the proposed programme of research, documentation and reports on the free flow of information and international exchanges.

(1070) One delegate while supporting the programme, considered that a broader approach might be adopted towards the removal of obstacles to the free flow of information. Another delegate stressed the significance of research as a basis for all the programme activities in this section.

(1071) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Section 4.11

(1072) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 4.111 as it appears in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970 (resolution 4.11 in document 15 C/5).

(1073) The delegates of the USSR, Byelorussian SSR and Ukrainian SSR stated that they wished to abstain from voting on the budget for all sections in the Communication Chapter.

(1073) The Commission unanimously recommended, with 3 abstentions, that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$13,250 for Section 4.11 (15 C/5 Add. and Corr.2, Annex II).

##### Section 4.12. International movement of persons and materials in the fields of education, science and culture

(1075) The delegations of six countries discussed the proposed survey on the international movement of persons in the fields of education, science, culture and communication. There was general support for this new project, a number of speakers referring to the fact that it had been well formulated.

(1076) Expressing doubts about the need for a long-term Unesco programme on the international movement of persons, one delegate declared that Unesco's continuing publications already fulfilled the principal aims of the project.

(1077) It was generally recognized that the survey should cover the problem of "brain drain", but that the positive aspects of the international movement of persons could not be overlooked. Some speakers emphasized the need to conduct the inquiry in the closest co-operation with other interested international organizations and called attention to studies that had been undertaken on the national level into the problems of the migration of talent.

(1078) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Section 1.12.

(1079) The Commission recommended unanimously, with 4 abstentions, that the General Conference adopt resolution 4.121 (resolution 4.12 in documents 15 C/5 and 15 C/5 Add. and Corr. 2, Annex II).

(1080) The Commission unanimously recommended, with 4 abstentions, that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$79,730 for Section 4.12 (15 C/5, Add. and Corr. 2, Annex II).

##### Section 4.13. Measures to promote educational, scientific and cultural exchanges

(1081) The delegates of thirteen countries took part in the discussion of this Section, all of whom expressed support for the programme of educational, scientific and cultural exchanges. A number of speakers stressed the importance of the Declaration of the Principles of International Cultural Co-operation and expressed satisfaction with the measures being taken to make the Declaration more widely known and implemented.

(1082) The delegate of India presented draft resolution 15 C/DR.69 inviting Member States to participate in the development of Auroville as an international cultural township and requesting the Director-General to consider the possibility of rendering assistance to the project. The Commission noted the Director-General's intention to bring the resolution to the attention of Member States and international non-governmental organizations.

(1083) The delegate of the USSR introduced draft resolution 15 C/DR. 131, which called on Unesco to prepare "an international convention aimed at prohibiting the use of the mass media for the propaganda of militarism, revengefulness, hatred between peoples and racial discrimination". In the general discussion that followed, four delegates expressed support while five delegations **were** opposed.

(1084) The Assistant Director-General in charge of Communication drew attention to the Director-General's comment that the United Nations General Assembly had under consideration a draft convention which had the same objectives as those contained in this proposal. The delegate of Czechoslovakia proposed an amendment, which was accepted by the USSR, and adopted by 16 votes in favour, 15 against and 20 abstentions. In the resolution the General Conference would express the wish that the General Assembly of the United Nations should prepare such an international convention. A number of speakers considered that the urgency of the issue made it imperative that Unesco adopt a resolution on this subject. Others felt that the draft resolution as amended still called upon Unesco to intervene in a field that was properly the domain of the United Nations. 15 C/DR. 131 as amended was put to the vote and defeated by a vote of 16 in favour, 24 against and 10 abstentions.

(1085) The delegate of Uruguay introduced draft resolution 15 C/DR. 133, which called upon Member States to establish national institutions to implement the Declaration of the Principles of International Cultural Co-operation, and said that it was essential for similar institutions to be set up in other Member States if the Declaration was to have all the impact it merited. Such an institution had been set up in his own country and was currently concentrating on the establishment of a "Unesco Conference Forum" designed to facilitate the spread of ideas and knowledge of one another among peoples.

(1086) The Chairman drew attention to the draft resolution (15 C/DR. 155) submitted by France, which called upon Member States, in the spirit of the Declaration of the Principles of International Cultural Co-operation, to recognize the educational, scientific and cultural character of films.

(1087) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Section 4.13.

(1088) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 4.131 as it appears in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970 (resolution 4.13 in document 15 C/5).

(1089) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 4.02 (draft resolution 15 C/DR. 69 submitted by India).

(1090) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 4.03 (draft resolution 15 C/DR. 133, submitted by Uruguay).

(1091) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 4.04 (draft resolution 15 C/DR.155, submitted by France),

(1092) The Commission unanimously recommended, with 3 abstentions, that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$22,605 for Section 4.13 (15 C/5 Add. and Corr.2, Annex II).

#### Section 4.14. Promotion of the use of space communication to further Unesco's aims

(1093) The Assistant Director-General in charge of communication presented document 15 C/60, a report by the Director-General on Unesco's programme in the field of space communication. He called attention to the fact the the document dealt with two points : one, the use of satellite communication for education and economic development, and the other, possible international arrangements in the space communication field. On the first point, he emphasized that the principal aim of the programme was to promote the greatly expanded system of tele-education made possible by space communication and, on the second, that the objective was to promote the international

arrangements that were urgently required in order to make the most effective use of space communication.

(1094) The delegates of thirteen countries took part in the discussion of the proposed space communication programmes for which widespread interest and support was expressed. With regard to the use of space communication for national development purposes, the delegate of India said that his country was giving active consideration to the pilot project which had been the subject of a Unesco expert mission sent to his country at the end of 1967. He said that the project could do much to help meet some of India's most pressing problems, such as illiteracy, over-population and low agricultural production. In this connexion, he considered that a salient advantage of space communication was its capacity to shorten greatly the time needed to establish a nation-wide educational television service,

(1095) A number of speakers from developing countries also referred to the potentialities that space communication offered them. The delegate of Pakistan, drawing attention to the fact that the geographical situation of his country lent itself to a space communication project, stated that an official request for a Unesco expert mission to his country would soon be forthcoming. One speaker, remarking that developing countries should not overlook the capacity of radio communication by satellite, said radio had proven, in a number of cases, to be extremely effective in education. Two delegates considered that a cautious approach should be adopted in view of the great cost and complexity of the project. One delegate felt it was indispensable that other Specialized Agencies of the United Nations should study political, legal, technical and other aspects of this problem before Unesco takes a final decision on the matter.

(1096) Turning to international arrangements, a number of speakers emphasized the urgency of action to provide international regulations for the use of space communication. The Deputy Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union welcomed Unesco's initiative in proposing to convene in 1969 a meeting of governmental experts on international arrangements and in exploring a project in the use of space communication in India. He stated that Unesco's 1969 meeting could ensure that the requirements of the users of space communication were made known and that this would be useful for the world conference that the ITU would convene in 1970 or 1971 to consider questions of frequency allocations and other technical problems.

(1097) The Director-General, answering questions raised during the discussion, declared that the complexity of the problems posed by space communication should spur rather than hinder action by Unesco. He noted the exceptional opportunities offered by satellite-based broadcasting and said that it was important to act quickly to ensure that

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this new means of communication was used for the benefit of all. He shared the view of speakers who had emphasized that the primary problem in satellite communication was the content of broadcasts.

(1098) Turning to the use of space communication for national development purposes, the Director-General expressed satisfaction with the widespread interest the developing countries took in the use of space communication. He confirmed Unesco's readiness to meet the request which Pakistan intended submitting for an expert mission. As to the Indian project, he emphasized that the future hinged upon the decisions to be taken by the Indian Government and that these included the expansion of educational television, the establishment of an infrastructure for production of television receivers and the development of appropriate pedagogical methods, as well as the training of educational personnel needed. He noted that Unesco's three-part programme of research, aid to projects on the use of space communication and international arrangements constituted an integrated whole. The Director-General accepted the suggestion made by some delegations that, within the limits of Unesco's budget, specialists in related disciplines would be invited to work with the Advisory Panel on Space Communication. Finally, he expressed his satisfaction with the close co-operation which other international organizations had provided in the whole of Unesco's space communication programme.

(1099) The Chairman called attention to the draft resolution (15 C/DR. 208) submitted by the United States of America, which defined the fields of Unesco's competence in international arrangements, and proposed the addition of the following words to resolution 4.14, paragraph (c) in document 15 C/5: "specifically in the fields of (i) free flow of information, (ii) copyright, and (iii) the assessment of the requirements of education, science and culture in the future allocation of frequencies for space communication."

(1100) The Commission approved the draft resolution by 32 to 6, with 2 abstentions.

(1101) One delegate proposed an amendment incorporating the substance of the draft resolution (15 C/DR. 134) presented by the Federal Republic of Germany, which would add the words "and conventions" to the phrase "international arrangements" in item (c) of resolution 4.14 in document 15 C/5. The amendment was adopted by 29 votes in favour, none against and 7 abstentions.

(1102) A draft resolution submitted by India and Tanzania concerning the assistance that might be given to a possible pilot project in space communication for India was redrafted 'in the light of the discussion and resubmitted as document 15 C/DR. 213 (Rev.).

(1103) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Section 4.14.

(1104) The Commission recommended by 40

votes to one, with 6 abstentions that the General Conference adopt resolution 4.141 (resolution 4.14 in document 15 C/5, as amended).

(1105) The Commission unanimously recommended, with 3 abstentions, that the General Conference adopt resolution 4.142 (draft resolution 15 C/DR. 213 (Rev.) submitted by India and Tanzania).

(1106) The Commission unanimously recommended with 3 abstentions, that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$69,075 for Section 4.14. (15 C/5 Add. and Corr. 2, Annex II)

### 4.2 - MASS COMMUNICATION

#### Section 4.21. Research and Studies in Mass Communication

(1107) The delegates of eight countries participated in the discussion of this section. The speakers expressed satisfaction with the increased emphasis given in the programme to research in mass communication, at a time when the rapid advances in new techniques were having a profound influence on world society. While certain aspects of this development were of more immediate concern to the highly industrialized countries, the developing countries were no less concerned with studies of the rôle that the media of mass communication could play in meeting the problems of education and development with which they were faced. Unesco had an important rôle to play in helping to establish research priorities; what was needed was not just the quantitative measurement of the impact of the media, but study of their effects and the compilation of available research data which could help Member States to frame their policies.

(1108) In this connexion, two delegates expressed the hope that the fullest co-operation would be sought from all research institutes and professional organizations in planning and carrying out the project for the centralization and dissemination of research findings in the field of mass communication.

(1109) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Section 4.21.

(1110) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 4.211 (resolution 4.21 in document 15 C/5).

(1111) The Commission unanimously recommended, with 3 abstentions, that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$190,745 for Section 4.21, (15 C/5 Add. and Corr. 2, Annex II).

#### Section 4.22. Development of Information Media and Training of Information Personnel

(1112) The delegates of ten countries took part

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in the discussion of this section. They were unanimous in stressing the continuing importance of Unesco's action in favour of the development of mass media and the promotion of improved facilities for the training of information personnel, particularly in developing regions of the world in which mass communication played a vital rôle in national development and the mobilization of human resources. They felt that high priority should be attached to this section of the programme, and several speakers expressed regret that the budget provided under the Regular programme for this section had suffered a large decrease.

(1113) Several speakers expressed the hope that it would be possible to assist in the establishment of further regional training institutes, and drew attention to the need for training to improve the quality of communication as well as the quantity of staff available for this work. In view of the rapidly changing techniques in the mass media, the need for refresher courses for in-service personnel was stressed.

(1114) The observers of the International Federation of Journalists and of the Union of African Radio and Television Organizations made statements in connexion with this section of the programme.

(1115) The delegate of Ecuador introduced draft resolution 15 C/DR.71, the purpose of which was to restore the budget provided for co-operation with the Centre of Higher Studies in Journalism in Latin America (CIESPAL) to the level provided in the 1967-1968 programme. The Commission adopted the resolution by 23 votes to 11, with 31 abstentions.

(1116) After an observation by the Assistant Director-General for Communication on the possible effect of this decision on the overall budget ceiling, one delegate proposed that a corresponding reduction be effected in the provision for assistance to Member States under the Participation programme in the same section. This was accepted and noted as a modification to the work plan.

(1117) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Section 4.22 on the understanding that the consideration referred to above would be taken into account in its implementation.

(1118) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 4.221 (resolution 4.22 in document 15 C/5).

(1119) The Commission unanimously recommended, with 3 abstentions, that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$,121,895 for Section 4.22. (15 C/5 Add. and Corr. 2, Annex II).

### Section 4.23. Promotion of Book Production and Distribution

(1120) The delegates of ten Member States participated in the discussion of this section. They expressed strong support of Unesco's programme in favour of book development, stressing that

notwithstanding the growing importance of the audiovisual media, the printed word continued to play an essential rôle in the spread of education, science and culture. The majority of speakers expressed the opinion that the budget foreseen for this programme was inadequate and hoped that more funds could be made available in the future.

(1121) Several speakers referred to the recent meeting of experts on Book Development in Africa, and expressed the hope that the recommendations of this meeting would be speedily implemented. In particular, they stressed the importance of national book development councils for the formulation of countries' policies and expressed the hope that assistance would be forthcoming from Unesco for the establishment of such councils. Several speakers referred to the importance of training for personnel concerned with book production and distribution, and welcomed the proposals for training courses in this field.

(1122) The Commission noted that draft resolution 15 C/DR.73 submitted by Colombia would be incorporated into the work plan in accordance with the Director-General's recommendation, to the effect that a meeting on book development in Latin America should be held in 1969 and that preparatory arrangements for a similar meeting for the Arab States would be made by a group of consultants.

(1123) The Commission noted draft resolution 15 C/DR.179 submitted by Honduras, concerning the importance for Central America of the promotion of book production and distribution.

(1124) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Section 4.23 on the understanding that the considerations referred to above would be taken into account in its implementation.

(1125) The Commission unanimously **recommended** that the General Conference adopt resolution 4.231 (resolution 4.23 in document 15 C/5).

(1126) The Commission unanimously recommended, with 3 abstentions, that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$220,785 for Section 4.23 (15C/5 Add. and Corr.2, Annex II).

### Section 4.24 . Mass Media in Out-of- School Education

(1127) The delegates of 22 countries took part in the discussion of this section. They expressed full support for the activities proposed, stressing that the use of media of mass communication was essential, in developed and developing countries alike, if the pressing demands for the spread of education were to be met. Several speakers regretted that the budget provided for this section was inadequate.

(1128) Two speakers again referred to the dual place of mass communication in Unesco's programme: the development of the media and the

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study of their effects on society constituted important involvements in their own right, while the use of the media for educational purposes was an essential part of Unesco's programme as a whole. Speakers underlined the necessity to integrate mass communication techniques into the activities of all sectors of Unesco anti, to a growing extent, into those of other agencies of the United Nations system. Several speakers noted the need to encourage greater co-operation between educators and media specialists to ensure the fullest use of mass communication in the advancement of education.

(1129) Three speakers expressed satisfaction with the results of the pilot project on the use of audio-visual techniques for adult education in Dakar, and hoped that further activities of this nature would continue in the future. The delegates of Poland and the United Kingdom referred to experiments in the use of television for education at the university level in their countries and stated that the experience gained would be made available to all interested countries.

(1130) Many delegates welcomed the proposal to organize a symposium on the impact on youth and adults of the representation of violence in the mass media \* The "instant communication" made possible by new techniques carried with it the danger of exposure to the portrayal of violence on a far vaster scale than ever before, and no one knew what effects this was having on audiences. Unesco should promote the study of these effects and seek means to temper their adverse influence. Several speakers expressed the hope that young people and parents should be represented on the symposium.

(1131) Three delegates expressed the opinion that Unesco should not concern itself with family planning, and proposed to delete the reference to activities in this field in proposed resolution 4.24 (a) in document 15 C/5. This proposal was rejected by 48 votes to 7, with 11 abstentions.

(1132) The delegate of France stressed the importance of the work being carried out by regional broadcasting unions to promote the development of educational broadcasting, and suggested an amendment to proposed resolution 4 . 24 (a) in document 15 C/5 to read: "to undertake research and studies in relation with the professional unions concerned, . . .". This amendment was adopted by 43 votes to 4, with 4 against and 7 abstentions.

(1133) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Section 4 . 24.

(1134) The Commission unanimously recommended, with 3 abstentions, that the General Conference adopt resolution 4.241 (resolution 4.24 in document 15 C/5, as amended).

(1135) The Commission unanimously recommended, with 3 abstentions, that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$373,820 for Section 4.24(15 C/5Add. and Corr.2, Annex II).

### 4.3 - PUBLIC INFORMATION AND PROMOTION OF INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING

(1136) The delegates of 14 countries took part in the general discussion of this sub-chapter. In general, all the speakers expressed satisfaction with the content and presentation of Unesco's Public Information programme.

(1137) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 4 . 301 as it appears in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970 (resolution 4.30 in document 15 C/5).

#### Section 4.31. Press and Publications

(1138) Two delegates remarked that the demand for printed information material about Unesco was constantly increasing and hoped that greater quantities of such material could be made available. Two delegates felt that specific material should be designed to appeal particularly to young people. One delegate wished to see the themes of brochures foreseen for 1969-1970 expressed in more concrete terms.

(1139) With regard to services for the Press, several delegates felt that additional efforts were needed . One speaker suggested the production of articles on Unesco subjects by well known writers. He also suggested that Unesco "Features" be directed to the world press through recognized news agencies.

(1140) On the basis of the recommendation of the Resolutions Committee, the Commission took note of the draft resolution presented by India (15 C/DR.137) concerning the supply to Member States of suitably designed illustrated leaflets or brochures briefly describing the Organization's objectives, purposes and functions suitable for students of different levels. The Commission also noted the draft resolution submitted by the USSR (15 C/DR. 138) proposing that the Secretariat make known the subjects to be dealt with in the information leaflets and booklets to be published in 1969-1970.

(1141) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the Work Plan for Section 4.31.

(1142) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 3.311 as it appears in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970 (resolution 4.31 in document 15 C/5).

(1143) The Commission unanimously recommended with 3 abstentions that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$229,995 for Section 4.31 (15 C/5 Add. and Corr. 2 , Annex II) .

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### Section 4.32. Unesco Courier

(1144) Many delegates paid tribute to the Unesco Courier. Two delegates wished to see a re-evaluation of the form and content of the magazine and especially its reading level. One delegate felt that the Courier would be more effective if the cover were changed so as to accentuate the subject being treated rather than the title of the magazine. Finally, one delegate wished to see a more active participation of the editors of language versions produced by National Commissions in the planning of issues of the Courier.

(1145) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the Work Plan for Section 4.32.

(1146) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 4.321 as it appears in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970 (resolution 4.32 in document 15 C/5).

(1147) The Commission unanimously recommended with 3 abstentions, that the General Conference approve the Regular budget of \$461,775 for Section 4.32 (15 C/5 Add. and Corr. 2, Annex II).

### Section 4.33. Radio and Visual Information

(1148) Several delegates paid tribute to the close co-operation between the Secretariat and national broadcasting organizations in the diffusion of radio programmes. One delegate felt that the programmes should be further adapted to the needs of individual regions or countries. Two delegates suggested the production of prototype programmes which national organizations could themselves adapt using raw material furnished by Unesco. One delegate suggested that the radio programmes should deal more with activities of Member States in Unesco's fields and urged that National Commissions be given the main themes and topics of radio broadcasts planned for 1969.

(1149) With regard to films and television, one delegate stressed the value of co-production between Unesco and national broadcasting organizations.

(1150) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the Work Plan of Section 4.33.

(1151) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 4.331 as it appears in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970 (resolution 4.33 in document 15 C/5).

(1152) The Commission unanimously recommended, with 3 abstentions, that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$395,857 for Section 4.33 (15 C/5 Add. and Corr. 2, Annex II).

### Section 4.34. Public Liaison

(1153) Several delegates stressed the importance

of involving the public at large in Unesco's activities and wished to see an even closer co-operation between the Secretariat and National Commissions in this respect. Two delegates stressed the value of United Nations Associations in carrying out public information activities and regretted the fact that the Unesco subvention to the World Federation of United Nations Associations was so small. One delegate felt that the programme of information activities involving youth should be expanded with particular emphasis on Unesco clubs.

(1154) Many speakers expressed appreciation of the educational and informational aspects of the Unesco Gift Coupon programme and hoped that it might be expanded. They felt that the process of involving the public in this programme was more important than the fund-raising itself. In this connexion, mention was made of the effectiveness of concentrating on large individual projects rather than scattering the efforts over numerous small projects.

(1155) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the Work Plan for Section 4.34.

(1156) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 4.341 as it appears in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970 (resolution 4.34 in document 15 C/5).

(1157) The Commission unanimously recommended, with 3 abstentions, that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$135,355 for Section 4.34 (15 C/5 Add. and Corr. 2, Annex II).

### Section 4.35. Anniversaries of Great Personalities and Events

(1158) Several delegates expressed dissatisfaction with this activity which they felt had little value for Unesco. The proliferation of anniversaries, it was suggested, resulted in little attention being paid to any of them. It would be wiser therefore to leave the question of anniversaries entirely to the Member States themselves and to non-governmental organizations.

(1159) Other delegates, however, while recognizing that Member States themselves were responsible for the vast increase in the number of anniversaries still felt that the activity had value and should be maintained.

(1160) The delegate of India presented draft resolution 15 C/DR. 212 concerning Ghalib's centenary.

(1161) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the Work Plan for Section 4.35.

(1162) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 4.351 as it appears in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970 (resolution 4.35 in document 15 C/5).

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(1163) The Commission unanimously recommended, with 2 abstentions, that the General Conference adopt resolution 4.352 (draft resolution 15 C/DR. 212 submitted by India, Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia).

### 4.4 - DOCUMENTATION, LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

(1164) The delegates of twenty-five countries took part in the discussion generally endorsing the programme corresponding to Sections 4.41, 4.42 and 4.43 of document 15 C/5. Many of the delegates expressed satisfaction in the establishment of the new Department to carry out activities in the fields of documentation, libraries and archives and there was general support for the activities proposed for 1969-1970.

(1165) At the same time a number of delegates mentioned the inadequacy of the budgetary resources of the Department and urged that additional funds be found for future programmes. Several speakers felt that there was still insufficient concentration of documentation activities in the Department and suggested that the ICSU-Unesco project for a World Science Information System be transferred to the Department of Documentation, Libraries and Archives.

#### Section 4.41. Promotion of Research and International Co-operation

(1166) Many speakers supported the undertaking of the studies and research activities foreseen in this section. Several delegates mentioned that such activities benefited all Member States and that every encouragement should be given to the preparation of those studies leading to the establishment of standards and norms. The desirability of forming regional and national centres for research activities in the fields of documentation and librarianship was mentioned by several speakers.

(1167) One delegate suggested the usefulness of a study on the cataloguing of radio, film and television materials. Another emphasized the need to encourage the establishment of national bibliographies.

(1168) The Unesco Bulletin for Libraries was mentioned by three speakers as an effective organ for the transmission of information in the field of documentation, libraries and archives.

(1169) The observers of the International Federation of Library Associations and the International Council on Archives made statements.

(1170) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Section 4.41.

(1171) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 4.411 as it appears in the Draft Programme

and Budget for 1969-1970 (resolution 4.41 in document 15 C/5).

(1172) The Commission unanimously recommended with 3 abstentions, that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$215,912 for Section 4.41 (15 C/5 Add. and Corr. 2, Annex II).

#### Section 4.42 . Development of Documentation Library and Archives Services

(1173) Many delegates emphasized the important rôle that well-organized documentation, library and archives services can play in educational, social and economic development. In this connexion, several speakers referred to the expert meeting on the planning of Library Services in Asia held in Colombo, Ceylon in December 1967, and to that on a similar topic proposed for an African Member State during the next biennium.

(1174) Several delegates stressed the importance of developing school library services and supported the proposals for continuing an active programme in this field.

(1175) The increased emphasis on archives in the programme of the Department was generally welcomed. Six delegates supported the proposed pilot project in an African country and a number of speakers emphasized the need for developing training facilities in this field.

(1176) The importance of the work of the microfilm unit was referred to and one delegate called attention to the special difficulties of photoduplicating manuscript materials located in remote areas. Another speaker observed that the microfilm unit programme should be restudied and adapted to present needs.

(1177) Many delegates regarded the provision of facilities for training staff as basic to all systematic development in documentation, library and archives services and expressed interest in the development of audio-visual courses for the teaching of librarians in countries which lack formal training facilities. The continuation of assistance to developing regional training facilities was supported by several speakers.

(1178) On the recommendation of the Resolutions Committee, the Commission noted the draft resolution 15 C/DR.72 submitted by the USSR.

(1179) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Section 4.42.

(1180) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 4.421 as it appears in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970 (resolution 4.42 in document 15 C/5).

(1181) The Commission unanimously recommended, with 3 abstentions, that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$320,724 for Section 4.42 (15 C/5 Add. and Corr. 2, Annex II).

Section 4.43, Unesco Library and Documentation Service

(1182) Several delegates mentioned their satisfaction at the remodelling of the Unesco Library. A number of speakers emphasized the *need* for a continued integration of internal documentation services.

(1183) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Section 4.43.

(1184) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 4.431 as it appears in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970 (resolution 4.43 in document 15 C/5).

(1185) The Commission unanimously recommended, with 3 abstentions, that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$106,790 for Section 4.43 (15 C/5 Add. and Corr. 2, Annex II).

4.5 - STATISTICS RELATING TO EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, CULTURE AND COMMUNICATION

(1186) The delegates of ten countries took part in the discussion on resolution 4.52 in document 15 C/5 concerning the international standardization of library statistics. The urgent need for international comparability in this field was emphasized and speakers recommended that the standardization instrument be a Recommendation to Member States rather than an International Convention. It was felt that the Recommendation should be sufficiently flexible to take into account modern methods in library and documentation work.

(1187) While expressing their appreciation of Unesco's statistical programme, a number of delegates felt that it should be expanded to cover new areas, including statistical methodology and international standardization. Some delegates urged that increasing attention be paid to improving national statistical services in the form of statistical teaching and training programmes, regional seminars and direct technical assistance to Member States.

(1188) While emphasizing the responsibility of Unesco for a world programme in the field of statistics on *science* and technology, a number of delegates expressed their concern about the extensive statistical inquiries of various international organizations in this area which heavily increased the

workload of national statistical services. Several delegates stressed the urgent need for closer co-operation, particularly between Unesco and OECD in the area of science statistics with respect to definitions, and content and timing of questionnaires. The mutual participation of OECD and Unesco in the OECD meeting for the revision of the "Frascati Manual" in December 1968 and in the Unesco-ECE Working Group on Science Statistics in May 1969 was welcomed, as providing excellent opportunities for achieving, as far as possible, compatible standards in this field.

(1189) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Section 4.5.

(1190) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolutions 4.511 and 4.512 as they appear in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970 (resolutions 4.51 and 4.52 in document 15 C/5).

(1191) The Commission unanimously recommended, with 3 abstentions, that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget of \$170,132 for Section 4.5 (15 C/5 Add. and Corr. 2, Annex II).

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR-GENERAL, HEADQUARTERS AND FIELD STAFF, SUMMARY OF REGIONAL ACTIVITIES AND BUDGET SUMMARY

(1192) The Commission examined the overall budget estimate for the Communication Sector - Part II, Chapter 4 of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970 in documents 15 C/5, 15 C/5 Add. & Corr. 1 and 15 C/5 Add. & Corr. 2, Annex II, as well as other relevant summaries pertaining to the Communication Sector, indicated in the same documents.

(1193) The Commission unanimously recommended, with 3 abstentions, that the General Conference take note of the Headquarters staff establishment (paragraph 1622 of document 15 C/5) and that it approve the corresponding Regular programme budget estimates of \$6,384,731.

(1194) The Commission further recommended that the General Conference take note of the summary of regional activities contained in paragraphs 1625-1630 of document 15 C/5.

(1195) The Commission unanimously recommended, with 3 abstentions, that the General Conference approve the Regular programme budget total of \$9,519,176 for the Communication Sector.



Chapter 5

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS, RELATIONS AND PROGRAMMES

Section 5. 1. International standards  
and copyright

(1196) The Programme Commission, after taking note of the relevant part of the report of the Resolutions Committee (15 C/PRG/5) presented by that Committee's Vice-Chairman, examined the proposals contained in Section 5. 1 and the draft resolutions submitted by the Ivory Coast (15 C/DR. 151), United States of America (15 C/DR. 180), Cameroon (15 C/DR. 182) and the United Kingdom (15 C/DR. 218).

(1197) The Assistant Director-General for International Standards and Legal Affairs presented the section, and indicated the activities proposed for the forthcoming budgetary period.

(1198) Since the publication of document 15 C/5, the situation with regard to the ratification by Member States of conventions and other agreements had greatly improved, and most of the figures quoted in that document should be corrected. Through the Office of International Standards and Legal Affairs, the Director-General would continue to act as depository for the conventions and other agreements adopted by the Organization or under its auspices, in accordance with the provisions of such conventions and agreements.

(1199) Furthermore, the Office would continue to collaborate in the application of the standards established by the Organization and in the examination by the appropriate organs of Unesco of the periodic reports by Member States on action taken by them upon international conventions and recommendations.

(1200) The Protocol instituting a conciliation and good offices commission to be responsible for seeking the settlement of any disputes which may arise between States parties to the Convention against discrimination in education had come into effect on 24 October 1968, and the Office would therefore make preparations for the creation of that commission, whose members would be elected by the General Conference at its sixteenth session.

(1201) The Office was also assuming certain responsibilities in connexion with the co-ordination of human rights activities and the representation of the Organization before the appropriate authorities. During the forthcoming budgetary period the Organization would report to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations on progress with regard to human rights in education and culture, and on freedom of information.

(1202) Unesco's programme for copyright in 1968- 1970 would concern the universal application of the principles laid down in Article 27 of the

Universal Declaration of Human Rights. To that end Unesco would pursue its efforts to ensure the application of the Universal Copyright Convention and the international Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations.

(1203) In response to an inquiry conducted by the Director-General of Unesco in implementation of resolution 5. 122 adopted by the General Conference at its fourteenth session, ten Contracting States had requested the convening of a conference to revise the Universal Convention. Bearing in mind that Article XII of the Convention provided for the convening of such conferences by the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee, it was planned to hold an extraordinary session of that Committee in early February 1969. Provision had also been made for the Intergovernmental Committee to hold, during that extraordinary session, a joint meeting with the Permanent Committee of the Berne Union, to take action in execution of resolution 59(IX) of the Intergovernmental Committee, which provided for the study of international copyright problems by a special group to be convened under the auspices of the Intergovernmental Committee and the Permanent Committee. Those studies, which the Director-General approved in principle and with which Unesco should be fully associated, would be carried out in 1969-1970 within the limits of the available financial resources (\$4,000). The General Conference would be informed of the results of those studies at its sixteenth session.

(1204) The Director-General was interpreting the wishes of the African States in proposing to convene in collaboration with the United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property (BIRPI), a committee of experts to draft model statutes for societies of authors.

(1205) Furthermore, it was necessary to extend copyright protection to new categories of beneficiaries in the light of new communication techniques; that need would be met by activities concerning the status of translators, the problems raised by the photographic reproduction of works protected by copyright, and problems concerning wireless and television broadcasts transmitted by space satellites.

(1206) The problem of royalty payments was an important obstacle to the wider dissemination of books in States where purchasing power was still weak; it was proposed that producing States should consider, within their bilateral co-operation programmes, arrangements for paying royalties for works by their nationals used in developing countries.

(1207) Fifteen delegations took part in the

## Annexes

general discussion. In response to one speaker's expression of regret that less than half the Member States had acceded to the conventions and agreements adopted by Unesco or under its auspices and his comment that the standards which they set were very high, the Assistant Director-General pointed out that the absence of any proposed amendment to the draft programme of the Division of International Standards implied general approval of its activities and of their direction.

(1208) A great number of delegations expressed the opinion that Articles XI and XVII of the Universal Copyright Convention should be revised, and that the application of its Article XII should in no way be affected by the implementation of resolution 59 (IX) of the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee.

(1209) Some delegations pointed out that it was indispensable not only for Unesco to participate in a consultative capacity in the work of the study group envisaged in resolution 59 (IX), but also for the results of that work to be submitted to the General Conference.

(1210) Moreover, many delegations pointed out that, as the terms of reference of the study group had not yet been defined, only the General Conference should examine any issue affecting the part played by Unesco in matters of copyright.

(1211) One delegation stated that it was desirable to maintain two copyright conventions defining different degrees of protection, that Unesco's special responsibilities in copyright matters should be borne in mind, and that it should pursue its mission.

(1212) The United States delegation presented draft resolution 15 C/DR. 180, upon which several speakers commented.

(1213) The Tunisian delegation observed that there could be no discussion of measures to revise the Universal Convention, since they had been set out in an earlier resolution of the General Conference. It therefore proposed that the provisions set out in paragraph (c) of proposed resolution 5.122 concerning revision of the Universal Convention be maintained, on the understanding that on the one hand a new phrase would be added referring to resolution 5.122 adopted by the fourteenth session of the General Conference on the same subject, and that on the other hand, a further paragraph would be added referring to problems of international copyright in relation to other multilateral conventions and that the competent bodies would report on the last point to the sixteenth session of the General Conference.

(1214) The delegation of the United States of America supported the amendment proposed by Tunisia, which was adopted unanimously. The work plan will have to be amended accordingly.

(1215) Several delegations considered that the problems of copyright and of so-called "neighbouring rights" posed by wireless and television broadcasts transmitted by space satellites should be examined in the light of the existing conventions and

in consultation with the competent intergovernmental bodies.

(1216) The draft resolution presented by the Ivory Coast (15 C/DR. 151) and Cameroon (15 C/DR. 182) as amended by the proposals of the United Kingdom (15 C/DR. 218) were approved by 30 votes to one, with nine abstentions.

(1217) The Assistant Director-General stated that a report on those matters would be examined by the group of governmental experts which would meet at the end of 1969 in accordance with resolution 4.14 of document 15 C/5.

(1218) In response to the misgivings expressed by two delegates with regard to the drafting of an African regional convention, the Assistant Director-General said that the study of that matter prepared by an African expert had been communicated to the States concerned and to interested international and regional governmental and non-governmental organizations, and that action by the Secretariat in 1969-1970 would take the form of circulating among all Member States the comments it had received, with a request for their observations.

(1219) Several delegations also expressed the hope that the collaboration instituted between Unesco and the United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property (BIRPI) would be continued.

(1220) At the close of the general discussion, the Programme Commission heard statements by the observers from the United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property (BIRPI) and the Union of National Radio and Television Organizations of Africa (URTNA).

(1221) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Section 5.1.

(1222) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolutions 5.111 and 5.112 in document 15 C/5.

(1223) After approving paragraphs 1 to 3 of resolution 5.121 (15 C/5) unanimously and paragraph 4 of the same resolution by 34 votes to none with five abstentions, the Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt this resolution.

(1224) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 5.122 (resolution 5.122 in document 15 C/5, as amended).

(1225) By 30 votes to one, with nine abstentions, the Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 5.123 (cf. draft resolutions 15 C/DR. 151, 182 and 318 submitted respectively by the Ivory Coast, Cameroon and the United Kingdom).

(1226) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve under the Regular programme the budgetary appropriation of \$164,895 for staff costs and the total of \$252,315 for Section 5.1 as a whole.

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### Section 5. 2 - Co-operation with National Commissions

(1227) Presenting Section 5. 2 of document 15 C/5, the representative of the Director-General pointed out that the latter, in formulating his proposals, had made every effort to take the fullest account of the conclusions and recommendations arising from the discussions at the fourteenth session of the General Conference concerning the definition of the rôle of the National Commissions and the tasks of the Secretariat. He went on to indicate the areas to which priority would be given in the Organization's assistance to National Commissions, and stressed the Secretariat's intention to give the utmost encouragement to the very sound trend on the part of the National Commissions towards holding sub-regional meetings in order to continue and intensify the action decided upon by the regional conferences. A new revised edition of the Handbook of National Commissions was to be published in order to assist Member States in developing their National Commissions. The Havana Office would continue to co-operate in the development of National Commissions in the Western hemisphere and in the exchange of information concerning the National Commissions' structure and activities.

(1228) Draft resolutions relating to this section were presented by the delegates of Afghanistan (15 C/DR. 76), United Arab Republic (15 C/DR. 77), Uruguay (15 C/DR. 139) and India (15 C/DR. 157, 158 and 159).

(1229) The delegates of 27 countries took part in the discussion on this topic and expressed general satisfaction with the programme as set out in document 15 C/5.

(1230) A number of speakers expressed the opinion that the allocations under Section 5. 2 were not sufficient to meet the needs of the National Commissions at their present stage of development. One delegate, however, thought that the budgetary provisions would be sufficient to meet the present needs of National Commissions if Member States gave them the necessary financial and moral support.

(1231) Referring to draft resolution 15 C/DR. 77 presented by the United Arab Republic, some delegates urged that budgetary allocations for assistance to National Commissions should amount to at least one per cent of the Regular budget. In order to avoid altering the proposed budgetary ceiling for 1969-1970, some delegates suggested that the funds required should be found from within the budget submitted to the General Conference by distributing subventions more equitably between non-governmental organizations and the National Commissions.

(1232) Many speakers stressed the need to strengthen and develop inter-regional co-operation between the National Commissions, and commented very favourably on the conclusions reached by the inter-regional meeting organized by the National Commission of the United Arab Republic in Cairo in 1963, with Unesco's assistance. They warmly

supported the draft resolutions on this subject presented by India (15 C/DR. 157 and 15 C/DR. 158).

(1233) A number of delegates supported the proposal put forward by one delegate to the effect that at General Conference sessions the Secretariat should organize information meetings for National Commission members present concerning the results of sub-regional, regional and inter-regional meetings held during the biennium that had just ended.

(1234) A large number of delegates drew attention to the importance and usefulness of collective consultations at Headquarters of National Commission secretaries and of long-term training courses for National Commission officials. Some delegates, however, thought that the number of trainees suggested in document 15 C/5 should be increased and the length of the courses reduced.

(1235) One delegate proposed that experienced secretaries should have an opportunity to participate, with Unesco's assistance, in regional conferences of National Commissions in other regions, instead of participating in collective consultations. Another suggested that more time should be allowed for discussions between secretaries participating in collective consultations, so that they could exchange experiences in respect of National Commission activities.

(1236) In connexion with draft resolution 15 C/DR. 139 presented by Uruguay, several delegates drew attention to the importance of contacts between Secretariat and National Commission officials. One delegate said that Headquarters officials, experts, consultants and heads of mission passing through Member States should assist the National Commissions. Furthermore, when a Unesco mission was sent to a Member State, the National Commission should be informed of the progress of the Organization's activities in its country. Some delegates urged that fellowships be granted to staff members of recently established National Commissions to enable them to visit experienced National Commissions and vice versa. One delegate expressed regret that subventions were not granted to National Commissions. Another suggested that the Organization should assist in the publication of original works produced by the National Commissions.

(1237) One delegate drew attention to the need to develop and strengthen direct exchanges of documentation and information between the National Commissions themselves. Another suggested that a questionnaire on the functioning of National Commissions should be sent out by the Secretariat, his view being that the results and conclusions of the suggested survey would greatly assist the National Commissions in adapting themselves to the latest developments in the Organization's programme.

(1238) A number of delegates supported draft resolution 15 C/DR. 155 presented by India, concerning the importance of strengthening regional co-operation on a continuing basis and the need for

ensuring greater co-ordination between the activities of Asian National Commissions. Others, however, pointed out that the Indian proposal was a backward step by comparison with the recommendation adopted by the meeting of Asian National Commissions held in Tokyo from 16 to 21 September 1968 that one of the Unesco centres in Asia should be responsible for liaison between National Commissions in that region.

(1239) The representative of the Director-General pointed out, in reply, that most of the proposals made during the debate could be incorporated in resolution 5. 22 in document 15 C/5 and in the work plan, and that provision for others had already been made in the work plan in Section 5. 2 of the same document. As to the information meeting for National Commissions members present at the General Conference, the Secretariat was prepared to assist in it providing it did not duplicate the work of the Programme Commission.

(1230) The Deputy Director-General then informed the Commission that the Director-General himself had emphasized the marked inadequacy of Unesco's allocations for supporting National Commission activities. He drew attention to the fact, however, that the increase in the amount set aside for co-operation with National Commissions was greater than the average increase for Chapter 2, and that the Director-General, during the revision of the programme and budget had made no change in the National Commissions section whereas other sections had undergone the modifications recorded in document 15 C/5 Add and Corr. 2.) Annex II.

(1241) Referring to the question of subventions for National Commissions, the Deputy Director-General informed the Commission that the Executive Board had rejected the idea on the ground that National Commissions were set up and operated primarily on behalf of their own government. However, he drew the Commission's attention to the possibility of using other resources that might be made available to the National Commissions, in particular the funds coming under Chapter 4 - Information, paragraphs 1541 and 1554, and under the Participation programme, if governments were agreeable,

(1242) The Deputy Director-General suggested that the draft resolutions presented by the various countries should be incorporated in draft resolution 5. 32 (15 C/5), with appropriate amendments to the work plan.'

(1243) Lastly, he proposed that the idea emerging from the evaluation of the Organization's activities presented by the Director-General to the General Conference meeting in plenary concerning the rôle that National Commissions should play in solving important present-day problems arising in Unesco's spheres of competence, should be included in draft resolution 5. 21 of document 15 C/5.

(1244) The delegate of the United Arab Republic, noting the difficulties encountered by the Director-General in meeting the wishes expressed in draft resolution 15 C/DR.77 which his country had presented,

announced his intention of presenting a further draft resolution, in respect of the future Programme, requesting the Director-General to see that the necessary steps were taken to ensure that at least one per cent of the Regular budget was allocated to National Commissions for the biennium 1971-1972.

(1245) On the Chairman's proposal, it was decided to set up a drafting committee composed of the delegates of Dahomey, India, Poland, United Arab Republic, Switzerland and Uruguay to be responsible for preparing the new texts of draft resolutions 5. 21 and 5. 22 as amended, and also the work plan in document 15 C/5. The delegate of India presented draft resolution 15 C/PRG/DR. 2 containing the texts of resolutions 5. 31 and 5. 22 as amended by the drafting committee, together with suggestions for the amendment of the work plan.

(1246) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the amended work plan contained in paragraphs 1696 to 1708 of document 15 C/5.

(1247) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolutions 5. 21 and 5. 22 (resolutions 5. 21 and 5. 22 in document 15 C/5, as amended).

(1248) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the amended budget summary of \$540, 035 under the Regular programme for Section 5. 2.

#### Section 5. 3 - Programme of participation in the activities of Member States

(1249) Presenting section 5. 3, the representative of the Director-General pointed out that the latter had been guided by two considerations flowing from the views expressed at the fourteenth session of the General Conference, those of simplifying procedure and increasing as far as possible the resources intended for that programme.

(1250) During the discussions in which ten delegates took part, speakers expressed their support of draft resolution 5. 31 in document 15 C/5, pointing out that the assistance given to States under the Participation programme helped to ensure Unesco's presence at the stage of implementation of the programmes by Member States.

(1251) One delegate particularly emphasized the fact that the Participation programme made it possible for the National Commissions to be closely associated with the implementation of the Organization's programme. He also expressed approval of the provisions for specially earmarking allocations to meet requests from Member States not normally receiving assistance under UNDP ( Technical Assistance).

(1252) Several delegates stressed the importance of the Participation programme, which provided coverage of most of the Organization's major fields of activity.

(1253) Two delegates considered that the

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amount of allocations under the Participation programme was insufficient to meet States' requirements and hoped that it would be increased in future. One delegate expressed satisfaction that, in spite of the cuts made in the programme and budget, the allocations provided for the implementation of the Participation programme in 1969-1970 had not been reduced.

(1254) Three delegates regretted that the list of programmes under which requests from Member States and National Commissions could be submitted covered too wide a range, with a resultant dispersal of sometimes very small allocations over an excessive number of projects. One delegate noted with regret that it had not been possible to carry out one of the projects scheduled under the Participation programme.

(1255) The Deputy Director-General acknowledged, in his reply, that the total amount of allocations had remained at a modest figure and had failed to meet all the requirements of Member States. He emphasized that the increase in allocations under the Participation programme for 1969-1970 had been 12.35 per cent, i.e. higher than the rate of increase for Part II as a whole. He explained the methods whereby the allocations for each individual project had been arrived at, after detailed examination of all the programmes together. It was the fourteenth session of the General Conference which had laid down the directives for establishing the fields in which aid could be allotted to Member States under the Participation programme. Too high a degree of concentration on too limited a number of activities would prevent Member States from establishing their own priorities. The reason why the sums provided for important projects such as literacy were sometimes too small to be stressed, was that they were in fact intended for the financing of specific and limited projects which could not be financed from other sources.

(1256) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan contained in paragraphs 1711 to 1719 of document 15 C/5.

(1257) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 5.31 as set forth in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970 (15 C/5).

(1258) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the budget summary of \$163,175 under the Regular programme for Section 5.3 (15 C/5 and 15 C/5 Add. and Corr. 2, Annex II).

### Section 5.3 - Provision to Member States of executive officials (UNESCOPAS)

(1259) The representative of the Director-General, in presenting Section 5.4, explained that the purpose of resolution 5.41 was to enable the Director-General to continue supplying Member States with executive personnel under the same conditions as before.

(1260) One delegate expressed the view that Unesco, in carrying out the programme, should draw a distinction between the various developing countries, particularly in respect of their degree of development. He expressed the hope that executive officials (UNESCOPAS) would be approved by the governments concerned, even in the case of regional projects.

(1261) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Section 5.4 appearing in paragraphs 1721 to 1723 of document 15 C/5.

(1262) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 5.41 in document 15 C/5.

## 5.5 INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMMES

### Section 5.51 - United Nations Development Programme

(1263) In presenting Section 5.5-1, United Nations Development Programme, of the Draft Programme and Budget (paragraphs 1724 to 1748 of document 15 C/5), the Director-General's representative drew particular attention to the new programming procedures of the Technical Assistance component of the United Nations Development Programme, as outlined in paragraph 1726 of document 15 C/3. After recalling the guidelines agreed upon by the Administrator of UNDP and the Director-General of Unesco in April 1968 which concerned the joint programming of Special Fund projects, he then outlined the difficulties presently encountered as concerns the approval by the Governing Council of UNDP of regional and inter-regional TA programmes, which prompted the adoption of decision 8.1 by the Executive Board at its 79th session.

(1264) The Deputy Director-General informed the Commission that the problem was to be discussed at the forthcoming session of Inter-Agency Consultative Board which he was attending on behalf of the Director-General. In the light of the results of that meeting, the Commission would then have another opportunity of debating this problem when discussing the future programmes.

(1265) The delegates of fourteen countries participated in the general debate on this item, many of whom welcomed the new joint programming procedures agreed upon between UNDP and Unesco.

(1266) Some delegates, while recognizing the considerably useful work carried out by UNDP drew attention to certain shortcomings in the execution of the programme such as the disproportionate emphasis on the expert component in many Special Fund projects, in detriment of the equipment and fellowships components, the abuse of survey and identification missions sent to developing countries, and the excessive time-gap occurring between decisions taken and their actual execution in the field. The lack of flexibility of the

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programme was also stressed by several delegates. A number of delegates referred to the complicated procedure involved in preparing and modifying Plans of Operation of Special Fund projects.

(1267) One delegate expressed the regret that the CNDP was not as universal as it might be in so far as several important countries did not take part in its work.

(1268) The delegate of Uruguay, in introducing draft resolution 15 C/DR. 80, stressed that the experts sent to developing countries should be of very high level, and that they should be granted long-term contracts, with regular reporting visits to Headquarters. Following a proposal made by the Deputy Director-General, it was agreed that the revised work plan would take account of the proposals contained in this draft resolution.

(1269) The delegate of the United States of America introduced draft resolution 15 C/DR. 161 concerning the use of outside bodies under contract for programme execution. The delegations of eight countries participated in the ensuing discussion on this question.

(1270) Several speakers said that sub-contracts should be given only to non-profit-making institutions and one suggested that they be limited to governmental institutions. Others noted that such a proviso would severely limit the possibilities of choice and eliminate the collaboration of many highly-qualified institutions, but supported the general rule that they be non-profit making. One speaker stressed the necessity for seeking the approval of the Member State concerned before passing a sub-contract.

(1271) The Deputy Director-General explained the reasons of the Director-General for supporting the proposal under discussion which included minimizing the increasing difficulty in recruiting suitable experts, and the homogeneity achieved by entrusting the execution of certain projects to specialized technical bodies. He recalled the rôle of the Contracts Committee, as well as the control exercised by the Governing Council of UNDP as regards safeguards in respect of sub-contracting. He stressed that all sub-contracting arrangements were subject to the agreement of beneficiary Member States and proposed the addition of a phrase along these lines to the resolution in the form of a new paragraph 6 (c) to draft resolution 5. 51 (15 C/5) the original 6 (c) to become 6 (d) etc.

(1272) The Commission accepted a revised text of this draft resolution incorporating this proposal together with two amendments proposed by the delegate of France.

(1273) The delegate of the USSR presented draft resolution 15 C/DR. 79 which draws attention to the tendency of the UNDP administration to programme certain projects unilaterally, and states that the Member States and Unesco should reserve the right to play a more active part in the establishment and implementation of the programmes and projects. A study of ways of establishing a new procedure for examining projects should be made

in due course. He was not in favour of transferring the recruitment of experts to the UNDP administration. While not asking for a vote on his proposal, he wished that it be recorded in the Commission's report.

(1274) The delegate of the United States of America proposed an oral amendment to paragraph 6 (c), draft resolution 5. 51 as it appears in document 15 C/5. Following an explanation by the Deputy Director-General, it was agreed that the words "to secure a modification of UNDP proceedings" would be replaced "to secure a greater flexibility of UNDP procedures".

(1275) The Deputy Director-General, in replying to the various questions addressed to him, expressed satisfaction at the increasing support of Member States to UNDP financed activities carried out by Unesco. He recalled Unesco's continuing efforts to achieve greater flexibility in the planning and execution of projects. As regards the magnitude of the expert component as compared with the equipment and fellowship components, he recalled that project requests were drawn up by the countries concerned and it was therefore for them to remedy this situation. With reference to the remarks made on the complicated procedure involved in the preparation and modification of Plans of Operations, he recalled the In-months' rule set by the Director-General for their signature, and expressed the belief that minor modifications of Plans of Operations should be settled between governments, executing agencies and the UNDP field representatives.

(1276) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Section 5. 5 on the understanding that, in implementing this work plan, account would be taken of the proposals contained in draft resolution 15 C/80.

(1277) At the request of the delegate of USSR the Commission took a separate vote on new paragraph 6 (c) of resolution 5.511 of document 15 C/88, Instalment VI, Part C, Chapter 5; this paragraph was adopted by 67 to one, with eight abstentions.

(1278) The Commission then decided to adopt three resolutions in this section, namely, resolution 5.51 (ref. document 15 C/88, Instalment VI, Part C, Chapter 5) addressed to Member States, urging them to support the Director-General's efforts in obtaining from UNDP increased aid for educational and scientific projects requested by them, resolution 5. 511 (which was the original resolution 5. 51 of document 15 C/5, as amended) and resolution 5. 512 (ref. document 15 C/88, Instalment VI, Part C, Chapter 5), which included draft resolution 15 C/DR.219 (Brazil, India, United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia) as amended by the Commission.

(1279) The Commission then unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolutions 5. 511, 5. 512 and 5. 513 (resolutions 5.51, 5. 511 and 5. 512 of document 15 C/88 respectively).

## II. Report of the Programme Commission

### Section 5. 52 - World Food Program

(1280) In introducing Section 3. 52 concerning the World Food Program (WFP), the Director-General's representative drew attention to the volume of aid to education which had been provided by the WFP, which amounted to \$66. 5 million since the inception of the Program in 1967. In the first half of 1968, projects with a WFP cost of \$15 million were approved and two new projects recommended by the Executive Director of WFP for approval had a total WFP cost of nearly \$40 million.

(1281) In the ensuing discussion, general support was expressed for resolution 5. 52 in document 15 C /5, in so far as WFP aid could benefit all aspects of educational development, including literacy work.

(1282) Two delegates noted that it led not only to better school results and improved school retention through improved nutrition, but also enabled governments to make savings which could be reinvested in education.

(1283) One delegate, while noting the value of WFP aid, pointed out that its benefit to governments was reduced by the cost of transport, storage and distribution which, under WFP Regulations were the responsibility of recipient governments. His own country-, which would appreciate WFP aid for primary and secondary education and literacy, was faced with severe transport problems which precluded recourse to WFP unless assistance with transport could be provided either by WFP or under some tripartite arrangement between Unesco, WFP and Unicef or some other organization.

(1284) The Director-General's representative stated that Unesco was endeavouring to find means of relieving Member States of some of their obligations under WFP projects by recourse to non-governmental organizations and Unicef when the latter was providing aid in the same field as WFP. Other solutions would be an amendment to WFP Regulations to permit the sale of food or else increased cash contributions from donor countries to help pay for internal transport.

(1285) The Commission recommended unanimously that the General Conference take note of the work plan for Section 5.52 (paragraphs 1750 to 1754 of document 15 C/5) and adopt resolution 5.521 as set out in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970 (resolution 5. 52 in document 15 C/5).

### Section 5. 53 - Second Development Decade

(1286) Presenting draft resolution 15 C/DR.81, a member of the Yugoslav delegation said that the delegations of Ethiopia, Chile and the United Arab Republic wished to be considered as co-signatories of the draft. It was considered that with the first Decade drawing to a close, it would be appropriate to draw up a balance sheet and to make use of the experience gained therefrom, so that the second Decade might be properly prepared. Attempts to

draw up a development strategy had been made at the second United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and at the forty-fifth session of the Economic and Social Council. The United Nations system as a whole should be those efforts to fruition. Unesco itself had already made a start; for instance, at the international Conference on Educational Planning, prominence had been given to the concept of development and its relationship to education. "Taking stock of the results of the first Decade, the Nairobi Conference had noted that the battle for literacy was being lost in Africa; that was a case of failure which must be remedied. But there were also a number of positive points; the first Decade had shown that development was not merely an economic undertaking but was also a matter of education and scientific progress; all those aspects had to be taken into account.

(1287) The preparation of the second Decade should be based on the efforts of each country. Any world plan should be limited to the provision of general guidelines, particular attention being called to the evaluation of requirements, and to the problems involved in assistance.

(1288) Several delegates took part in the ensuing discussion, supporting draft resolution 15 C/DR. 81.

(1289) Some delegates stressed that the second Decade was considered to be of the utmost importance not only by their governments but also by the peoples of their countries. They expressed the hope that Unesco would continue to collaborate in the Decade by bringing document 14 C/IO up to date and by participating fully in the activities organized by the United Nations in connexion with the preparation of development strategy. That preparation should be thorough, with the greatest possible account being taken of the development plans of different countries.

(1290) All speakers noted with satisfaction that the Secretariat was according full importance to the preparatory work and playing an effective part therein, re-examining the failures and successes of the first Decade so that the second might be placed on a sure footing from the outset.

(1291) One delegate, supported by several others, proposed that the draft resolution be amended by the inclusion of an invitation to the Director-General to call, if necessary, upon experts from the Member States to analyse the United Nations programme for the Development Decade.

(1292) In his reply, the Deputy Director-General gave a historical picture of the first Decade, showing how it had been initiated with little preparation, outlining its different stages and revealing the efforts made by Unesco within its terms of reference. He also pointed out that the achievements had not been negligible. On the one hand, a concept of development had emerged and had been universally accepted; on the other hand, the concept of planning for development had been accepted in terms applicable to all States. It was

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merely a tool. Moreover, a number of development institutions, such as UNCTAD and UNIDO, had been created. Unesco's participation had been described in document 14 C/IO and further clarified at the International Conference of Educational Planning.

(1293) A number of lessons and conclusions could be drawn from the experience of the first Decade. Firstly, quantitative progress in education **was** not always accompanied by qualitative progress. Secondly, the tendency to make too great a distinction between developed and developing countries should be avoided, since both groups **were** faced with educational problems. Finally, such a separation into two groups was not indicative; in consequence, co-operation in the field of education should be placed on a basis other than that obtaining, for example, in the economic, commercial or industrial fields.

(1294) Whilst the first Decade had merely been proclaimed, the second Development Decade was being prepared with the greatest care. A number of conferences organized by Unesco enabled it to see things on a much broader scale and on the basis of more thorough study. In education, mention should be made of meetings held in Bangkok, Santiago, Chile and Tripoli; in science and technology, of the meetings at Lagos, Santiago, Chile and New Delhi. A number of major guidelines had already emerged as a result of the widening of the concepts of development, education, science and international aid.

(1295) Moreover, Unesco was already co-operating regularly with the Committee on Development Planning set up by the General Assembly of the United Nations to prepare a development strategy.

(1296) **The** Deputy Director-General suggested the deletion from draft resolution 15 C/DR. 81 the setting up of a group of international experts and assured the Yugoslav delegation that the Secretariat would continue to call upon consultants. Replying to the proposal that the conclusions of Unesco's study of the Development Decade should be submitted to the General Conference, together with the recommendations of the Executive Board, he confirmed that this would be done.

(1297) The Commission unanimously recommended to the General Conference that it adopt resolution 5. 531 (draft resolution 15 C/DR.81 as amended).

### Section 5. 54 - Human resources development

(1298) The delegate of Romania, in introducing draft resolution 15 C/DR.82, called attention to the fact that some of the failures of the first Development Decade resulted from too much stress having been laid on the development of natural resources and not enough on human resources. For the second Development Decade it was essential for Unesco to stress the importance of the human element. Draft resolution 15 C/DR.82 authorized the Director-General to accord a high priority to the development of human resources both in terms of education and research and science activities. A resolution on human resources should be adopted to provide general directives for concerted action for the future. Draft resolution 15 C/DR.81,

could provide, together with draft resolution 15 C/DR.81, a Unesco doctrine for the second Development Decade as well as for human resources development in general.

(1299) Ten delegates addressed themselves to the Romanian proposal, all of them expressing their full support for draft resolution 15 C/DR. 82.

(1300) One delegate called for elaborated human resources development programmes with special reference to youth, literacy and rural development. Another delegate stressed the need of closely integrating human resources development as part of a unified general development strategy in order to avoid imbalances which might cause a "brain drain".

(1301) One delegate noted that human resources development was essentially an educational problem in so far as it concerned life-long integrated education.

(1302) The Deputy Director-General in summarizing the background of the first and second Development Decades associated himself with those speakers who had stressed the importance of the human resources element in the second Decade. Draft resolution 15 C/DR. 82 was fully in agreement with Unesco's planned programme and would serve as a guide for the strengthening of activities in the human resources development field in the future.

(1303) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 5. 541 (draft resolution 15 C/DR. 82).

### Section 5.55 - European co-operation

(1304) The Romanian delegate introduced draft resolution 15 C/DR. 84 on European co-operation, the purpose of which was to foster any activities which might be undertaken in the field of European co-operation by Member States, National Commissions and international non-governmental organizations having consultative relations with Unesco.

(1305) Eight delegates gave the resolution their full support.

(1306) One delegate proposed that, in operative paragraph 2 (b) of the draft resolution, the words "having consultative relations with Unesco" should be added after the words "interested international non-governmental organizations". The amendment was accepted by the Romanian delegate.

(1307) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference should adopt resolution 5. 552 (draft resolution 15 C/DR. 84, as amended).

(1308) One delegate speaking in explanation of his vote, expressed the view that European collaboration could not develop fully without the participation of the German Democratic Republic.

### Budget summary

(1309) The Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference approve the total Regular programme budget of \$895, 525 for Chapter 5.



PART D. FUTURE PROGRAMME

I. DISCUSSION ON RESOLUTIONS  
CONCERNING THE FUTURE PROGRAMME  
SUBMITTED BY THE SUB-COMMISSIONS

(1310) With H.E. Mr. H. E. K. Arianayagam (Malaysia), Vice-Chairman, in the chair, the Programme Commission considered the resolutions on the Future Programme which had been drafted by the Sub-Commissions for each of the four sectors of the Organization.

(1311) H.E. Mr. A.M. M'Bow (Senegal) introduced the resolution prepared by Sub-Commission I (15 C/PRG/9 Annex), the three sections of which (principles, fields of action, types of action) contained guidelines for the Future Programme for education. He drew the Commission's attention in particular to the provisions regarding life-long integrated education, the ethical aspect of education, and the interdisciplinary approach which appeared to be required for the proper implementation of a large part of the programme.

(1312) Professor I. Malecki (Poland) introduced the resolution approved by Sub-Commission II (15 C/PRG/10 Annex) which dealt with the Future Programme of the natural sciences sector under the successive headings of the general principles by which Unesco's work in this field might be guided, the fundamental requirements for research, training in science and technology, and major research programmes, and which stressed that the priority accorded to science reflected its growing influence on economic and social development.

(1313) Mr. I. Boldizsar (Hungary) then introduced the resolution drafted by Sub-Commission III on social sciences, human sciences and culture (15 C/PRG/11 Annex), which was accompanied by an analytical presentation of the various related proposals made by Member States. The main themes of the resolution were man and his environment; the development of the social sciences (from the point of view of (1) the application of those sciences to the study of the problems facing the modern world, (2) the progress of research in the most advanced branches of social sciences, and (3) the training of specialists in the developing countries); and cultural development considered from the point of view of (1) the establishment of cultural policies, (2) the rôle of the creator of art in society and the spiritual development of mankind, (3) the preservation of the environment, and (4) the place of the new media of expression and mass communication in cultural development. He stressed the rôle of Unesco as the meeting place and focal point for the definition of a new humanism adapted to the requirements of modern society, and pointed out the corresponding need to give increased emphasis in the Future Programme to the social sciences, human sciences and culture.

(1314) Lastly Mr. J. A. Ouimet (Canada) introduced the resolution drafted by Sub-Commission IV on communication (15 C/PRG/12 Annex), and drew attention to the revolutionary prospects which progress in electronics was opening for mass communication media. The growing disproportion between the purely technical progress that had been made in the science of communication (television, telecommunication and distribution satellites, direct broadcasting satellites, data banks and individualized distribution of knowledge and communications) and the progress achieved in other information disciplines seemed particularly disquieting. It imposed on Unesco a special responsibility for defining, in liaison with Member States, a new professional code and a new information policy based on the essential - and no longer merely ancillary - rôle which mass communication media would from now on have to play in the development of education, the dissemination of scientific knowledge, and the transformation and enrichment of cultural life.

(1315) The Chairman recalled that, in accordance with document 15 C/2 (paragraph 18.1) the Commission was to play essentially a co-ordinating rôle in the study of the recommendations prepared by its Sub-Commissions, in order to harmonize them and to co-ordinate priorities.

(1316) The Deputy Director-General, for his part, stressed the value and high standard of the work done by the Sub-Commissions, within which a genuine dialogue had been based on the preparatory work carried out by the Member States and National Commissions and had enabled directives to be drafted for the various sectors of the Future Programme. To ease the task of examining the four resolutions, which in their diversity and specialization reflected the practical versatility of Unesco and which consequently were neither exactly comparable with one another nor equally synthetic, he indicated some points they had in common and drew attention to the need to bring their content into line with the conclusions of the general policy debate set out in document 15 C/ 78 Rev.

(1317) Dealing first with general priorities, he felt that the recommendations of the Sub-Commission on education (1.5 C/PRG/9 Annex, paragraph 1) and of the Sub-Commission on the social and human sciences and culture (15 C/PRG/11, Annex, paragraph 1) were consistent with the conclusion contained in paragraph 3.1 of 15 C/78 Rev. that the priorities adopted by the General Conference in 1960 for education and in 1964 for the natural sciences and technology should be maintained, since they met essential requirements of development. He also pointed out that within each sector a number of priority or selective areas on which Unesco should concentrate had been proposed for

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education (15 C/PRG/9, Annex, paragraph 6) and for the natural sciences (15 C/PRG/10 Annex, paragraphs 2, 3 and 4). For the social and human sciences, culture and mass communication the resolutions merely listed areas of activity or lines of research to which the Future Programme should give a special place.

(1318) A number of resolutions referred to the need for continuity in action (15 C/PRG/9 Annex, paragraph 1; 15 C/PRG/10 Annex, paragraph 2), a more thorough approach, increased efficiency, and recognition of the importance of the ethical dimension of Unesco's work (15 C/78 Rev., paragraph 1.2; 15 C/PRG/9 Annex, paragraph 8; 15 C/PRG/12 Annex, paragraph 23) .

(1319) Various matters needing the co-operation of various sectors for their study or implementation are referred to in the resolutions on the Future Programme. They include technical and vocational education and the training of middle-level personnel (15 C/PRG/9 Annex, paragraphs 23-25; 13 C/PRG/10 Annex, paragraph 10, sub-paragraph (c)); the creation of intermediate technology referred to by the sub-Commission on education (15 C/PRG/9 Annex, paragraph 27, sub-paragraph (b)), and the scientific and technological initiation of first and second degree pupils which concerns both the education sector and the natural science sector.

(1320) Some questions were approached from different angles and in some sort offer a guideline for the drafting of the Future Programme for one or more sectors. One of them is life-long integrated education, mentioned in four places in the resolution on education (15 C/PRG/9 Annex, paragraphs 7, 26, 32 and 39). The role and use of massmedia is another question of common interest raised in the resolutions on education (13 C/PRG/12 Annex, paragraph 16), the natural sciences (15 C/PRG/10 Annex, paragraph 10, sub-paragraph (g)) , the social sciences, human sciences and culture (15 C/PRG/11 Annex, paragraph 15, Part D, sub-paragraph 4 and paragraph 6, sub-paragraph 2).

(1321) To facilitate and rationalize the organization of these conferences, the resolution on education (15 C/PRG/9 Annex, paragraph 41) recommended drawing up an eight-year series of international and regional conferences of Ministers of Education; if it was to be put into effect, such a suggestion required the preparation of symmetrical series for the other Sectors, and in particular for that of the natural sciences.

(1322) The question of regional bureaux was raised in document 15 C/78 Rev., paragraph 8, and in the resolutions on education (15 C/PRG/9 Annex, paragraph 48) and the natural sciences (15 C/PRG/10 Annex, paragraph 46).

(1323) Finally the Deputy Director-General stressed the importance of the proposal contained in the resolution on information (15 C/PRG/12 Annex, paragraph 7)) referring to the elaboration of national policies on information.

(1324) The delegates of thirteen countries and

the observer from the World Federation of Trade Unions took part in the discussion that followed; they were generally agreed in recognizing the quality of the discussions devoted to the Future Programme, which had allowed a deeper and more systematic study and definition than at the preceding session of the directions which Unesco's action would have to take in the years to come. A majority considered that it would be right to encourage that trend at the sixteenth session, to set aside more time for discussing the Future Programme and to reflect on ways of improving the preparation and organization of the debates and of making them more constructive.

(1325) All speakers expressed agreement with the Deputy Director-General's view that there was no major contradiction between the conclusions drawn from the general discussion and the resolutions on the future programmes of Unesco's four sectors. Two delegates pointed out that the directives contained in those documents, if intended to form the basis of the Future Programme, should not be interpreted in too rigid or too restrictive a manner in order that the Executive Board and the Director-General should retain a certain freedom of judgement and the opportunity to take newly-emerging problems into account during the preparation of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1971-1972. One delegate observed that in addition, those directives were of unequal value and importance and that in certain cases selection and an order of priority would be necessary .

(1326) Some delegates suggested that it was perhaps not desirable to give absolute value to the notion of priority. In reality, development appeared to be a harmonized and integrated process which for most of the time required an interdisciplinary approach in the execution of activities designed to promote or encourage it. Several delegates recognized the importance of such an approach in the concept and execution of the programme. Themes such as continuing education and activities such as those concerning man and his environment were focal points for concentration and regrouping which should permit future programmes to gain in coherence and effectiveness. Two delegates suggested a distinction in this respect between the interdisciplinary approach which had to govern numerous activities within a particular sector, and the interdepartmental approach, which demanded the implementation of interdisciplinary projects or the study of themes which might be termed horizontal, such as higher education, technical and vocational training, agricultural training, brain research, or the role of audio-visual aids. Those two approaches were, moreover, frequently complementary and promoted the convergence of Unesco's programmes .

(1327) One speaker was happy to note that the priority generally accorded to education had been maintained, as he considered that the action undertaken by Unesco for the benefit of man's education

and training, and more generally the fostering of human values, must form the skeleton of the programme. Another delegate said that it was necessary to recognize the overall priority of communication, bearing in mind the rôle which it would increasingly be able to play in facilitating the pursuit and realization of the basic aims of the Organization.

(1328) One delegate expressed his satisfaction at the importance accorded to the ethical dimension in the activities undertaken in the various sectors. Another regretted that the special education of mentally-deficient children and young people had not been regarded as a priority field in the education sector.

(1329) One delegate asked why access to education for women and girls, priority for which had been maintained in the resolution on education (15 C/PRG/9 Annex, paragraph 6), was not now to be found among the various fields of action with which Part II of that resolution was concerned. The Deputy Director-General replied that activities undertaken under that heading were defined in an integrated ten-year programme approved in its main lines at the fourteenth session of the General Conference.

(1330) The delegate of Brazil proposed amending the text of the resolution on the Future Programme in the field of social sciences, human sciences and culture, contained in paragraph 15 of document 15 C/PRG/II Annex, by making the following changes in two paragraphs:

(a) Adding to Part D, on cultural development, a sub-paragraph 5, worded as follows: "The important contribution of art education to school and out-of-school education, and to all other fields of cultural development";

(b) Adding to sub-paragraph 2 of the penultimate paragraph of the resolution the following text: "and to emphasize the fundamental role played by art education in developing individual creative abilities, encouraging mass participation in the cultural life of the community, giving birth to new kinds of creative artists and providing a design for living for every man".

(1331) The delegate of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic proposed that in the first two lines of paragraph 9 of the resolution contained in document 15 C/PRG/IO Annex, the words "reacts unfavourably to" be substituted for the words "has a direct relation to", and that in sub-paragraph (a) of the same paragraph the words "if necessary" be deleted.

(1332) The Commission unanimously approved the resolution on the Future Programme for education as it appears in document 15 C/PRG/9 Annex.

(1333) The delegate of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic having withdrawn his second amendment, the Commission approved by 25 votes to 6, with 9 abstentions, the amendment designed to modify the first two lines of paragraph 9 of the resolution on the Future Programme in the field of natural sciences.

(1334) The Commission unanimously approved the resolution, as amended, on the Future Programme in the field of natural sciences as it appears in document 15 C/PRG/IO Annex.

(1335) The Commission unanimously approved the first amendment proposed by the delegate of Brazil, to insert a new sub-paragraph 5 in Part D of the resolution on the Future Programme in the field of social sciences, human sciences and culture. The delegate for Brazil withdrew the second amendment he had proposed.

(1336) The Commission unanimously approved the resolution, as amended, concerning the Future Programme in the field of social sciences, human sciences and culture as it appears in document 15 C/PRG/II Annex.

(1337) The Commission unanimously approved the resolution on the Future Programme in the field of communication as it appears in document 15 C/PRG/12 Annex.

(1338) A Working Group composed of delegates from Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, Romania and Sierra Leone, with H.E. Professor V. Lipatti (Romania) in the Chair, was requested by the Commission to assemble in one single text, taking document 15 C/6 as their model and bearing in mind the considerations set forth above, the conclusions arising out of the general policy debate (15 C/78 Rev.) and the resolutions on the Future Programme contained in documents 15 C/PRG/9, 10, 11 and 12 Annex) as approved by it.

(1333) The representative of the Holy See made a statement in the course of which he drew attention to the concern shared by the Catholic Church, in its role as a world-wide spiritual community, with the community of nations, in regard to four major problems affecting the future of these communities and which are reflected in Unesco's Future Programme, namely: aid for development, human rights, education and youth. After recalling the action undertaken by the Church, in an oecumenical spirit, in conjunction with the World Council of Churches, and in the context of the encyclical on the development of peoples, so as to reduce the ever-widening gulf between rich and poor countries and to solve one of the most serious moral problems facing the human family, the representative of the Holy See declared that His Holiness Pope Paul VI had suggested that 1 January 1969 should be celebrated as Peace Day, with the following thought in mind: the development of human rights as the road to peace. He also recalled the interest taken by the Church in the efforts made within the scope of the World Literacy Experimental Programme and in problems affecting youth.

(1340) In thanking the representative of the Holy See for his intervention, the Deputy Director-General recalled the fruitful co-operation that had been established between the Holy See and Unesco in various fields coming within the scope of the Organization. He said that the Director-General was giving his closest attention to the communication he had

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received from His Holiness with a view to 1 January of next year being celebrated as Peace Day.

### II. REPORTS OF THE SUB-COMMISSIONS ON THE FUTURE PROGRAMME

(1341) The Commission unanimously approved the report of Sub-Commission I on the Future Programme in education (15 C/PRG/9); this document, with the inclusion of the amendments appearing in document 15 C/PRG/9, Corr., is reproduced for information in Appendix III.

(1312) The Commission unanimously approved the report established by sub-Commission II on the Future Programme in the field of natural sciences (15 C/PRG/10): this document, with the inclusion of the amendments appearing in document 15 C/PRG/10, Corr., is reproduced for information in Appendix IV.

(1343) The representative of FAO made a statement in which he confirmed his previous statement in paragraph 26 of the report of Sub-Commission II on the Future Programme in the field of natural sciences. The Deputy Director-General commented on that statement which, he said, repeated for the fourth time paragraph 26 of 15 C/PRG/10. The observer of the World Federation of scientific Workers made a statement.

(1344) The Commission unanimously approved the report of Sub-Commission III on the Future Programme in the field of social sciences, human sciences and culture (15 C/PRG/11); this document is reproduced for information in Appendix V.

(134.5) The Commission then unanimously approved the report of Sub-Commission IV on the Future Programme in the field of communication (15 C/PRG/12); this document, with the inclusion of the amendments appearing in document 15 C/PRG/12, Corr., is reproduced for information in Appendix VI.

### III. FUTURE PROGRAMME IN THE FIELD OF INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS, RELATIONS AND PROGRAMMES: CO-OPERATION WITH NATIONAL COMMISSIONS

(1346) The Resolutions Committee proposed, in document 15 C/PRG/5, that the Programme Commission examine the three following draft resolutions together during its study of the Future Programme: 15 C/DR/FUT/13 (United Republic of Tanzania, Senegal, India, United Arab Republic, Jamaica and Canada); 15 C/DR/FUT/65 (United Arab Republic, India, Afghanistan, Iraq, Chile, Jamaica, Nigeria, Sudan, Ethiopia, Jordan, Dominican Republic, Kuwait, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Morocco, Tanzania, Algeria, Ceylon and Pakistan) and 15 C/DR/FUT/87 (Brazil). The first two draft resolutions aim at providing assistance to National Commissions and the third concerns counterpart contributions furnished by Member States for UNDP-financed projects.

(1347) In the ensuing discussion in which 16 delegates took part, it was generally agreed that the widening scope of activities and increasing responsibilities of National Commissions necessitate a corresponding increase in support, both moral and financial, from Member States and Unesco.

(1348) Some delegates pointed out that national Commissions constitute the essential means of ensuring governmental support and promoting popular enthusiasm and participation in the promotion of the ideals of Unesco, but that their initiative and effectiveness are frequently hampered by lack of adequate resources.

(1349) Other delegates felt that the main financial responsibility for the National Commissions rested with their governments. Still others noted that National Commissions are at present supported by their governments but that Unesco could give further assistance, particularly in the case of developing countries where National Commissions have a larger rôle than non-governmental organizations in carrying out Unesco's work.

(1350) One delegate pointed out that some National Commissions are presently receiving assistance via bilateral co-operation and that one of the purposes of 15 C/DR/FUT/13 is to further such assistance on a multilateral basis. Additional resources might be found through voluntary contributions.

(1331) Another delegate said that such aid would not necessarily be financial and suggested that it might take the form of fellowship, grants for travel to Headquarters or to visit Other National Commissions, training courses for junior members of National Commissions, equipment aid, the issue of periodicals or holding of seminars.

(1352) One delegate, supported by several others, proposed that a preliminary study be carried out in order to obtain accurate and adequate information on the budgetary implications on increased Unesco aid, and that a report on this question be submitted to the Executive Board for transmission to the General Conference.

(1353) Many delegates, expressing their general agreement with the overall intent of draft resolution 15 C/DR/FUT/65, proposed that no specific percentage increase of aid be set in the final version of the draft resolution.

(1354) Another delegate suggested that a further criterion for the granting of financial or other assistance to National Commissions should be the clear determination of adequate support to them by the government concerned.

(1553) Other delegates proposed that draft resolutions 15 C/DR/FUT/13 and 65 could be easily merged into one text.

(1356) With regard to draft resolution 15 C/DR/FUT/65, the Deputy Director-General clarified the financial implications of an increase to 1 per cent of the budget of funds allocated under Section 5.2 of document 15 C/5 (co-operation with National Commissions). He also stated that extra-budgetary

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funds could be sought, although he had no particular possible sources in mind.

(1357) The Commission decided not to mention a specific figure in draft resolution 15 C/DR/FUT/65, and the necessary amendment to the text was adopted by 19 votes in favour, 14 against and 8 abstentions.

(1358) Concerning draft resolution 15 C/DR/FUT/87, the Deputy Director-General noted that several of its operative paragraphs were already included in other approved texts. It was then agreed to include its slightly revised last paragraph in resolution 5.51 contained in document 15 C/88, Part C, Chapter 5, Section 5.5.

(1359) On the basis of a proposal made by the Chairman, the Commission agreed to combine the two draft resolutions (15 C/DR/FUT/13 and 15 C/DR/FUT/65) and to submit them to the Drafting Committee amended as follows:

(15 C/DR/FUT/13)

Invites the Director-General to explore the possibility of assistance to National Commissions from extra-budgetary resources; for example, funds-in-trust and other voluntary contributions, as well as the ways of allocating such funds to National Commissions within the framework of Unesco's Programme and to report on this to the Executive Board.

Appeals to Member States to co-operate with the Director-General in the studies he would conduct to implement this resolution.

(15 C/DR/FUT/63)

Invites the Director-General:

- (a) to make provisions for increasing appropriations for co-operation with National Commissions in future programmes;
- (b) to take the necessary measures, while drafting the programme and budget for 1971-1972, for allocating appropriations as large as possible of the Regular budget for co-operation with National Commissions.

The text of these two draft resolutions, as amended above, was incorporated in Section V "Co-operation with National Commissions" of resolution 10 concerning the Future Programme.

## IV. PLANNING AND FINANCING FUTURE REGIONAL PROGRAMMES

(1360) In presenting document 15 C/75, the Deputy Director-General outlined the difficulties created for Unesco by the new procedures adopted by the sixth session of the UNDP Governing Council (June 1968) for planning and financing UNDP-financed regional programmes. He stressed that there was reason to believe that the financing problem for Unesco during 1970 would be solved if the Governing Council followed the recommendation of the Administrator. This recommendation arrived at after

consultations with the Inter-Agency Consultative Board consisting of the Executive Heads of the Specialized Agencies was that the Governing Council, meeting in January 1969, should postpone the application of the new procedures until 1971. The General Conference might wish to urge the Governing Council to continue present procedures for 1970. There was also a more serious problem for the period 1971-1972 and after, and it was for that reason that the Director-General was of the opinion that those regional projects which were an integral part of the programme should in the future be financed entirely from the Regular budget. The Deputy Director-General then drew the attention of the Commission to 15 C/DR. 219 submitted under this item.

(1361) The delegates of ten countries took part in the ensuing discussion. General endorsement was given to paragraph 7 of document 15 C/75. One delegate felt, however, that UNDP would have to be satisfied with the quality of Unesco's regional programmes before approving them.

(1362) Referring to the solution for the future contained in paragraph 9 of the document under review, several speakers emphasized that they did not have sufficient time to analyse the implications of the Director-General's proposals; they felt that no decisions should be taken at this stage, and that the matter should be left to the Executive Board for further study. Some speakers also felt that the Programme Commission was not the appropriate body to discuss this kind of problem.

(1363) One delegate thought that the Director-General's proposed solution seemed unduly pessimistic as it presupposed that UNDP would not favour regional programmes in the future. He wondered what the other Specialized Agencies were going to do to face the new situation, and said that they should be consulted.

(1364) Another speaker expressed the belief that time was not yet ripe for decisions, as the new procedures to be adopted by UNDP were not yet known. In his opinion, a dual approval of regional projects - at the technical level by Unesco and at the financial level by UNDP - was not incompatible. He referred in this connexion to the "Study of the Capacity of the United Nations System to carry out an Expanded Development Programme" presently being undertaken under the leadership of Sir Robert Jackson, the results of which would certainly affect the long-term policy of UNDP in this field. For the time being, Unesco should adopt a three-stage strategy: for the immediate situation in 1970, having in mind action already taken at the Inter-Agency Consultative Board in October; a "medium-term" approach to deal with the next biennium; and a long-term strategy involving the rôle of regional projects in the programme as a whole.

(1365) Some of the co-sponsors and other delegates, speaking in support of draft resolution 15 C/DR 219, stressed that in view of the critical situation, a solution should be found without delay; it was for this reason that the Director-General had sought the advice of the General Conference.

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(1366) Summing up the debate, the Deputy Director-General emphasized that the Director-General was not unduly pessimistic as concerns the future, and would certainly fight for continuing support from UNDP for Unesco's regional programmes. He recalled that every agency had its own procedures as concerns regional programmes, but none had integrated these projects into the Regular programme and therefore did not have Unesco's problem.

(1367) Referring to a remark made about the quality of Unesco's regional programmes, the Deputy Director-General cited the example of a project which was stopped by the Director-General for lack of efficiency and replaced by a new programme. Whatever was decided about paragraph 9 of the draft resolution, the Director-General, as a sound administrator, would never propose a project for approval by the General Conference without ensuring the necessary budget. Recalling the eternal dilemma between the financial and the technical approval of projects, he emphasized the importance of Unesco maintaining the integrity of its programme and the sole responsibility for its technical soundness while at the same time taking advantage of all available resources.

(1368) The Commission adopted unanimously paragraphs 1 to 8 of draft resolution 15 C/DR 219, with the words "will come into existence as from 1971" deleted from paragraph 8. Paragraph 9 was rejected by 18 votes against, 14 for and 5 abstentions. On the proposal of the Chairman, a new paragraph was added to the resolution, to be inserted between paragraphs 7 and 8 (which thus becomes paragraph 9) of the text.

(1369) The Commission unanimously recommended, with one abstention, that the General Conference adopt resolution 5.513 (ref. paragraph 1279).

### V. DRAFT GENERAL RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO THE FUTURE PROGRAMME

(1370) The Commission noted draft resolution 15 C/DR . 1 (Afghanistan) .

(1371) In the absence of the delegate of Afghanistan, the Deputy Director-General recalled that the General Conference, in plenary session, and the Programme Commission, in the course of adopting resolutions regarding the Future Programme of the four sectors of the Organization, had already dealt with the question of regional offices and centres; he referred, in this connexion, to documents 13 C/78 Rev. (paragraph 8); 15 C/PRG/9 Annex (paragraph 48); 15 C/PRG/IO Annex (paragraph 46).

(1372) The Commission, accordingly, merely noted draft resolution 15 C/DR. 1.

(1373) The Commission then examined draft resolution 15 C/DR/FUT/3.

(1374) The delegate of Spain introduced this

resolution which proposes setting up a special fund for emergency programmes with 10% of the budgetary allocations for the 1971-1972 biennium. One delegate, supporting the proposal, pointed out that it was intended as experimental and he therefore suggested that, in the initial period at least, only 5% of the amount of the Regular budget should be allocated to the fund.

(1375) Three delegates, while recognizing the need to allow greater flexibility in utilizing budgetary credits so that the Director-General would be in a position to adapt Unesco programmes to meet urgent needs and changing situations throughout the world, considered that existing procedures, and especially the possibility of making transfers within the budget, already provided the necessary facilities; they were worried about the reduction of activities which might result from the immobilization of so high a percentage of the total budget approved by the General Conference. They suggested that the question should be thoroughly examined by the Executive Board and by the Director-General before a decision was taken on it.

(1376) The Deputy Director-General said he also recognized the real importance of the problem raised by the draft resolution in a world in which change tended to become the rule and stability the exception; the proposed arrangement would, for example, have enabled Unesco to act more rapidly and effectively in situations such as those which recently confronted Member States following student manifestations or revolts. He also recognized the complexity of the problem, however, and the necessity for a thorough study.

(1377) The delegate of Spain recognized that his proposal involved innovations, and problems which arose out of the way in which the Unesco budget was established, and that it needed more detailed examination.

(1378) The Commission decided to note the views and opinions expressed in regard to the draft resolution, and to invite the Director-General to study it in consultation with the Executive Board.

(1379) The Commission examined draft resolution 15 C/DR/FUT/14 submitted by Chile, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama and Peru.

(1380) The delegate of Chile introduced this resolution that proposes to authorize the Director-General to make a study of the possibility of undertaking a programme for the promotion of regional integration in the countries of Latin America in education, science, culture and communication. Two delegates expressed agreement with the proposal, recalling what had already been achieved, especially within the framework of the Organization of American States and various Latin American agencies, some of which received Unesco aid to help accelerate such integration.

(1381) The Deputy Director-General indicated that the study could be undertaken by the Secretariat

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in consultation with the Member States concerned. It was in line with the general movement towards integration, resulting from various ECLA initiatives, at present taking place under various forms in economic and social matters. Moreover, the study should not have any financial implications. However, he suggested that the proposal might be clarified by introducing the following modifications:

(a) Alter the first line to read: ". . . the Director-General, during the next biennial period, to undertake..."

(b) After the word "communication" add: "as part of the Latin American integration movement".

(c) After the word "proposals" add: "within the framework of the draft programme and budget".

(1382) These amendments were accepted by the delegate of Chile.

(1383) The Commission unanimously adopted the resolution as amended, which appears as Section VII "Considerations relating to Latin America" of the general resolution 10 on the Future Programme.

(1384) One delegate explained that he had voted in favour of the resolution in the expectation that the Director-General, in preparing the proposals to be submitted to the General Conference at its sixteenth session, would take account of the long-term projects already existing in Latin America.

(1385) The Commission considered draft resolution 15 C/DR/FUT/98 submitted by Ethiopia, Togo, Senegal, Kenya, Congo (Democratic Republic), Liberia, Dahomey, Zambia, Somali, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Ivory Coast, Cameroon, Guinea, Uganda, Niger, Chad and Mali.

(1386) The delegate of Ethiopia introduced this draft resolution regarding the application of the recommendations of the Conference on Education and Scientific and Technical Training in Relation to Development in Africa (Nairobi, 16-27 July 1968); and the establishment of a regional office for education for Africa.

(1387) Four delegates spoke in favour of the proposal, one pointing out that it not only concerned information, as the title seemed to indicate, but Unesco activities as a whole.

(1388) The Deputy Director-General recalled that the questions mentioned in the draft resolution had already been discussed during the examination of Chapter 1 of document 15 C/5 by the Education Sub-Commission and that, in particular, full account had been taken of Part II of the resolution. He proposed that the fifth paragraph of Part I of the resolution and the second paragraph of Part II should be incorporated in the general resolution on the Future Programme which the Programme Commission would recommend that the General Conference adopt in plenary session.

(1389) Subject to the considerations mentioned above, the Commissions noted this draft resolution.

(1390) The Commission took note of draft resolution 15 C/DR/FUT/99 submitted by Bolivia regarding co-operation with cultural centres and the international co-ordination of their activities. In the absence of the delegate of Bolivia, the Deputy Director-General recalled that account had already been taken of the Bolivian proposal during the examination of Chapter 3 of document 15 C/5. The Commission noted the draft resolution,

## VI. RESOLUTION

(1391) The Programme Commission, expressing its satisfaction at the prominence accorded to discussions on the Future Programme in the time-table of the fifteenth session of the General Conference, unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 10 (ref. 15 C/88, Instalment VII, Part D, Future Programme, Section VI).

## APPENDICES

### APPENDIX I

#### REPORT BY THE JOINT WORKING PARTY OF SUB-COMMISSIONS II AND III ON "MAN AND HIS ENVIRONMENT" ( 15 C/PRG/8)

##### I. INTRODUCTION

(1) A joint working party of Sub-Commissions II and III was set up by the Bureau of the Programme Commission, three members being designated by Sub-Commission II (Canada, Czechoslovakia and Madagascar), and three by Sub-Commission III (France, Sierra Leone and Sweden).

(2) The working party was asked to consider what place should be assigned to the subject "Man and his Environment" among Unesco's preoccupations, to examine the relevant draft resolutions submitted under Chapter 2 or 3 (15 C/DR. 142, 204, 210 and 15 C/DR/FUT/24), and to submit a report to the Programme Commission containing specific proposals to facilitate its work and, where appropriate, combining the above draft resolutions.

(3) The working party met on Friday, 1 November, from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. It was composed as follows: Canada (D. W. Bartlett) ; Czechoslovakia (J. Chroust) ; France (V. Elisseeff) ; Madagascar (G. Ramalanjoana) ; Sierra Leone (W. F. Conton) ; Sweden (O. G. Tandberg) . Representatives of the following countries were also present: Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Finland, Federal Republic of Germany, Poland, United States of America.

(4) At the proposal of the Chairman of Sub-Commission II, Mr. Malecki (Poland), who came to open the discussion, Mr. Bartlett (Canada) was unanimously elected Chairman of the working party.

##### II. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

(5) The working party began by recognizing that "Man and his environment" was an extremely wide concept and could include a great variety of programmes. The problems considered by the Conference on the Resources of the Biosphere (rational use and conservation of biological resources, productivity of the natural environment and its proper conservation) were only partially the same as those involved in a programme on "Man and his Environment - design for living", which would concentrate mainly on the urban environment. It was nevertheless agreed that all the problems of the relationship between man and his environment derived from one central topic, which for purposes

of simplification might be called "Man and his Environment". Consequently, the necessary liaison must be established between the various disciplines concerned, and between Unesco activities in present and future programmes and those of other international organizations. The working party considered that environment should be taken in a very broad sense.

(6) It was noted that Sub-Commission III had already agreed upon general content in regard to the social sciences, human sciences and culture sector, but that Sub-Commission II had not yet discussed ecology and natural conservation.

(7) It was also noted that, for Unesco's purposes, the recommendations of the Conference on the Resources of the Biosphere provided a precise framework, based mainly on the natural sciences sector, but also demanding the active participation of specialists in the social sciences and in education. The recommendations called upon Unesco, during 1969 and 1970, to plan a long-term scientific, technical and educational programme on the rational use and conservation of the resources of the biosphere, for submission to the General Conference at its sixteenth session, together with proposals for the programme's international co-ordination.

(8) The working party considered that the said international programme could provide the nucleus for concerted activities on the general theme "Man and his environment".

(9) It recommended that the Programme Commission immediately draw the attention of Member States to the importance of this theme; it noted that the proposed activities implied close co-ordination with the other United Nations organizations.

##### III. PROGRAMME FOR 1969-1970

(10) As regards the 1969-1970 programme, the working party examined 15 C/DR. 204 and 210 and also took account of 15 C/DR. 142 (already incorporated in the report on section 3. 25). In the spirit of its general considerations, it unanimously recommended that Sub-Commission II and the Programme Commission examine the new draft resolution 15 C/DR. 210 rev. submitted by Madagascar,



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Belgium, Mali, Czechslovakia, Poland and Sweden (ref. resolution 2. 313).

(11) To implement this resolution, the working party suggests that Sub-Commission II allocate slightly more funds than are provided for under section 2. 31, in order to allow the adequate preparation of the long-term plan requested by the Conference on the Resources of the Biosphere.

## IV. FUTURE PROGRAMME

(12) As Sub-Commission II had not yet examined the Future programme for the science sector, the

working party did not wish to prejudge its conclusions. It nevertheless considers that the recommendations of the Conference on the Resources of the Biosphere could be implemented during the coming years along the general lines set out in draft resolution 15 C/DR. 210 rev.

(13) To provide a general framework of a long-term multidisciplinary programme as a major future Unesco activity, the working party unanimously recommends that the Programme Commission adopt draft resolution 15 C/DR/FUT/24 rev. submitted by Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Poland and Yugoslavia (ref. resolution 10, Section VI "Man and his environment") .

APPENDIX II

FINAL REPORT OF THE RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE  
(15 C/PRG/14)

(1) The Resolutions Committee appointed by the Programme Commission consisted of the following members: H.E. Mr. K. Arianayagam (Malaysia), Chairman; Miss S. K. Guiton (United Kingdom); H. E. Mr. A. Balaci (Romania); H. E. Dr. M. Alcala (Mexico); Rev. P. Najm (Lebanon).

(2) The Committee met on the following dates and at the times stated:

17.10.1968	4. 30 p. m.
18.10.1968	10.30 a.m.
18.10.1968	3.30 p.m.
19. 10.1968	10.30 a.m.
21.10.1968	3. 30 p. m.
22.10.1968	3. 30 p. m.
23.10.1968	10.30 a.m.
23. 10.1968	3.30 p. m.
24. 10.1968	10.30 a.m.
25. 10.1968	3. 30 p. m.
28.10.1968	10.30 a.m.
29.10.1968	10.30 a.m.
2.11.1968	10.30 a.m.
5.11.1968	3.00 p.m.
14.11.1968	2. 30 p. m.

(3) Two hundred and forty-two draft resolutions were considered by the Committee which include 49 under the Future Programme. The following documents relating to the draft resolutions were submitted to the Programme Commission and its Sub-Commissions:

- (a) Education Sub-Commission 15 C/PRG/1 and Add. 1, 2, 3, 4;
- (b) Natural Science - Sub-Commission II - 15 C/PRG/3 and Add. 1, 2;
- (c) Social and Human Sciences and Culture - Sub-Commission III - 15 C/PRG/2 and Add. 1, 2, 3, 4;
- (d) Communication - Sub-Commission IV - 15 C/PRG/4 and Add. 1, 2;
- (e) Programme Commission - 15 C/PRG/5.

(4) The Committee feels that it has made a useful contribution to the work of the Programme Commission. It recognizes that its success is due to the co-operation of those delegations which came to discuss their draft resolutions and in many cases responded to the Committee's persuasion to merge or withdraw those with budgetary or programme implications. It also recognizes that some delegations, which did not come before the Committee were ultimately in a more favourable position in that their draft resolutions were discussed fully in the relevant Sub-Commission.

(5) Where draft resolutions relating to the 1969-1970 programme were concerned the Committee profited considerably from the comments of the

Director-General on each draft resolution. The Committee found the draft resolutions relating to the Future Programme more difficult to deal with, largely because it shared the views expressed by the Director-General that new ideas for programmes or projects should not be subject to persuasion for merging or withdrawal.

(6) In the light of experience, the Resolutions Committee suggests that the present terms of reference contained in paragraph 17 of 15 C/2 be amended as follows:

"to carry out, wherever possible, a preliminary examination of all receivable draft resolutions submitted by delegations relating to the draft programme and budget with a view to:

(a) identifying proposals the substance of which could be taken care of by the Director-General in the execution of the programme without the need for any change in the resolutions, work plans or budgetary estimates (these needing merely to be reported to the Commission and noted by it) ;

(b) discussing with the sponsors, proposals which have budgetary; programme or general policy implications;

(c) assisting, as regards proposals on the same point of the programme, in correlating texts and merging those that are similar, with the agreement of the sponsors;

(d) clarifying, in consultation with the sponsors, proposals the intent or wording of which is not clear;

(e) proposing the order in which the Commissions and Sub-Commissions should discuss the proposals.

(7) The above suggestions take into consideration the impossibility of dealing with all draft resolutions, 320 in all including 100 concerning the Future Programme, due to the time factor between the convening of the meetings of the Resolutions Committee and the discussion of some of the draft resolutions in Commission or one of its Sub-Commissions.

(8) Most of the difficulties involved in dealing with the draft resolutions occurred in the first four meetings of the Resolutions Committee. Only with experience could the Committee deal with them speedily and efficiently.

(9) In view of the above, it is the unanimous recommendation of the Resolutions Committee that this work should be continued. In this event, it further recommends that someone experienced in the work of the Committee should be appointed as Chairman of the Resolutions Committee for the sixteenth session of the General Conference.

APPENDIX III

REPORT OF SUB-COMMISSION I CONCERNING THE  
FUTURE PROGRAMME IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION  
(15 C/PRG/9 and 9 Corr.)

(1) The debate was opened by the Assistant Director-General for Education, who drew attention to the importance of the directives which the Sub-Commission was called upon to establish with regard to the elaboration of the Future Programme, and in particular the preparation of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1971-1972.

(2) The Sub-Commission had before it draft resolutions submitted by Member States (15 C/DR. 5 rev. 9 and 10, 15 C/DR/FUT/4, 14, 17, 22, 29, 30, 38, 39, 43, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 56, 57, 59, 62 and 15 C/PRG/1, Annex I), as well as the suggestions of the Executive Board for the discussion on the Future Programme (15 C/67). The Chairman also submitted suggestions (15 C/PRG/SUB I/INF. 1), which enabled the Commission to organize its discussions around three types of questions: principles and general considerations, fields of action and forms of action.

(3) The delegations of 32 Member States took part in the debate, either commenting on the draft resolutions submitted to the Sub-Commission or presenting new proposals. The observers for the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession, the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions and the World Federation of Trade Unions also spoke.

(4) The Sub-Commission first considered principles and general considerations, a subject on which many delegations spoke.

(5) Several delegations thought that the purpose of education and also Unesco's aims in its educational activities should be redefined or clarified. One delegate stressed the need for doctrine and a return to first principles based on experience, but most speakers emphasized that Unesco's task was to rethink concepts in all spheres of education. Some delegates maintained that this should be done not merely in relation to the present but in anticipation of the future.

(6) Several delegates said that the essential task of education was the development of human personality and that Unesco's basic rôle in that connexion was to foster and strengthen intellectual co-operation among the nations. Some delegates pointed out that education should also contribute towards economic and social development. Many speakers emphasized the revival of moral values which education should stimulate, both in individuals and in society. Some delegations held that life-long education should provide a comprehensive framework for all educational activities.

(7) With regard to priorities, the Sub-

Commission noted the general priority rightly accorded to education in Unesco's programme. Most of its members considered that the five priorities in the field of education approved by the General Conference at its fourteenth session - planning, the status and training of teachers, equality of education for women and girls, literacy work and out-of-school education for young people - should be retained. One delegate regarded such continuity as the very condition of the Organization's effectiveness.

(8) Several delegations emphasized the need for integration of the programme, with regard both to sources of funds and to collaboration between the various departments. In this connexion, various speakers said that the boundaries between education and Unesco's other spheres of activity were largely artificial, and that such co-ordination would therefore reflect the interdisciplinarity which many projects required.

(9) As regards the rôle of Unesco and the selection of projects, many delegates thought that the Organization should not try to do the work of Member States, but should concentrate on experimental projects, particularly under the Regular programme, and on activities having a multiplier effect.

(10) These delegates stressed that Unesco should not so much undertake research as foster it, and organize the exchange of information on research, studies and national and international experiments. There should be interaction between the intellectual and operational activities of the Organization. Stress was laid on the need for selective action commensurate with Unesco's resources.

(11) Many speakers emphasized the need to secure the active co-operation of other organizations of the United Nations system, particularly the ILO and FAO, so as to avoid duplication of effort, as well as that of teachers' professional organizations, not only in pre-service and in-service teacher training but also in the reform of curricula and methods and the formulation of national policies.

(12) With regard to the planning of programmes, several speakers stressed that flexibility was necessary in order to ensure continuity, the effect of which would be long-term planning - of conferences, for instance - and adaptation to newly-emerging requirements. In that connexion, one delegate suggested that ten per cent of the budget, should be earmarked for new projects found necessary during a financial period.

(13) Many delegates spoke on the subject of fields of action.

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(13) A number of delegations considered that Unesco should attach far more importance to clearing house activities and research. Information exchanged on ideas, experience and prospects for innovation should relate to problems of mutual concern to a large number of Member States, so as to provide an opportunity for collective thought and joint study which would help to improve the quality of education. In particular, such exchanges would speed up the introduction of new teaching methods. Delegates drew special attention to the need for research on the development of intelligence and child psychology, the contents of education, teacher training, wastage, the socio-economic environment of the pupil, new techniques, literacy work in the case of languages which have no traditional written alphabet, the administration and financing of higher education, education in rural societies and the ruralization of education.

(15) In addition to research into problems of mutual concern, it also seems necessary to undertake certain research projects and to circulate information at regional or sub-regional level.

(16) Various delegates spoke of the task of circulating studies, research findings and information on education which would devolve upon the International Bureau of Education when it was attached to Unesco. One speaker hoped that Unesco would act as a link between the various existing research institutes. A delegate expressed the wish that the educational research responsibilities of the various departments should be regrouped. Another thought that the publication of the "World Survey of Education" should be continued, and yet another speaker suggested that Unesco undertake the publication of a universal guide to systems of education.

(17) As regards teachers, the discussion revealed wide agreement on the key importance of pre-service and in-service training and the participation of teachers and their professional organizations in all aspects of educational reform, including the planning and elaboration of educational politics. Training should be provided not only for teachers themselves but also for specialized personnel such as literacy workers, specialist teachers for handicapped children and the socially maladjusted, administrators, librarians, social workers and so on. Various delegates drew attention to the need to apply the results of research to teacher training.

(18) Some delegates thought that Unesco's activities in this field should be further expanded but the Assistant Director-General drew attention to the substantial credits allocated to teacher training by the Organization from extra-budgetary sources.

(19) With regard to the content of education, many delegates considered that attention should be devoted not only to reform based on research and clearly defined aims but also to an improvement in returns, particularly through studying the problem of wastage. Various delegates stressed that moral and civic education and education for international understanding and peace should be given an important place in **the** curriculum.

(20) Many comments were made concerning the various stages of school and higher education. One speaker considered that priority should be given to the education of children up to the age of eleven (pre-school and primary education), since that was the period in which attitudes and personality were formed. Other delegates stressed the importance of secondary education, and submitted various proposals for activities to be undertaken in that field. Proposals were also made regarding the need for better planning in higher education; one proposal was put forward for improving university teaching by recording lectures by eminent professors and setting up networks through which the recordings could be distributed.

(21) Several delegates thought that greater attention should be paid to the development of technical and vocational education and the study of measures to ensure better co-ordination between technical and — education. Several delegates proposed that studies should be made of the organization and content of technical education and one delegate suggested convening a meeting of experts on industrial education.

(22) In the context of the wider rôle of education in economic and social development, various speakers stressed the need to train skilled manpower and middle-grade personnel by various means, including functional literacy teaching, vocational and industrial training, the training of middle-grade personnel and education in rural societies, these various activities being co-ordinated by the close correlation of general and technical school education on the one hand and out-of-school education on the other.

(23) With regard to the special education of handicapped children and young people and the education of the socially maladjusted, many speakers took the view that more activities should be undertaken and that encouragement should be given to extensive research in Member States both on educational psychology and on sociological and socio-economic problems arid to efforts to train the necessary personnel. Some delegates also expressed the wish that Unesco's activities should be extended, in future, to the socially maladjusted.

(24) In connexion with the problems of out-of-school education, several delegates referred to the statements they had made in the discussion of life-long education and youth.

(25) Many delegations spoke of the absolute priority which should be accorded to literacy work. The proposals formulated relate particularly to the evaluation of functional literacy programmes and to the studies to be undertaken concerning literacy work in the case of languages which have no traditional written alphabet. Several delegates stressed the importance of producing reading material so as to consolidate the knowledge acquired by the newly literate.

(26) Many delegates thought that planning should be more closely geared to the elaboration of educational policies and strategies for educational

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development and to the improvement of the quality of teaching systems. A large number of speakers hoped that teachers and teachers' organizations would be increasingly associated with the elaboration of educational policies and plans, a trend which would help to democratize teaching systems and increase participation by the various groups concerned.

(27) On the question of modes of action, several speakers mentioned conferences and seminars, the value of which was stressed by various delegates. Two speakers, however, thought that there should be fewer conferences and that they should be more carefully prepared for. Two others thought that greater attention should be paid to following up the work of conferences, and one delegate stressed the importance of evaluating their results.

(28) One delegation suggested that a conference should be organized on secondary education. One delegate favoured a conference on higher education.

(29) Several speakers hoped that a conference would be organized on adult education in the context of life-long education but one delegate thought it would be premature. Many delegations considered that, in addition to ministerial conferences, Unesco should make wide provision for specialized conferences and training courses and seminars, for people such as youth leaders, educators of middle-grade personnel, industrial training specialists, special education personnel, and so on.

(30) Lastly, on the subject of regional co-operation and integration, various delegations noted the reservations expressed by the Director-General concerning a rapid expansion in the operational activities of the Regional Offices, but thought these Offices should be strengthened so as to facilitate the implementation of Unesco's programme and in particular the preparation and execution of operational activities at national level.

(31) The Sub-Commission instructed a working party consisting of delegate of ten countries - Cuba, Denmark, Ethiopia, France, Indonesia, Lebanon, Romania, USSR, United States of America and Uruguay - under the chairmanship of H. E. Professor Valentin Lipatti (Romania), to prepare a general resolution based on the discussion and taking into consideration the various draft resolutions submitted by Member States and the proposals and observations made during the discussion. It was to comprise a body of directives on the elaboration of Unesco's Future Programme in the field of education for the guidance of the Executive Board and the Director-General.

(32) The Sub-Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt this resolution, the text of which appears in document 15 C/PR.G/9 Annex and which forms Section I, "Education", of resolution 10 concerning the Future Programme.

APPENDIX IV

REPORT OF SUB-COMMISSION II CONCERNING THE  
FUTURE PROGRAMME IN THE NATURAL SCIENCES AND  
THE APPLICATION OF THOSE SCIENCES TO DEVELOPMENT  
(15 C/PRG/IO and Corr.)

(1) Opening the debate on the Future Programme of the Science Sector, the Chairman pointed out that the discussion, while free and far-ranging, should enable the Director-General to identify the general principles, the main priorities and the concrete suggestions on which he might base the draft programme which he would be submitting to the General Conference at its sixteenth session. He then suggested that the discussion be divided into two parts: a general debate outlining the position of the Sub-Commission, followed by an examination of the more specific projects submitted to it. Lastly, he listed the documents which should be taken into consideration during the debate. (This list is given at the end of this report).

(2) The Assistant Director-General for Science then took the floor. He drew the attention of delegates to the fact that, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1155 (XLI), the Science Sector had prepared during 1967 a document entitled "Participation by Unesco in the Elaboration of a World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development" (SC/WR/56), which consisted of a five-year projection of the basic elements of the science programme, together with contributions from the Education Sector and the Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture Sector.

(3) This document, prepared in accordance with the directives of the Economic and Social Council set out for each type of activity, the status of the problem, the guiding principles and the objectives of Unesco, and an outline of a five-year programme. While the presentation of this plan differed slightly from the draft programme and budget, the two documents nevertheless revolved around the same themes.

(4) The Assistant Director-General for Science then indicated that, during the two previous biennia, the Director-General had been guided by the following four guiding principles: first, concentration of effort along strictly defined lines of strength, setting aside non-essential activities; on the whole, this objective had been achieved, although further efforts were needed, particularly in fundamental scientific research; secondly, expansion of activities based on intergovernmental co-operation, a field in which Unesco, by its very nature, has a particularly important part to play; these fields include oceanography, hydrology, and before long, no doubt, the study of natural resources; thirdly, the maintenance and strengthening of the links between the Science Sector and the international scientific community and, in particular, the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU); fourthly, the development

of direct assistance to Member States, in which connexion he pointed out that, while Unesco was still obliged to devote a certain part of its ordinary budget to assistance activities, it was making every effort to secure extra-budgetary resources for these activities.

(5) He then stated that the Secretariat was hoping for three kinds of comment from delegations: general or specific suggestions on the programme as a whole; statements on the draft resolutions put forward during the debate; and opinions by delegates on those draft resolutions.

(6) Delegates from 53 countries and observers from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and ICSU took part in the debate. Almost all, at the outset of their statements, expressed their views on the general principles which should govern the preparation of the Future Programme. Supported by numerous other speakers, the delegates of the United States, the USSR, Tanzania and Brazil, introducing draft resolutions 15 C/DR/FUT/5, 15 C/DR/FUT/18, 15 C/DR/FUT/66 and 15 C/DR/FUT/82 respectively, stated that the present programme, as set forth in document 15 C/5, was extremely satisfactory and that the Director-General should maintain and develop it in its fundamentals.

(7) Two delegates nevertheless believed that this continuity should not rule out some innovations. Very many speakers insisted that science should remain one of Unesco's priority activities. Several delegates stressed the need to devote additional resources to research that would directly promote development; others recalled that Unesco should also continue its intellectual and moral rôle, which consisted in furthering fundamental research and international scientific co-operation.

(8) Many delegates drew attention to the importance which should attach in the Future Programme to international and interdisciplinary projects, carried out in close collaboration with other international and intergovernmental organizations, in particular the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, and with the international scientific community.

(9) All delegates laid stress on certain activities which should keep, or be given, priority in the Science Sector. For this reason, very many speakers gave their support to draft resolution 15 C/DR/FUT/5, which stresses the importance of science policy, the conservation and rational use of natural resources, hydrology, oceanography and scientific information and documentation; to draft resolution

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15 C/DR/FUT/18, which proposes that priority be given to the same subjects with the addition of brain research (also singled out in draft resolution 15 C/DR/FUT/85). A very large number of delegates also supported draft resolution 15 C/DR/FUT/92 concerning science policy, 15 C/DR/83 on the rôle of computers in the technological revolution, and draft resolutions 15 C/DR/FUT/77 and 84 concerning the function of national scientific infrastructures in training and research, as a means of thwarting the brain drain.

(10) With regard to scientific and technical training, draft resolution 15 C/DR/FUT/22, which emphasizes the gravity of the shortage of middle-grade personnel, received unanimous support, as did 15 C/DR/FUT/55, submitted and amended by the delegate of Cuba, which calls for an international training and scientific decade in agriculture.

(11) With regard to Unesco's methods of work, a very large number of delegates welcomed the good relations currently existing between Unesco and ICSU; many wished to emphasize the importance they attached to close collaboration between Unesco, the other Specialized Agencies of the United Nations and thevarious intergovernmental scientific organizations. One delegate stressed the rôle which the National Commissions for Unesco can play in Member States, while another drew attention to the importance of regional co-operation between Member States in science; in his view, a more permanent presence of the Secretariat in the regions was desirable.

(12) Many delegates expressed the wish that activities concerning science policy, scientific information, national science structures and fundamental science, training and research should be extended and developed; Unesco should carry out theoretical studies, in particular those suggested in draft resolution 15 C/DR/FUT/92 submitted by France, and give further assistance to Member States in setting up bodies which would help them to direct their research, bearing in mind their limited means, to the priority sectors for development.

(13) One delegate urged that scientists should be trained in political questions, and that politicians should equally be trained in scientific questions, so that science policy should benefit from qualified support.

(14) One delegate regretted the fact that draft resolution 15 C/DR/FUT/5 envisaged the holding of the African Regional Conference on the Application of Science and Technology to Development in 1972, whereas the Secretariat would be in a better position to take speedy action in pursuance of the decisions of the Conference if it were held in 1971. Another delegate advocated the study by Unesco of ways and means of closing the gap between the advanced and the developing countries. The importance of draft resolution 15 C/DR/FUT/4, submitted by Brazil and inviting the Director-General to institute a programme for exchanges of research scientists, for regional courses and for the

development of national scientific institutions and communities in order to counteract the brain drain, was stressed by a very large number of delegates. One delegate stressed the necessity of facilitating the readaptation of scientists on their return to their home countries, and suggested a system of short-term fellowships for that purpose. Another called for the publication of Unesco's studies on the brain drain. Several others suggested the establishment of sponsorship arrangements linking training and research institutes in the developing countries and in the advanced countries.

(15) One delegate considered that the study of the possibility of creating a world science information system should be completed in 1971, and that a conference should be held to consider the question. On the subject of science information a large number of delegates made suggestions designed to strengthen the programme. The rôle of the computer to be acquired by the Organization was stressed by one delegate, who suggested that Unesco should organize a documentation centre dealing with questions of science policy as well as a world register of titles of scientific and technical publications. Approval of the idea of a World Science Information Year was expressed by several delegates. One delegate urged that the Arabic terminology for inclusion in the scientific and technical dictionaries compiled by Unesco should be decided on. Others called for Unesco assistance to Member States in setting up scientific and technical documentation services or translation services (15 C/DR. 188), and for efforts to promote the exchange of information in those fields.

(16) One delegate urged the establishment of a world information service on major inventions. Another said he would prefer to see technical assistance in the field of scientific documentation administered by the Science Sector rather than by the Department of Documentation, Libraries and Archives.

(17) Research associated with post-graduate training was viewed by a number of delegates as one means of reducing the brain drain. However, several delegates pointed out that the post-graduate research centres (centres of excellence or advanced study centres) were obliged to devote the bulk of their work to problems of immediate importance for national and regional development. One delegate recalled the resolution of the Nairobi Conference (July 1968) stressing the importance of setting up centres of excellence in Africa.

(18) Certain differences of opinion emerged with regard to research in biology: several delegates stressed the rôle of the conventional proteins, whereas others felt strongly that fundamental research and especially soil microbiology and the study of the processes of microbiological fermentation and conversion, made it possible to obtain a fuller essential knowledge of tropical soils or discover new methods of creating proteins. One delegate stressed the importance of the International

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Biological Programme in connexion with the development of food resources.

(1.9) Several delegates urged that Unesco continue the studies initiated by the symposium on brain research and human behaviour, held at Unesco at the beginning of 1968, and endorsed the proposals made by Brazil in draft resolutions 15 C /DR/FUT/85 and 85 Add.

(20) Many delegates stressed the importance of Unesco's activities in scientific training and in the teaching of sciences. Several considered that science teaching should not consist in inculcating principles, but in encouraging the student to adopt a scientific approach to his environment; and that this would allow scientific education to begin at primary level.

(21) One delegate suggested that the units at Unesco dealing with research and those dealing with training at university and post-university levels should be organically co-ordinated. Another laid special emphasis on the importance of modernizing the contents and methods in the teaching of the basic sciences, especially mathematics. Another asked that the respective tasks of science and education should be clearly delimited: the science sector should investigate ways of reforming science teaching for a culture adapted to the modern world, and then education should implement its conclusions in practice. A delegate suggested that Unesco publish a history of science for secondary schools.

(22) Many delegates supported the French proposal (15 C/DR/FUT/91) to study the effect of conventional and modern information media in helping to provide a better understanding of the problems raised by science and technology. One delegate suggested that Unesco publish a series of monographs covering the most important aspects of Unesco activities in science (15 C/DR/FUT/76).

(23) All delegates stressed the gravity of the shortage of medium-level personnel in science, technology and agriculture, warmly supported draft resolutions 15 C/DR/FUT/22 (United Kingdom) and 15 C/DR/FUT/68 (Tanzania), and urged that Unesco give very particular attention to this problem.

(24) Several delegates pointed out, nevertheless, that that was no reason for overlooking the training of engineers, and they consequently supported draft resolution 15 C/DR/FUT/80 (United Arab Republic). One delegate expressed regret that Unesco did not give more attention to the engineering sciences and to technological research; Unesco should define its position in that regard, and do more about both. Many delegates suggested that Unesco, in co-operation with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, should examine the question of developing scientific equipment industries in Member States (15 C/DR/FUT/86, submitted by Brazil).

(25) The delegates unanimously supported draft resolution 15 C/DR/FUT/55 submitted by Cuba, calling for special attention to the development of agricultural education and science. During

the debate, in which the FAO representative took part, several delegates declared that Unesco should not undertake any large-scale action, and particularly not the launching of an agricultural education and science decade as part of the Second Development Decade without the co-operation of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization and the International Labour Organisation, and outside the framework of the tripartite agreement on agricultural education and science of May 1968. This view was endorsed by the delegate of Cuba, who amended his draft resolution accordingly.

(26) The representative of FAO subsequently expressed the view that the revised draft resolution was still not entirely satisfactory to his Organization and that any unilateral action by Unesco would be contrary to the ECOSOC resolution 1369 (XLV) on divergent decisions by intergovernmental bodies.

(27) Many delegates also supported the United Arab Republic proposal (15 C/DR/FUT/79) to institute with Unesco assistance, national groups to review the science programmes for primary and secondary schools in rural areas with a view to establishing programmes compatible with the agricultural environment.

(28) Some delegates suggested that the social status of technicians, and agricultural technicians in particular, should be raised so as to make their profession more attractive.

(29) A delegate requested that Unesco set up a special department for agricultural education and science.

(30) Speaking in support of draft resolutions 15 C/DR/FUT/60, 69 and 70 submitted by Brazil and Austria, several delegates stressed the importance of extending Unesco's geology programmes, by promoting training (especially in Latin America), meetings on micropaleontology, and the systematic assembly and correlation of data on the geochemical composition of the earth's crust.

(31) Several delegates referred to the importance of studies on geothermics seismology, earthquake engineering and typhoon protection. Three delegates suggested that Unesco should promote exchanges in the field of geothermics. Two speakers said they hoped science would finally succeed in being able to predict earthquakes.

(32) All the delegates were in favour of a major programme for the rational use and conservation of the resources of the biosphere. Ecological and interdisciplinary in approach, it should endeavour to increase the productivity of ecosystems, enlist the support of governments and scientists, and promote regional studies of zones and basins. All studies on man and his environment should be co-operative and made in association, in particular, with FAO and WHO. Several delegates pointed out that pollution should be among the problems studied. Several delegates requested Unesco to prepare regional training and research programmes dealing with natural fauna and flora



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(15 C/DR/FUT/64, submitted by Tanzania). While emphasizing his Organization's interest in such a programme, the representative of ICSU expressed concern at the magnitude of the problems that the general theme of "Man and his environment" involved.

(33) The International Hydrological Decade was regarded by all delegates as an activity which should be expanded and continued over a long period. Many delegates supported sub-paragraph (a) of draft resolution 15 C/DR. 203 submitted by Argentina. The proposal that the statutes of the Co-ordinating Council for the Decade be modified so as to allow an increase in its membership 15 C/DR/FUT/25, submitted by Argentina was referred by the Resolutions Committee to the Co-ordinating Council. Some delegates nevertheless suggested that the proposed modifications should be submitted to the scheduled mid-Decade conference. Several delegates requested that Unesco should organize a symposium in Latin America Oil ground water, with a view to the preparation of a hydrogeological map of this region (15 C/DR/FUT/74).

(34) Delegates unanimously agreed that Unesco should continue to stimulate research and international co-operation in oceanography. Several asked for a continuation of the study on the Kuroshio and the introduction of research programmes for the North Atlantic and the South Seas. Some suggested that the Director-General study the possibility of acquiring an oceanography vessel which could be used by the developing Countries (15 C/DR/FUT/61, United Arab Republic), but others considered that the capital, maintenance and manning costs would pose serious problems for Unesco.

(35) Some delegates proposed that Unesco make special provision for research, on plankton life and sedimentation, and training courses, others that it should organize advanced training courses in marine ecology.

(36) Many delegates suggested that the UNDP contribution to Unesco's scientific, agricultural and technical education and research programmes should be increased; Unesco and UNDP should consider extending UNDP aid for an investigation of the social implications of scientific and technical development, and revising the criteria used to establish the counterpart contribution of Member States to UNDP-Unesco projects. Others called for an increase in the proportion of technical assistance spent on equipment, as opposed to *experts*. *TWO* delegates proposed a more efficient recruitment of experts sent to the field by Unesco.

(37) Speaking at the end of the debate, the Assistant Director-General for Natural Sciences said that in a debate on the Future Programme there was no necessity to explain or to defend the views of the Secretariat, but merely to indicate the conclusions it could draw. There were many interesting ideas but he would concentrate on five points that had emerged from the discussion.

(a) First, it was agreed by all that the present programme should remain the basis of the Future Programme;

(b) Secondly, Unesco's contribution to the world plan of action for the application of science and technology to development constitutes a very important source for the future Programme;

(c) Thirdly, Unesco must continue to give science the same priority as education;

(d) Fourthly, the Future Programme must be shaped and planned to contribute to the endogenous development of science and technology in each country, rather than to a mere transfer of knowledge.

(e) Fifthly, the programme must be so planned as to ensure that Unesco remains in the vanguard of international scientific co-operation in the new domains in science opening up such co-operation.

(38) The Deputy Director-General then spoke. He observed that, although some delegates had suggested there was "dead wood to cut 11, no specific project had been named. He then explained the Director-General's view on the Cuba proposal for an agricultural education and science decade within the framework of the Development Decade. The question would first be submitted to the joint Unesco/ILO/FAO working party and it could be studied at the World Conference on Agricultural Education to be convened by FAO in 1970. If the project were to be included in the Second Development Decade, it would also go before the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations.

(39) As regards the equipment element in UNDO-financed project, he said that, in Special Fund projects, UNDP studied the cases individually and sympathetically. It was only in the case of technical assistance that equipment could not constitute more than 25% of the amount of the project. Finally, the question of the criteria used to establish the counterpart contribution had for long been under discussion with UNDP.

(40) None of the many draft resolutions submitted in connexion with the debate on the Future Programme would be formally adopted; instead, a working party would draw up a single resolution based on the resolutions and on the debate.

(41) He thanked the delegates for the many suggestions which they had made to the Secretariat. He referred to some of the problems of developing a history of science and stated that this idea would be examined by the Secretariat, in consultation with the International Union of the History and Philosophy of Science. With regard to the Organizations moral terms of reference and particularly the rôle of science in relation to peace, he drew attention to document 15 C/50, which discussed and attempted to define these problems.

(42) The Chairman then briefly summarized the conclusions to be drawn from the debate the main outlines of which he had analysed in a note. At the request of the Sub-Commission he transmitted this note to the working party responsible for drawing up the draft resolution on the Future Programme, which appears in document 15 C /PRG/ 10, Annex and which forms Section II - Natural Sciences and their application to Development - of resolution 10.

APPENDIX V

REPORT OF SUB-COMMISSION III CONCERNING THE  
FUTURE PROGRAMME IN THE FIELD OF SOCIAL  
SCIENCES, HUMAN SCIENCES AND CULTURE  
(15 C/PRG/II)

(1) The Chairman, in opening the discussion on the Future Programme for this Chapter, said that a working group\* composed of delegates from Hungary (Chairman), Austria, Brazil, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ethiopia, France, Guinea, India, Iran, Japan, Tunisia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, would study all draft resolutions concerning the Future Programme and submit to the Commission a consolidated recommendation on the Future Programme. He also announced that a smaller group::: of delegates from France, Sierra Leone and Sweden would meet with a group of delegates from Canada, Madagascar and Czechoslovakia appointed by Sub-Commission II in order to harmonize Future Programme proposals in Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture with those of the Natural Sciences Sector as regards "Man and his Environment".

(2) The Assistant Director-General for Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture in introducing the discussion stated that the programme adopted for 1969-1970 reflected the guidelines established by the Programme Commission at the last session and expressed the hope that some clear directives would be given by this session for the preparation of document 16 C/5. He felt that the programme in this sector had not yet reached a stage of full interpenetration between the social sciences, human sciences and culture. A kind of nationalism still reigned within each discipline, and vested interests in certain projects often made it difficult to abolish them or reduce their scope, or determine what, if any, place they should have in the programme. Delegates might wish to improve the programme by clarifying the objectives of Unesco in the sector under consideration which would make possible, through pruning or strengthening various parts of the programme, a real renewal, which, in view of the rapidly changing times, was of fundamental importance.

(3) The Assistant Director-General noted several specific points, notably the changing relations with the non-governmental organizations, by which Unesco would be less and less regarded as a mere provider of funds. As regards interdisciplinary projects, he believed that in order to be properly handled they should be restricted in number.

(4) The delegates of forty-two Member States took part in the ensuing discussion. Most delegates who spoke were of the opinion that the resources for this sector should be increased substantially and that it should be given greater importance in

comparison to the Education and the Science Sectors. Draft resolution 15 C/DR/FUT/II was submitted by Ethiopia to this effect.

(5) Other delegates stressed the need for further concentration of programme activities on carefully selected priorities to avoid the dispersal of efforts.

(6) One delegate criticized the present programme as being one of reflection and introspection rather than action: it was cast in the mould of thought of Western élites, ill-suited to the requirements of the developing world. His people, for example, were more in need of culture than of a learned definition of culture. He also regretted the traditional continuation of activities of doubtful practical value.

(7) One delegate pointed out the importance and usefulness of the interdisciplinary approach in this sphere and stressed that activities should be carried out jointly by specialists of different nationalities. Another delegate favoured the expansion of regional action.

(8) The delegate of Chile presented draft resolution 15 C/DR/FUT/14 supported by ten Latin American delegations concerning the regional integration of work in Unesco's fields of competence.

(9) A difference in views emerged regarding the rôle of international non-governmental organizations. Some delegates felt that their rôle should be strengthened, others that it should be curtailed. Several speakers expressed the view that a subvention to a given non-governmental organization should not be allowed to continue for ever and that a system of contracts should gradually replace that of outright subventions. One delegate called upon non-governmental organizations to establish regional sections so as to achieve a truly worldwide outlook.

(10) With regard to the Future Programme in philosophy, three delegates were in favour of cutting back projects stopping at reflection on problems in favour of those that might issue in action. One delegation opposed that point of view.

(11) Two delegates suggested that higher priority should be given to interdisciplinary studies.

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\*: These two groups met and drew up draft resolutions relating to their respective fields of competence. These two texts have been incorporated in resolution 10 concerning the Future Programme.

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(12) Two delegates supported draft resolution 15 C/DR/FUT/24 submitted by Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Poland and Yugoslavia on "Man and his Environment".

(13) One delegate proposed that activities in the domain of philosophy should be intensified and stressed the significance of the study of Arab Islamic philosophy. He proposed that the Director-General take the necessary steps to procure the study of the philosophical and scientific manuscripts in Arabic.

(14) One delegate wanted the Division of Philosophy to take up the problem of the ethics of scientific research.

(15) Three delegates supported draft resolution 15 C/DR/FUT/54 submitted by Nigeria, Cameroon, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Senegal, Niger, Ethiopia and the United Arab Republic, which requests the Director-General to assist African universities with grants and fellowships to enable them to develop effective programmes in the field of philosophy.

(16) One delegate suggested that thought be given to holding a symposium on African philosophy.

(17) Many suggestions were put forward in connexion with the Future Programme in the social sciences, including a large number of draft resolutions.

(18) The delegate of the United States of America, in introducing draft resolution 15 C/DR/FUT/6, explained that it represented an expression of confidence in Unesco's past social science activities. It was a plea for their expansion through an improvement of the staffing of the Department, first by ensuring the presence of competent officers to deal with the different disciplinary fields, secondly by putting forward a series of proposals relating to the application of the social sciences and their organization on an international basis, and finally by recommending wider activities in the field of population. If, as sometimes claimed, the returns on social science were lower than what might be expected, this constituted an additional argument in favour of the development of disciplines which held unusual promise for overcoming national and cultural barriers through the application of scientific techniques and even the development of an international language.

(19) Several delegates expressed their support for these views, especially the unique rôle of Unesco in the social sciences and the need for the Department to be staffed more fully.

(20) The delegate of the USSR submitted draft resolution 15 C/DR/FUT/19 recommending that Unesco's efforts and resources in the social sciences should be concentrated on utilizing the methods of the social sciences in dealing with important problems such as the strengthening of peace and mutual understanding among peoples, ensuring universal and complete disarmament, the utilization of the resources thereby released for the development of education, science and culture and the liquidation

of racialism and all forms of national and social oppression. A number of delegates expressed their support for this draft resolution, mentioning specially those sections of it relating to the contribution of the social sciences to the implementation of the programme for the Second Development Decade and the development of promising trends through the use of mathematical and other advanced research methods.

(21) One delegate suggested that consultants be asked to examine the relevance of certain projects with a view to their elimination from future programmes, and another delegate submitted that Section 3.24 on Human Rights and Peace Problems had perhaps figured in the programme long enough. This was contested by two other speakers.

(22) The delegate of Ethiopia, in presenting draft resolution 15 C/DR/FUT/11 calling for a gradual increase in the budgetary allocation to the social sciences from 1970-1971 onwards, also underlined the need for long-term training in the social sciences and was supported by several speakers.

(23) One delegate underlined the importance of interpenetration between social science disciplines and the elimination of intellectual chauvinism. He proposed that social science components of projects to which they were appropriate be taken into consideration at the very outset and not fitted in at a later stage of implementation. He also urged that more attention be given to the problems of transplanting the social sciences to developing countries.

(24) Another delegate underlined the crucial rôle which could be played by a close definition of key concepts to give a frame of reference for both observation and intervention by social scientists. He added that while the evaluation of past achievements and the advancement of theoretical studies recommended by other speakers met with his entire approval, he also felt that better use could be made in the application of already acquired knowledge.

(25) One delegate described Unesco's social science function as being essentially that of a bridge between the city and the countryside: in his opinion, the advanced countries expected relatively little of it and were content to see resources flow mainly to the developing areas. In the circumstances, he regretted the comparatively theoretical nature of past programmes and hoped that in the future they would be more practically oriented. This point of view, however, was contested by another delegate who maintained that it was virtually impossible to separate studies and action, though naturally the most important problems should be given priority for study.

(26) Three delegates thought that the proportion of funds allocated to the Participation programme - which, as the Assistant Director-General for Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture explained, stood at about 30% in the Draft Programme and Budget proposed for 1969-1970 in

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Chapter 3 - should be increased, and one of these delegates also called for an increase in technical assistance in the social science field.

(27) Ten delegates spoke on the subject of international non-governmental organizations. Of these, two presented draft resolutions: the Norwegian delegate introduced document 15 C/DR/FUT/31 inviting the Director-General to establish a fund for travel grants to allow social scientists from different regions to participate more fully in international meetings, and the delegate from the Federal Republic of Germany presented document 15 C/DR/FUT/41 which, in addition to supporting the same proposal, called for uniform increase in the amount of these subventions. The Assistant Director-General for Social Sciences, human Sciences and Culture pointed out that it would encroach upon the autonomy of the non-governmental organizations if such an equalization fund were to be administered by Unesco and proposed that a solution might consist in earmarking a proportion of the subventions for the purposes set out in document 15 C/DR/FUT/31.

(28) Six delegates spoke in general support of the non-governmental organizations and one of them referred to the minimum critical mass of funds which were necessary for the effective functioning of those organizations. One delegate expressed surprise that these organizations were not as yet fully international and wondered whether this should not have been a condition for their initial accrediting to Unesco rather than a matter to be concerned at a later stage. Another delegate proposed that subventions be closely reviewed together with details of the programmes and rôles of the non-governmental organizations.

(29) The Assistant Director-General for Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture recalled that the proportion of total funds going to subventions stood at some 25% in the Social Science Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970. He added that the significant index of internationalization of these non-governmental organizations was to be found in membership and representation of governing bodies rather than in the attendance at meetings.

(30) With regard to the problems of documentation, the delegate of the Philippines, in presenting draft resolution 15 C/DR/FUT/21 calling for the establishment of the Regional Social Science Documentation Centre for Asia, cited the need of institutions in this area for continuing contacts with centres of excellence. Three delegates supported this proposal, and one of them explained that the existing documentation centre in Bangkok covering the natural sciences might be extended to cover the social sciences as well. Two delegates emphasized the importance of the exchange of information the social sciences and hoped that more support could be given to international bibliographies and the dissemination of scientific reports. Another delegate proposed that all funds available for documentation be concentrated on the International Social Science Journal.

(31) Concerning social science teaching and research, a delegate underlined the importance of a research programme on legal developments in Africa in view of the overlap of several legal systems and proposed informally that a regional study centre might appropriately be established. The delegate of Austria presented document 15 C/DR/FUT/33 recommending that special priority be given in social sciences and expressed the wish that programmes be aimed at diffusing these methods internationally. He also expresses support for draft resolution 15 C/DR/FUT/26 submitted by India, France and Togo, recommending that the preparation of an organized set of universally applicable graphic signs be envisaged. One delegate, however, expressed his doubt about the usefulness of such sophisticated techniques in *power countries* preoccupied with humbler problems of research.

(32) There was a lively discussion on co-operation with regional institutions. The delegate of Hungary drew attention to draft resolution 15 C/DR.47 (referred to in the discussion on the Future Programme) concerning the continuation of Unesco's assistance to the European Co-ordination Centre for Research and Documentation in the Social Sciences beyond the initially specified date of 1972. This was supported by two delegates but opposed by one.

(33) Another delegate expressed his agreement with the principle of a limited period of support for regional centres, but asked that the policy in this respect be flexible to take into account each particular situation. One delegate criticized the sporadic nature of Unesco support for regional institutions, underlining the need for continuous training facilities and for bringing national institutions into the mainstream of international scientific activity. The non-governmental organizations might also help the acceleration of social science development at the regional level, which would be further aided if government decision-makers as well as academic specialists could participate in seminars and meetings in order that the contributions that the social sciences had to make should be more clearly understood. One delegate, while supporting the strengthening of regional institutions, proposed that their regional performance could be used as a criterion of accountability.

(34) The delegate of Uruguay presented draft resolution 15 C/DR/FUT/16 calling for a new phase of systematic aid to Latin America through the establishment of a number of sub-regional centres which might eventually be linked up in a planned network. One delegate said that Unesco's help to regional institutions should be scrutinized with care and that it should be determined whether appropriate matching support were forthcoming from local sources.

(35) Turning to the application of the social sciences, one delegate emphasized the importance of immediate application of existing knowledge to major problems and the importance of human resources. Another delegate proposed a symposium

on the contribution of the social sciences to the political decision-making process. Several delegates spoke on problems of planning. The delegate of Austria presented draft resolution 15 C/DR/FUT/34, recommending that social factors in long-term planning, particularly on problems of the degree of freedom in this field and in the area of conflicts of values, be considered as a **subject** to be accommodated in future programmes. He maintained that problems of this type become more acute as planning becomes more sophisticated.

(36) The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany introduced draft resolution 15 C/DR/FUT/40 calling for greater attention to problems of social planning by facilitating the undertaking action dealing with the status of theories of planning and its fundamental limitations. This proposal was supported by two other delegates. One speaker stressed the importance of not neglecting the study of problems of advanced or consumer societies, especially in connexion with youth and environmental conditions.

(37) The delegate of Austria presented draft resolution 15 C/DR/FUT/35 recommending that Unesco sponsor studies and scientific co-operation in the area of sociology of maladjustment and disintegration. The delegate of New Zealand introduced draft resolution 15 C/DR/FUT/28 proposing that social anthropologists be encouraged to study the effect of aid programmes on local populations.

(38) Three delegates spoke on problems of youth, one of them suggesting that a working group be constituted to prepare a symposium with the participation of experts, teachers and young people to take place in 1971-1972.

(39) Finally, much interest was expressed in the continuation of the project on Man and his Environment. Several delegates spoke in support of draft resolution 15 C/DR/FUT/24, submitted jointly by Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Poland and Yugoslavia, and urging that interdisciplinary co-ordination of programme activities concerning Man and his Environment be made one of the major themes in the future, with an expert meeting to be convened to prepare a long-term plan of action, and that the co-operation of other Specialized Agencies be enlisted to that end. These delegates stressed the necessity for collaboration with natural scientists, and the extension of the project to borderline areas in which knowledge was as yet imperfect. The theme could be made into a pilot project comparable to the one on the history of mankind, and could help the cohesion of Unesco's programme by inspiring related activities.

(40) On this subject, the joint working group of Sub-Commission II and III submitted a separate report to the Programme Commission (15 C/PRG/8).

(41) Two delegates expressed support for draft resolution 15 C/DR/FUT/45, submitted by France, which calls on the Director-General to study possibilities of encouraging Member States to develop policies relating to public information and training in regard to architectural creation, design and town and country planning.

(42) One delegate proposed the production of a film on the subject of Man and his Environment.

(43) As regards the Future Programme in the field of culture, several delegates referred to the problem of the definition of "culture"; some expressed doubts about the possibility or usefulness of such a definition. One delegate, considering that the history and theory of culture were little known, wondered whether a quarterly publication on culture and cultural relations might not help to clarify thinking on the subject. Another delegate said that it was easier to define what culture was not than what it was, and still another thought that more real progress would be obtained by determining cultural priorities than by defining culture.

(44) One delegate thought that a new section, "Culture and the problems of peace" should be introduced into the programme and that Unesco should publish a scientific information journal on general problems of cultural development.

(45) Three delegates gave particular attention to the extension of action in the field of the development of cultural policies, especially as a result of the Monaco Round Table and the forthcoming World Conference of Ministers of Culture. Three draft resolutions (15 C/DR/FUT/7 submitted by the United States of America, 15 C/DR/FUT/19 submitted by the USSR and 15 C/DR/FUT/58 submitted by Brazil) gave guidelines in this direction.

(46) In the whole cultural field and in many specific cultural activities, delegates stressed the importance of training national specialists, so that there would have to be less reliance on not always satisfactory foreign experts.

(47) Many speakers expressed the desire to see the continuation and development of cultural studies, especially in the third world, and in the Balkans. Gaps in the areas at present covered by cultural studies, notably as regards aboriginal cultures and Malay and South Pacific cultures, were to be filled as called for in draft resolutions 15 C/DR/FUT/28 submitted by New Zealand, 15 C/DR/FUT/42 submitted by Australia and New Zealand, and 15 C/DR/FUT/46 submitted by Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, Singapore and Malaysia. The delegate of USSR recommended strengthening the study of Central Asian cultures (15 C/DR/FUT/2). Inter-regional studies were likewise advocated.

(48) A large number of delegates discussed the study of African cultures. Delegates from that region make a number of proposals on broad guidelines, including the development of the use of African languages as vehicles for culture, the collection of oral traditions before they were completely lost and the elaboration of the general history of Africa, especially with contributions by African specialists.

(49) Two delegates recommended a study of traditional Arab culture. Another delegate suggested the systematic collection of popular traditions and still another, studies leading to mutual appreciation of different cultural traditions. One delegate emphasized the importance of cultural exchanges.

(50) Several delegates spoke of cultural change in modern society, emphasizing on the one hand, the shift from a culture oriented towards a small élite, and on the other hand, the need to preserve man's cultural and humanistic freedom in an age dominated by machines and technology. Several delegates mentioned the new wider public for cultural activities, the importance of reaching the "non-public" and the rôle public agencies play in developing this audience.

(51) Several delegates discussed the improvement of the culture rôle of the mass media, namely, radio, television and films, especially art films. The point had already been made in the Executive Board's recommendations to the General Conference (15 C/6, paragraph 38) and was taken up by Italy in draft resolution 15 C/DR/FUT/53. One delegate suggested the founding of an international film library.

(52) The rôle of the artist in modern world society was widely discussed. One delegate said that the modern artist or creator must no longer be considered as a kind of outcast from society; he had a significant social rôle to play. A delegate suggested that measures should be taken to establish contacts between artists and youth and that more fellowships should be provided for creative artists (15 C/DR. 60, DR/FUT/44, 45 and 58, submitted by Uruguay, Austria, France and Brazil respectively). One delegate suggested that performances and the voices of famous creative artists should be recorded on television film with sound track. Other proposals related to the further encouragement of artistic creation (draft resolution 15 C/DR/FUT/7 submitted by the United States of America) and to the fostering of art education, in which the evolving of a regional approach was recommended by one delegate.

(53) A certain number of specific proposals related to festivals (draft resolution 15 C/DR/FUT/27 submitted by Iran), to music and especially to the

International Institute for Music, Dance and Theatre Education (draft resolution 15 C/DR/FUT/32 submitted by Austria and supported by ten other delegations), to the theatre (draft resolution 15 C/DR/FUT/23 submitted by Finland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Yugoslavia and Italy), and to handicrafts (draft resolution 15 C/DR/FUT/58 submitted by Brazil).

(54) In the field of the preservation and presentation of the cultural heritage, a number of delegates recommended that extension of these activities to include works of art of the last hundred years (draft resolution 15 C/DR/FUT/1 submitted by the United States of America), and Hispano-American baroque art (draft resolution 15 C/DR/FUT/58 submitted by Brazil). The training of national specialists in this field was mentioned by one delegate. Several others raised the problem of restitution of cultural property, the various aspects of which should be studied, and that of the collection of documentation on cultural property which had left its country of origin. One delegate spoke of the problems of preservation in tropical climates. Austria submitted draft resolution 15 C/DR/FUT/37 raising the question of the preservation of graphic arts at the Rome Centre. In draft resolution 15 C/DR/FUT/12, Iran, supported by Afghanistan, Pakistan, Peru and Turkey, advocated the creation of an Advisory Committee for Unesco's programme in this sphere. One delegate spoke of the need to strengthen museums.

(55) The Executive Secretary of the International Music Council and the President of the African Society of Culture made statements.

(56) The Sub-Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt the resolution concerning the Future Programme in the field of Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture which appears in document 15 C/PRG/II, Annex and which forms Section III of resolution 10.

APPENDIX VI

REPORT OF SUB-COMMISSION IV CONCERNING THE  
FUTURE PROGRAMME IN THE FIELD OF COMMUNICATION  
(15 C/PRG/12 and 12 Corr.)

(1) The Assistant Director-General for Communication opened the debate by recalling that there were some guidelines which could inspire the discussion of the Future Programme: a certain number of long-term projects which had been approved in principle by previous sessions of the General Conference, the resolution on the Future Programme adopted by the General Conference at its fourteenth session, recommendations which had so far emerged in the course of debates at the present session, the recommendations formulated by the Executive Board, and the recommendations of certain standing advisory bodies. He enumerated the main fields of activity covered by such suggestions and recommendations in each section of the Communication chapter.

(2) The delegates of 35 countries participated in the debate which, after a short general discussion, was concentrated in turn on each of the five main sections of the chapter. There was a consensus that while the supporting rôle of communication as an essential tool for the accomplishment of all parts of Unesco's programme was gaining growing recognition, the importance of communication as a substantive programme area in its own right had not yet gained the recognition and the resources that it deserved. A better equilibrium between these two rôles should be sought in the future. We were living in the age of a communication revolution, which required revolutionary thinking. One delegate suggested that Unesco should consider establishing a department of communication policy, and possibly convene an international meeting at ministerial level on this subject.

(3) At the same time several speakers stressed the fact that the search for new ideas should not detract attention from the need to continue and expand the existing programme. The sheer lack of communication facilities and staff in the developing countries impeded the mobilization of new techniques for the spread of education, science and culture and national development as a whole, and Unesco should continue to give priority, for many years to come, to its programme for the development of the necessary infrastructure and the training of personnel.

Free Flow of Information and International Exchanges

(4) The Sub-Commission acknowledged the importance of planning for the elimination of both

man-made and material barriers to the free flow of information. One speaker, observing that Unesco had succeeded effectively in promoting a freer flow of information, felt that the Future Programme might be divided into two principal forms of action: first the lowering of barriers and second, the improvement of techniques which are required for the effective transmission of information.

(5) Several delegates felt that a primary objective should be the promotion of the ideas of peace. One speaker called for constructive analysis of the positive aspects of peace as well as of the negative elements of war, hate propaganda and racism. Several delegates stressed the need for research into the effects of technical developments on communication.

(6) One speaker noted that Unesco's Free Flow Agreements contributed to the elimination of man-made obstacles. Another, noting that the Sub-Commission had agreed that films should be given the same preferential treatment under these Agreements as books and periodicals, called for similar consideration for other audio-visual materials, including sound recordings. In this connexion, a revision of the Florence Agreement on the importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials might be studied.

(7) There was a wide-ranging discussion on Unesco's space communication programme which the Sub-Commission had considered in the light of the Director-General's report on this subject (15 C/60). A number of speakers, noting the possibilities offered by satellite communication to overcome barriers to educational, economic and social progress, felt that Unesco should pursue its efforts in this field in close co-operation, not only with other international organizations, but also with regional and national bodies and professional associations. In addition, it should provide larger financial resources for assistance to Member States in the field of space communication, and seek possible bilateral sources or funds-in-trust arrangements for this purpose.

(8) Several delegates emphasized the importance of the content of programmes transmitted by space satellites. One speaker, observing that there was no other organization competent to deal with the matter, felt that Unesco was eminently suited to concern itself with the content of space broadcasting. Another noted that it would be too late to take action once direct broadcasting satellites were in orbit. He considered that international conventions

and arrangements in this field were indispensable and urgent, and that Unesco had a highly important rôle to play in this regard. Some speakers suggested that Unesco actively promote co-operation among broadcasters in the use of space communication and that Unesco might even provide some continuing framework for the regional broadcasting unions to maintain and intensify their co-operation with each other.

(9) One delegate, recalling that the Sub-Commission had approved unanimously a resolution urging Member States to set up national institutions to implement the Declaration of the Principles of International Cultural Co-operation, proposed that Unesco's Future Programme pursue this initiative by attempting to provide an international context for this action.

#### Mass Communication

(10) With regard to research and studies in mass communication, delegates stressed the importance of continuing and expanding the long-term programme developed in the 1969-1970 period. What was required was a more dynamic approach to research and an increase in the circulation of research findings to provide a basis for informed decisions. While it was recognized that Unesco could not itself finance research in mass communication on the scale required, one speaker suggested that it might be possible to provide a forum for persons and institutions concerned with research and constitute a council with a permanent secretariat, to enable the exchange of experience and the planning of research on a co-operative basis. The lack of research centres in many parts of the world and the lack of co-ordination of the activities of those existing, was emphasized. Unesco should establish a list of priorities for research and endeavour to promote co-operative action. Various topics for research were mentioned in the course of the debate, particular attention being paid to the effect of mass communication on development and the decision-making process. In this connexion, several delegates keenly hoped that a symposium would be organized in French-speaking West Africa in 1971-1972 on studies of "traditional" frameworks for the reception and interpretation of information and for related decisions.

(11) Many speakers underlined the need to expand the programme for the development of information media and training of information personnel. For the developing countries, this represented a first priority, since the establishment of the infrastructure and the provision of trained staff was an essential prerequisite to the use of the media for educational and cultural development. Several speakers expressed the hope that greater budgetary provision could be made for training in all the media.

(12) Several delegates expressed support of the proposal that Unesco should pay particular attention to the popularization of science and should

sponsor the creation of an international association of science writers .

(13) Many speakers expressed the hope that the programme for the promotion of book production and distribution would be expanded in the future. They noted the need for increased assistance in the establishment of national book development councils and in the organization of training courses for all categories of staff concerned with book production and distribution. One delegate suggested that in the 1971-1972 biennium an international meeting of experts be organized to review the world picture in the light of the series of regional meetings which would then have been held. Several delegates proposed the future establishment of a joint publishing body for the French-speaking States of West Africa.

(14) There was a general agreement on the need to expand the programme for the use of mass media in out-of-school education. Several speakers stressed the need to organize **or** promote a series of pilot projects designed to test new methods and techniques of education and to carry out a continuous re-evaluation of the experience so far gained. Several delegates suggested that the rôle of the mass media in combating illiteracy should receive priority attention.

#### Public Information and Promotion of International Understanding

(15) Several speakers remarked that Unesco and the purposes it stood for were still insufficiently understood. One delegate felt that greater resources should be made available for public information purposes, while at the same time noting that National Commissions should be urged to play a greater rôle in adapting and re-disseminating information materials on Unesco. Another suggested that educational institutions in all countries represented a vast potential audience, and that more systematic efforts should be made to use them as a channel for the dissemination of information on Unesco. Another felt that the materials needed to be of greater actuality and more journalistic in presentation and suggested convening a group of experts to advise on the most efficient techniques to be employed. One delegate proposed one or more meetings of cultural journalists and editors of cultural journals.

(16) One delegate advocated a decentralization of Unesco's public information programme by assigning public information specialists to regional offices. Such specialists could gather material for use in Unesco's public information programme and at the same time help adapt materials for regional needs and advise National Commissions **on** public information activities.

(17) It was suggested that youth be a major theme of public information in the future and that materials should be produced specifically designed for young people.



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(18) One delegate asked that the number of national language editions of the Unesco Courier be increased, particularly in Africa and Asia.

(19) With regard to television and films, one delegate felt that although co-production had many advantages, Unesco should also produce its own films and television programmes. Greater funds should be devoted to this in 1971-1972. Another speaker urged the production of audio-visual "packages" of information on individual countries, in co-operation with national broadcasting organizations.

(20) One delegate stressed the importance of the Unesco Gift Coupon programme and hoped it would be possible to expand it, particularly in support of literacy projects.

### Documentation, Libraries and Archives

(21) During the discussion of the Future Programme on Documentation, Libraries and Archives, the delegates stressed the contribution that these services could make to national education plans as well as to cultural, economic and social development. Consequently, speakers expressed the need to continue an emphasis on the planning of these services at all levels. Several delegates stressed the fundamental rôle that school and public library services could play in providing the basic tools necessary to later, higher development.

(22) The speakers expressed general support for the principle of concentrating Unesco's activities in documentation, libraries and archives in the new department, but two delegates suggested that some activities in the area of scientific documentation should be left in the Science Sector until such time as the Department of Documentation, Libraries and Archives should become more fully developed. In this connexion, it was stressed that during this interim period the new Department should be kept fully informed concerning all developments in the area of scientific documentation.

(23) Several speakers emphasized the importance of increased assistance in organizing archives services in the developing countries. One delegate stressed the importance of promptly collecting all remaining records of recent national movements which led to independence. Another urged Unesco to assist in making the original or copies of dispersed archival materials available to countries concerned by means of exchange and photoduplication programmes.

(24) Several speakers emphasized the need for expanded training facilities for documentation specialists, librarians and archivists. One delegate stressed the urgency of establishing additional seminars, courses and schools for documentation specialists and librarians as well as increasing the number of fellowships in this area for study at existing institutions. Several speakers mentioned the necessity for a prompt solution to the problem of training archivists in sufficient numbers to fill present needs.

### Statistics

(25) Several delegates stressed the importance of strengthening and intensifying Unesco's statistical activities, urging that greater resources should be given to them in the coming biennia in view of the importance of the continued provision of well designed and reliable statistical data for educational planning and science policy. The Office of Statistics it was felt should be an experimental base for new methodologies, absorbing the experience of the most advanced countries and disseminating analyses of this experience to developing countries.

(26) Special emphasis was laid on the need to expand technical assistance to Member States for the development of their statistical services and the training of personnel.

(27) One speaker drew attention to the need to intensify the work on human resources indicators and the analysis of human resources in development, in association with the work on the Development Decade.

(28) One delegate spoke in support of greater statistical co-ordination within the Secretariat, with particular reference to the content and timing of questionnaires and the planning of fellowships and training programmes.

(29) In the course of the debate, the following draft resolutions pertaining to the Future Programme were introduced by their sponsors and commented upon by delegates: 15 C/DR/FUT/1 (USSR), 15 C/DR/FUT/8 (United States of America), 15 C/DR/FUT/20 (USSR), 15 C/DR/FUT/67 (Tanzania, Ethiopia, Nigeria), 15 C/DR/FUT/73 (Austria), 15 C/DR/FUT/75 (Niger, Senegal, Ivory Coast), 15 C/DR/FUT/88 (Chile, Denmark, Hungary, India, Nigeria, Norway, Sweden, Czechoslovakia), 15 C/DR/FUT/89 (Brazil), 15 C/DR/FUT/90 (France, Poland), 15 C/DR/FUT/93 (Brazil), 15 C/DR/FUT/95 (Italy), 15 C/DR/FUT/96 (Italy, Hungary, India), and 15 C/DR/FUT/97 (Senegal, Mali, Ivory Coast, Niger). General agreement with the spirit of these proposals having been expressed they were referred to a Working Party entrusted with the drafting of an overall resolution on the Future Programme which would reflect their content together with the conclusions that had emerged from the debate. This resolution which appears in document 15 C/ 12, Annex, forms Section IV, "Communication", of resolution 10.

(30) This Working Party, under the chairmanship of Mr. Josef Grohman (Czechoslovakia), held two meetings on 8 and 9 November 1968. Other members of the Working Party were from the following Member States: Argentina, Colombia, Ethiopia, France, Iran, Mali, Pakistan and the United Kingdom.

(31) The delegates of USSR, the Byelorussian SSR and the Ukrainian SSR stated that they wished to abstain from voting on paragraph 12 of the proposed resolution on the Future Programme regarding satellite communication.

APPENDIX VII

STATEMENT BY THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL  
TO THE PROGRAMME COMMISSION AT ITS MEETING  
ON 18 NOVEMBER 1968: EVALUATION OF THE WORK  
AND FUNCTIONING OF THE PROGRAMME COMMISSION  
AND ITS SUB-COMMISSIONS

"We have now come to the end of the work of the Programme Commission and it is with deep interest that I have followed the self evaluation undertaken by the Commission of its work and that of its subordinate organs, the sub-commissions, working parties and drafting committees. Out of this self evaluation there has emerged in the Programme Commission a large consensus and I would like to address myself to these points of agreement with a view to providing the Executive Board, which has the constitutional responsibility for preparing every General Conference the means of improving our organization and functioning of future sessions of the General Conference.

1. First there is general agreement on the functions of the Programme Commission consisting of:

(a) the evaluation of the activities of Member States, the Secretariat and Unesco in the past - the past referring to the year before the General Conference meets and the year it meets;

(b) the review and approval for the General Conference of Part II of the C/5 document which refers to the programme and budget for the next biennium;

(c) recommendations of guidelines and directives for the preparation of the Future Programme - the Future Programme being interpreted by some to mean the two years after the next biennium and by others, four or six years after the next biennium.

Though there is general agreement on this threefold function of the Programme Commission, I believe that this function of the Commission should be examined in the light of three developments.

First, the Plenary has emerged as an important forum for policy and programme discussions. Since the thirteenth session of the General Conference, it has concluded every general debate with an overall resolution which is binding on the Organization. In fact, the Executive Board has recommended that these general resolutions might be put together in a document, for they represent permanent policy directives, at least until they are amended. The Plenary also takes over almost the entire discussion and decision on the ethical responsibilities of the Organization, namely Unesco's contribution to peace, to the eradication of colonialism and racialism and all matters with an important political content. This has been of great value to the Programme Commission because it

has relieved it of long, difficult and time-consuming political debates. The Programme Commission at this session had not had a single political discussion for this reason. In addition, Plenary also takes over other important items of its Agenda. At the last General Conference, Unesco's contribution at mid-way point to the Development Decade was debated entirely in Plenary, though it was the Programme Commission which discussed the question in 1962 and established the resolution and work plan for Unesco's contribution to the Development Decade. For the next session you have adopted an important resolution on the Development Decade both retrospective and prospective and it is very likely that this will be debated at Plenary. This means that the work of the Programme Commission must be examined in close relation to the developments that have been taking place in the last three General Conferences with regard to the functioning of the Plenary sessions.

A second problem arising is the relation of this Commission to the Administrative Commission. One delegate raised the question whether one of the items being discussed in the Commission was within its competence. It felt that the item in question, namely the planning and financing of regional programmes, was the responsibility of the Administrative Commission. Conversely, in the Administrative Commission, a delegate complained that the review of staff was being thrown around between the two Commissions. In view of various developments in the Programme and Administrative Commissions in recent years, it is necessary for the relationship between the two Commissions to be reviewed, in the first instance by the Executive Board and its conclusions discussed and approved by the General Conference itself.

The third problem relates to the powers of the Programme Commission. What exactly are these powers? When it discusses the C/5 document, the Commission is told particularly by me, that it can make no decision involving additional budget because that would mean either increasing the ceiling, which it cannot do as the ceiling has provisionally been voted in Plenary, or cutting some other part of the programme. When it discusses the Future Programme, some delegates have said that the Commission should not bind the hands of the Director-General and the Executive Board in formulating the next programme. Here is a dilemma. If the

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Programme Commission cannot change the C/5 document and cannot decide on the Future Programme, what then are its powers and reason for being? At this session we have so far not heard the word frustration, (except once in Sub-Commission II), which was freely used by the members of the Commission at previous sessions. But the issue is there. The precise powers of the Commission and its major aim are unclear. This question again needs to be carefully reviewed by the Executive Board in preparing for the next General Conference.

2. Second, the Secretariat and I retain clear impressions concerning some of the important programmes that have been adopted or strengthened at this session of the Programme Commission. These include:

- (i) the Development Decade - retrospective evaluation with regard to I. Development Decade and prospective contribution from Unesco to II. Development Decade.
- (ii) the IBE programme,
- (iii) the renovated youth programme,
- (iv) population and family planning,
- v oceanography, hydrology and biosphere,
- (vi) the wide-ranging new multidisciplinary programme: Man and his Environment,
- (vii) the strengthening of social sciences,
- (viii) the appeal for safeguarding the Philae temple and the preservation of Mohenjodaro, Bamiyan and Borobudur,
- (ix) educational programmes through satellites,
- (x) the new programme for promoting international communication policy.

The Commission has also emphasized two concepts in its debate. The first is the concept of continuity and renewal. The General Conference in Plenary in document 15 C/78 rev. defined this concept as follows:

" 3.2 For each sector of the programme, the basic principle should henceforward be that preference be given to what is best, after it has been separated from what is less good and after what has proved to be outdated, doubtful or inefficient has been cleared away. It is upon this selective criterion of excellence that future programmes should be based, so that due regard is paid to the capacity of Unesco and the principal requirements of Member States. "

Similarly the Commission in the resolution on the Future Programme contained in document 15 C/PRG/13 Part D, that it has just adopted has expressed its views on this concept as follows:

" Having taken cognizance of the debates on the Future Programme held in the four Sub-Commissions and the Programme Commissions, and stressing both the need for continuity and the importance of new approaches and innovations, so as to adapt the Organization's efforts to the requirements of the modern world. "

The principle in question is clear. But I would like to point out that despite my repeated appeals neither the Sub-Commissions nor the Commission

was able to provide guidance to the Director-General on what 15 C/78 calls projects which are less good or outdated and what the Sub-Commissions have termed dead wood or marginal activity. I recognize the difficulty faced by the Commission in giving such guidance because what is dead wood to one delegation maybe a live youngtree to another, what is marginal activity to one group may be a central activity to another group of governments . I have therefore come to the conclusion that it is for the Director-General with the help of the Executive Board to implement this concept in specific terms by identifying and cutting out marginal activities.

The other concept that has been emphasized in the Commission and its Sub-Commissions is that of interdisciplinary spirit, approach and themes, The delegation of France has referred to this concept repeatedly, The resolution on the Future Programme, contained in document 15 C/PRG/13, Part D states:

" Bearing in mind the great importance attached during the discussions of the Sub-Commissions to multidisciplinary themes and to interdepartmental collaboration in related activities, particularly in connexion with the programme on 'Man and his Environment' . "

This multidisciplinary idea must be distinguished from that of interdepartment co-ordination which is an administrative concept and which mayor may not be related to the programme concept under discussion. I believe it would be advisable for the next session of the Programme Commission to discuss this concept of interdisciplinary approach in greater detail and attempt to give it some content in order that the programme may in its execution reflect it.

3. The third issue that I wish to bring to your attention is the method of discussion in the Programme Commission and its Sub-Commissions. There is a place for monologues as there is a place for dialogues in the work of the Commission. I do not believe that we have as yet reached a stage of equilibrium in the use of these two methods in the functioning of the Programme Commission. There is still too much of monologues and not enough of the richness and variety in discussion and exchanges of views between the experts and specialists represented in the Sub-Commissions and the Commission. If the work of the Programme Commission and its Sub-Commissions and its examination of the programme could be so arranged that there is one major debate on each chapter as proposed by the delegate of Finland, (using the monologue approach), after which each Sub-Chapter is a subject of a real dialogue, then we would have such an equilibrium. I noted in one of the Sub-Commissions that in discussion of the Future Programme, all the members discussed and commented on all the draft resolutions and oral proposals made by everyone, not limiting interventions to statements by sponsors of their draft

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resolutions. This methodology of discussion again is a matter which could be further prepared by the Executive Board.

4. A fourth issue is the functioning of the Resolutions Committee. I believe that there is general agreement in the Commission that the Resolutions Committee and its successful work represents a breakthrough in the functioning of the Programme Commission. There is no doubt that as a result of the hard work done by the Resolutions Committee, the work of the Sub-Commission and the Commission was greatly facilitated and simplified when it came to considering the DRs. This instrumentality of the Programme Commission was a successful invention and should be continued. The one problem that the Committee faced was that in adhering to its terms of reference, it classified in a somewhat routine way the DRs into those which could be noted or voted without discussion and those which should be discussed in the Sub-Commissions. With regard to this limitation, the report of the Resolutions Committee and its recommendation for revising its terms of reference so that it can discuss with each sponsor, the policy, programme and budget implication of the draft resolution proposed, would lead to even further improvement in the results and further help the work of the Commission.

5. The fifth comment that I would like to make is to outline a series of critical points that have emerged from this discussion and the work of the Commission.

(i) There is a feeling that the Sub-Commissions are still spending too much time in discussing the C/5 document in relation to the final outcome. This issue is important because the length of the General Conference is very simply a function of the length of the Programme Commission. The Commission should know that the Plenary has endorsed the proposal of the Director-General to start the sixteenth session earlier, on 12 October, and finish it earlier, on 10 November. This involves four and a half less working days. While this is not a firm decision of the General Conference for the length of its next session, it is a desirable objective and if this objective is to be reached, the Programme Commission must save one week of its working time.

I have not heard a single suggestion so far anywhere in the Conference or in the Commission which would result in such a saving, except the suggestion made by the Director-General and the Executive Board that the C/5 document should be shortened and simplified. It does not follow from this suggestion that the specialists in the Programme Commission will spend less time in discussing it. The time spent on document 15 C/5 is somewhat surprising because of what the Ministers of Education attending the Conference said to me, At a dinner at which they were present, I asked them why unlike previous sessions, they had not attended the discussion of Chapter I, Education, at this session. Their reply was that the C/5 document had been so carefully prepared by the Secretariat, so thoroughly

reviewed by the Board and so unanimously recommended by it to the General Conference for approval that they did not see any point in spending time in the Commission debating it. And yet the specialists in the Sub-Commissions worked at many night sessions and Saturday afternoons to complete their work. There is need to give thought to ways in which the Programme Commission can spend less time on the C/5 document.

(ii) In the discussions on the Future Programme, I noted that the result in terms of the resolution adopted by the Sub-Commission depended very much on the Chairman indicating clearly what the consensus or decision of the Sub-Commission was on the various draft resolutions or other proposals presented orally. Where the Chairman did not do this, the Drafting Committee became a Working Party, discussing all over again the substance of the problems and the draft resolutions and its resulting resolution either incorporated all the draft resolutions or put them into an annex. The one Sub-Commission at which the Chairman at the end of the discussion on the Future Programme at three meetings put to it in summary form some 12 points for decision, produced a resolution which was brief, clear, synthetic and in the form of directives. The major function of the Chairman seems to be moving more and more in the direction of summarizing important discussions and indicating the decisions of the Commission.

(iii) The above problem is related to the problem of records. The Commission and the Sub-Commissions no longer have Summary Records. One of the Sub-Commissions in its introduction calls attention to the serious problems created by this lack of Summary Records. From the point of view of the Secretariat, this places a rather heavy responsibility in its writing of the report for the Rapporteur. For the Drafting Committee there is no recorded guide. I thank you and the Sub-Commissions for your patience, courtesy and indulgence in the way in which you have approved the reports, I particularly thank the Rapporteurs for their trust in the Secretariat, as they had no means of checking the drafts presented to them against the Summary Records. But I wonder whether the Programme Commission should be expected to function simply on the basis of trust and courtesy. I believe that this issue should again be examined by the Executive Board to see whether at least for important items such as the discussion of the Future Programme there should not be certain records.

(iv) I will just briefly refer to the problem of attendance and voting. Some of the sessions of the Sub-Commissions and even of the Commission were attended by 40 and 50 delegates whereas the quorum is 64, some of the votes registered a total of not more than 40, I am told that the Administrative Commission did not average more than 35 members throughout its functioning. With an Executive Board of 34 members, this record of attendance at the Sub-Commissions raises an interesting

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question. Are the Sub-Commissions becoming not Sub-Commissions of the whole conference but meetings of experts? The small delegations find it difficult to be present at three meetings of the General Conference every day. Similarly I am not satisfied with the primitive methods of vote-counting that we in the Secretariat follow in the Commission and the Sub-Commissions. The margin of error is serious, especially when the vote is close, the lighting bad and the Secretariat and the Commission tired and fatigued. These problems call for further thought.

(v) The Working Parties as a tool for examination of technical problems, were not used very much in the Commission. There was no plan for working parties and the one working party which was set up was the result of a personal initiative of the Chairman of Sub-Commission II. Here is a resource which can be used more widely and this is a matter which the Executive Board can give thought to.

(vi) There has been renewed emphasis on the region as the basis of programming, in 15 C/ 78 and in the resolution of the Future Programme for Education and Science. Further there is a specific task to be undertaken by the Director-General for Latin America and one for Africa in your Future Programme discussion. I wonder whether the long general resolution on Europe should not have been dealt with in the same manner as you did the Afghanistan draft resolution on Asia - to note it and merge it in the general resolution on regions. In any case future sessions must return to this issue of regionalization of programmes.

(vii) Moreover, in this connexion, with the splitting up of the Commission into four Sub-Commissions there is a serious problem about how interdepartmental projects and interdisciplinary programmes can be dealt with by the Commission. We have felt that there is a gap in our organization as a Commission as the review of the programmes, Man and his Environment, and Population and Family Planning brought out.

(viii) Finally I would like to conclude with some comments on 15 C/ PRG/DR .1 which on behalf of the Director-General I would like to welcome because I believe it does suggest a more rational and coherent way in which the programme could be reviewed. The Director-General would like to see the word "appropriate" in the last line in the draft resolution changed to "relevant" to be quite sure that the draft resolution does not call for another document. I know that this is not the intention of the sponsors and that they would like the Programme

Commission discussions to be organized in a coherent way around three existing documents -the printed reports on the activities of the Organization, the C/5 document, and the C/4 document which in the future will provide a six-year outline plan.

There are, however, two sets of problems which have to be resolved. The first is what should be the unit of discussion in each chapter. At this session we tried the system of having a general debate on the whole chapter and then moving into the consideration of each sub-chapter in terms of work plans, draft resolutions and resolutions. What happened was that there was a general discussion at the beginning, a second discussion when each sub-chapter was taken up and a third discussion when the resolution was voted. Hence the question of the unit of discussion in the Sub-Commissions needs to be re-examined.

Secondly, document 15 C/PRG/DR. 1 which points in the right direction might involve the lengthening of the Programme Commission and devolve a more complex responsibility on the Chairman. If each section or sub-chapter is to be discussed in terms of evaluation of the past, review of the proposals for the next biennium and recommendations for the future, I have doubts whether the present length of the Programme Commission would be sufficient. Under such a scheme, I have no doubt that it will not be possible to shorten the Commission.

The second problem is that the Chairman who now has to ensure that under each sub-chapter or section, decisions are taken on the work plan and on the resolution in the light of the draft resolutions presented, will have to take two further decisions, one on the Future Programme on that section and the other with regard to any conclusions the Commission may arrive at on the basis of the evaluation of the past. This means that the task of the Chairman of the Commission and the Sub-Commissions becomes a rather crucial and important one, that of enabling these bodies to arrive at a series of decisions on every unit of discussion,

In the light of all that has been said on this draft resolution including the amendments proposed, I would like to suggest that the report of the Programme Commission contain our view that there was general agreement with the approach of the DR which could be reproduced in its original form together with the various amendments which have been proposed and the reasons for them, leaving it to the Executive Board to use this record in preparing the future functioning of the Programme Commission. "

### III Reports of the Administrative Commission

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FIRST REPORT  
(15 C/71)

(1) The Administrative Commission elected its Chairman by acclamation during its first meeting, and its Vice-Chairmen and Rapporteur at its second. The Officers of the Commission are accordingly as follows:

Chairman: Dr. Prem Kirpal (India);

Vice-Chairmen: H.E. Dr. Hector Aristy (Dominican Republic) ; Mr. Wojciech Ketrzynski (Poland) ;  
Mr. P.P. Banda (Zambia);

Rapporteur: Mrs. Huguette Achard (Dahomey) .

(2) The Commission decided that its reports should describe only those parts of the debate directly related to decisions of the Commission. The name of a delegation would be indicated only if a member put forward a specific proposal upon which the Commission had to take a decision, or expressly requested that the name of his country be cited in connexion with a statement for inclusion in the report.

Item 30.1 - Draft amendments to the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference :  
Summary Records (15 C/621)

(3) The Commission considered the Executive Board proposal to replace the summary records of meetings of its Commissions and Committees by sound recordings, and unanimously decided to recommend that the General Conference, subject to the views of the Legal Committee, adopt the draft resolution in Annex II to document 15 C/62. (l)

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(1) This report of the Administrative Commission was considered by the Legal Committee at the same time as document 15 C/62, following which the Legal Committee recommended that the General Conference adopt resolution 12.1 .

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SECOND REPORT  
(15 C/80 Parts I, II, III)

Item 33 - Financial reports

(4) The Assistant Director-General for Administration made a general introduction to the six reports to be considered under this item and indicated that the special points related to each report would be brought to the attention of the Commission.

Item 33.1 - Financial report and statements for the two-year period ended 31 December 1966 and report of the External Auditor (15 C/27)

(5) The six main points in the report of the External Auditor were indicated by the Secretariat.

(6) One member stated that it would be desirable for the Conference to have an estimate of the final total cost of the History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind to which the External Auditor had referred in his report. The Commission was informed that a report on this project was being submitted to the Programme Commission by the Chairman of the International Commission (15 C/57).

(7) In reply to a question, the Secretariat stated that the External Auditor had been appointed by the seventh session of the General Conference for an indefinite period.

(8) The fees payable for his examination of the Technical Assistance component of UNDP and the Regular programme were estimated to be about \$40,000 in 1967-1968. This would increase to \$53,000 in 1969-1970 in part due to the inclusion in an integrated budget of Special Fund Agency costs.

(9) The Commission unanimously decided to recommend that the General Conference adopt resolution 16.1.

Item 33.2 - Auditor's report on the interim accounts of Unesco as at 31 December 1967 for the two-year financial period ending 31 December 1968 (15 C/28 and 15C/28 Add.)

(10) The Commission noted the recommendation of the Executive Board and unanimously decided to recommend that the General Conference adopt resolution 16.2

Item 33.3 - Auditor's report on the accounts of Unesco relating to the Technical Assistance component of UNDP as at 31 December 1966 (15 C/29)

(11) The Commission took note of the External Auditor's remarks on the surrender of savings on liquidations of obligations and unanimously

decided to recommend that the General Conference adopt resolution 16.3.

Item 33.4 - Auditor's report on the accounts of Unesco relating to the Technical Assistance component of UNDP as at 31 December 1967 (15 C/30 and 15 C/30 Add.)

(12) The Assistant Director-General for Administration replied to a question regarding project costs incurred for Rhodesia in prior years and the Commission took note of the recommendation of the Executive Board.

(13) The Commission unanimously decided to recommend that the General Conference adopt resolution 16.4.

Item 33.5 - Auditor's report on the accounts of Unesco relating to the Special Fund component of UNDP as at 31 December 1966 (15 C/31)

(14) The Secretariat drew the attention of the Commission to the remarks of the External Auditor relating to the use of UNDP balances to support the general cash needs of the Organization and replied to questions on rates of interest being paid to UNDP.

(15) The Commission unanimously decided to recommend that the General Conference adopt resolution 16.5.

Item 33.6 - Auditor's report on the accounts of Unesco relating to the Special Fund component of UNDP as at 31 December 1967 (15 C/32 and 15 C/32 Add.)

(16) The Commission unanimously decided to recommend that the General Conference adopt resolution 16.6,

Item 34 - Contributions of Member States

Item 34.1 - Scale of assessments for 1969-1970 (15 C/33)

(17) The Commission was informed by the Secretariat that the document had been drawn up on the same lines as in the past and contained no innovations.

(18) The delegate of Poland proposed the deletion of paragraph 2 (iv) of the draft resolution in document 15 C/33 which deals with the percentage of the Republic of China for 1969-1970.

(19) In the ensuing debate, several members supported the proposal of the representative of Poland while others were in favour of maintaining



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the special percentage for China in line with decisions of previous sessions of the Conference.

(20) The delegate of Australia, supported by the delegate of the Republic of Viet-Nam, requested that a roll-call vote be held on the Polish proposal.

(21) The proposal to delete paragraph 2 (iv) of the draft resolution was put to a roll-call vote with the following result: 14 votes in favour, 42 against and 26 abstentions.

(22) Some members stated that although they were prepared to vote in favour of the draft resolution as a whole, this did not signify that their government was satisfied with the percentage which had been attributed to them in the United Nations scale.

(23) One member emphasized that the United Nations scale could not be considered as perfect and had, in fact, been the subject of considerable criticism in the General Assembly. His government was of the opinion that there was room for improvement.

(24) The delegate of Japan pointed out that the percentage attributed to his government had been increased by about 36.970, which seemed unduly heavy. It was the intention of his government to suggest to the United Nations Committee on Contributions that, in future, increases should not exceed 20%.

(25) The Commission agreed that the date of 15 November 1968 should be accepted for the finalization of the scale for 1969-1970.

(26) By a show of hands, the Commission decided by 59 votes to none, with 14 abstentions, to recommend that the General Conference adopt resolution 17 . 1 .

### Item 34.2 - Currency of contributions (15 C/34)

(27) The Commission heard explanations from the Secretariat on the new provision contained in paragraph (e) (iv) of the draft resolution in document 15 C/34 regarding small differences on exchange arising when contributions are paid in currencies other than the U . S. dollar, and unanimously decided to recommend that the General conference adopt resolution 17 .2.

### Item 34.3 - Collection of contributions (15 C/35)

(28) The Commission was informed by the Secretariat that since document 15 C/35 had been prepared a number of payments had been received from Member States and that, in particular, a payment of \$5,000 had been made by Haiti against its arrears, and that Uruguay had paid the sum of \$43,423 so that this Member State should no longer appear in the list contained in paragraph 3.1 of the document.

(29) One member pointed out that the tables attached to the document showed that there were considerable delays in the payment of some

contributions and he proposed that this should be brought to the attention of the General conference. He also proposed that the Director-General should again remind Member States who are in arrears with the payment of their contributions, of their obligations towards the Organization.

(30) The delegates of the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR and the Byelorussian SSR and some other members were not in agreement with the amounts shown as due from them because, as they had previously stated, those amounts related to sums which resulted from the special percentage attributed to the Republic of China.

(31) The Commission unanimously decided to recommend that the General Conference adopt resolution 17 .3 .

### Item 36 - Revolving Fund to assist Member States in acquiring educational and scientific material necessary for technological development: study and proposals by the Director-General (15 C/48 and 15 C/48 Add. and Corr .)

(32) The Assistant Director-General for Administration outlined the steps taken by the Secretariat to implement 14 C/Resolution 2.41 and drew attention to the proposal of the Executive Board that the Director-General should make further allocations of coupons in 1969-1970 up to the amount of the sums received and utilized in local currencies, within the limits of the total sum of \$200,000.

(33) The Commission unanimously decided to recommend that the General Conference adopt resolution 19.

### Item 21.1 - Technical Examination of Methods of Budgeting and Budget Estimates (15 C/5, 15 C/5 Add and Corr.1, 15 C/5 Add. and Corr.2; 15 C/6, 15 C/6 Add.1, 15C/6Add.2; 15 C/ADM/INF . 1)

(34) The Assistant Director-General for Administration outlined the salient features of document 15 C/5 and its addenda and corrigenda from the administrative and technical points of view. The Commission was given a detailed explanation of the appropriation proposed by the Director-General and its evolution since the issue of document 15 C/5 (see table on following page).

(35) Several members emphasized the necessity of long-term planning, including the formulation of clearly-defined directives and priorities as recommended by the Ad Hoc Commission of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. They considered this one of the essential measures towards further rationalization of the Organization's work with a view to increasing its efficiency and effectiveness. It was agreed that this subject would be discussed under item 26 (Functions and responsibilities of the

	<u>Amount</u>
	\$
Base: 1967-1968 budget, as approved	61,506,140
Add : Integration of 1967-1968 Special Fund Agency Costs, as approved	<u>3,355,000</u>
New base:	64,861,140
Add : Recasting of 1967-1968 budget	<u>6,815,665</u>
Recosted base on 1967-1968 budget:	71,676,805
Add : 1. Appropriation Reserve	1, 937,662
2. Programme growth	4,233,033
Less: Savings in repayment of HQ loans	<u>434,000</u>
	<u>3,799,033</u>
	<u>5,736,695</u>
Total appropriation proposed by the Director-General:	77,413,500

organs of Unesco, including the methods of work of the General Conference: report by the Executive Board).

(36) Integration. The attention of the Commission was drawn to the exhibit accompanying Annex IV in document 15 C/5 which showed integration in the Regular budget of the Agency Overhead Costs of Special Fund projects. This integration, which was a matter of form rather than substance, involved budget expenditure of \$4,000,000, which would be offset by an increase of miscellaneous income of the same amount. The Commission was assured that, given the allocation already received from UNDP for Special Fund agency costs for projects already entrusted to Unesco, the transfer of this amount to miscellaneous income was a reasonable estimate. However, in the unlikely event that the number of anticipated new projects and of agency costs allocations related thereto should not materialize, the Director-General would take the appropriate measures to adjust the expenditure plan. The delegate of France stated that he could not approve the inclusion in the Organization's Regular budget of estimates relating to Special Fund allocations, since the amounts of those allocations and their payment were fixed by decisions in which the General Conference had no part.

(37) Recasting. (a) The Commission recalled that the techniques used and the amount estimated for the recasting of the 1967-1968 budget to 1 January 1969 had been thoroughly examined by the Executive Board at its 77th, 78th and 79th sessions. In the light of the information available on the trends of increases in prices, salaries and allowances, it was considered that the principle applied and the amount involved were reasonable. One member felt, however, that the data were insufficient for him to judge; (b) It was agreed that for the next session of the General Conference information should be provided showing the methods used and

the increases in comparison with both the recosted and the approved figure. Moreover, efforts would be made to consult other agencies in the United Nations system with a view to standardizing the practices in this area; (c) The Commission noted that the UNDP figures included in the documents depended in part on requests from Member States and therefore were of a different nature from the estimates under the Regular programme. It was recognized that the presentation of these figures side by side with the Regular programme was in line with the integration principle adopted by the General Conference, and gave an overall picture of the work of the Organization.

(38) Appropriation Reserve. The Commission was given an explanation of the techniques used and the detailed amount proposed in the Appropriation Reserve which consisted of:

(a) for price increases:	\$ 942,100
(b) for staff salary and allowance increases:	<u>\$ 995,562</u>
	<u>\$ 1,937,662</u>

The use of the Reserve would be subject to prior approval by the Executive Board. Two members noted that the level and use of this Reserve were closely related to the utilization of the Working Capital Fund, which the Commission would discuss under agenda item 35 later. The delegate of France emphasized, in his view, the creation of this Reserve should henceforth obviate the need to have recourse to the Working Capital Fund in order to finance the categories of expenditure covered by this part of the budget.

(39) Expenditure pattern. (a) The representative of the Director-General called attention to document 15 C/ADM/INF. 1 and provided the Commission with a detailed explanation of variations in the expenditure pattern of the 1969-1970 budget estimates compared with that of the 1967-1968 budget

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(approved as well as recosted) It was noted that these variations reflected primarily, on one hand, programme expansion and, on the other, certain changes of emphasis in the means of programme execution commensurate with increased efficiency; (b) Whilst appreciating the efforts made by the Director-General, several members expressed their concern at the increased number and size of conference, meetings and documents, at the increase in the staff establishment, and at the numerous reclassifications of posts at higher levels in the Secretariat. One of those members wondered whether it would not be opportune for the Director-General to engage outside consultants to make a survey of the working methods and structure of the Secretariat. The Commission was assured by the Assistant Director-General for Administration, that an efficient structure, bearing in mind demands of the programme, and higher productivity were a constant preoccupation of the Director-General, but experience had shown that outside advice on other than clearly-defined and very narrow areas or problems was not always as fruitful as expected; (c) It was generally felt that a reduction in the size of Future Programme and budget documents should be sought. A suggestion was made that devices such as referring to the previous document and the provision of an index might be helpful. The format of the C/5 document was the subject of an Executive Board recommendation which would be discussed under agenda item 26; (d) One member proposed and the representative of the Director-General accepted that, in pursuance of the recommendation of a special committee, the final revised proposed appropriation resolution to the General Conference at the present session would consolidate in a single appropriation line the budget estimates for document and publication services.

(40) The Commission unanimously decided to recommend that the General Conference adopt resolution 7.2.

Item 26 - Functions and responsibilities of the organs of Unesco: report by the Executive Board (15 C/21; 15 C/23, Section II; 15 C/6, Resolution A .III; 15 C/ADM/DR . 1; 15 C/ADM/DR .2)

(a) Long-term planning of the Organization's activities (15 C/21, Section D; 15 C/ADM/DR .2)

(41) The delegate of Sweden presented draft resolution 15 C/ADM/DR .2, which had as co-sponsors Denmark, Finland, Iceland, India, Norway and Yugoslavia. He pointed out that it had been felt advisable to co-ordinate evaluation and programme planning.

(42) At the invitation of the Chairman, the Director-General expressed his observations on the Executive Board's recommendations and draft resolution 15 C/ADM/DR. 2. He took the view that a

distinction had to be drawn between critical examination and evaluation of the past, on the one hand, and long-term planning, on the other. He also observed that the projections which could be made for a six-year period could provide no more than an outline plan, rather than a plan in the strict sense of the word which would provide no possibility of covering contingencies. As to the body which should be responsible for setting the rate of growth to be adopted in the formulation of the outline six-year plan, he hoped that it would be the General Conference itself.

(43) The Commission then proceeded to a broad discussion of the question in the course of which the following main aspects received attention:

(a) national experience in planning, which several speakers cited in support of long-term planning of the Organization's activities;

(b) the rate of growth of the programme, which in the general view should be forecast by the Director-General in the same way as in the draft programme and budget (C/5). One member expressed reservations as to the possibility of making a long-term forecast of an overall rate of increase in the budget. Another member suggested that the rate of growth of resources should be related to that of the gross national product of the principal contributing States;

(c) the need to maintain all the flexibility necessary in order to be able to cope with unexpected circumstances, since the General Conference, under the provisions of the Constitution, could not commit itself beyond the following biennium;

(d) the contents of the long-term outline plan, on which several members expressed the view that since it was a first experiment, for the sixteenth session of the General Conference, it should be based on (i) the discussion of the Future Programme in the Programme Commission; (ii) the conclusions of the debate on general policy; (iii) the United Nation's recommendations on the Second Development Decade; (iv) a clear definition of priorities; (v) an appreciation of the balance to be maintained between the Regular programme and the activities financed by UNDP; (vi) the general objectives assigned to the Organization in its Constitution, especially as regards peace and international co-operation; and

(e) the usefulness of long-term planning as a means of eliminating ineffective or marginal projects.

(44) Members who addressed themselves more particularly to the draft resolution 15 C/ADM/DR .2 felt that the eventual establishment of an Ad Hoc Working Group of the Executive Board would be unlikely to engender confusion as to the respective responsibilities of the Director-General and the Board, since the initiative in that connexion would rest with the Director-General. The view was also expressed that the task should be left to the Executive Board rather than entrusted to a subsidiary organ of the Board whose establishment

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would have financial implications not provided for in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970.

(45) Speaking at the close of the discussion, the Director-General noted with satisfaction that the Commission had agreed with the Executive Board's proposals, while taking into account the suggestions he had made at the beginning of the discussion. He stressed the importance which he attached to striking a proper balance between -the volume of the Regular programme and that of the UNDP programmes. As to the Second Development Decade, he observed that it was only a prospective outline plan with no indication of the probable trends in resources.

(46) The Commission unanimously decided to recommend that the General Conference adopt resolution 33.1 .

(b) Format and review of the C/5 document  
(documents 15 C/21, Section E; 15 C/6, resolution A . III)

(47) The Commission examined Section E of document 15 C/21 and the relevant recommendations made by the Executive Board in document 15 C/6, resolution A . III. The view was expressed that the Board had made a judicious proposal in that connexion, and that it had best be left to the Board and to the Director-General to see that document 16 C/5 was presented in a simplified form along the lines which the Board had suggested.

(48) The Director-General pointed out that it was not solely a question of lightening the work of the Secretariat and the Board or of making economies. In the draft programme and budget, as currently framed according to the directives of the General Conference, the welter of detail adversely affected the clarity of analysis of the problems and the presentation of the general lines of approach. The necessary justifications, especially budgetary ones, must of course be retained, but he felt that the fragmentation of projects might be remedied by reducing their number.

(49) The Commission unanimously decided to recommend that the General Conference adopt resolution 33.2.

(c) Functions and responsibilities of the Executive Board (documents 15 C/21, Section F; 15 C/ADM/DR 1)

(50) The Swedish delegate submitted draft resolution 15 C/ADM/DR. 1, naming Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway as co-sponsors, and made a number of oral suggestions for improving its formulation. He pointed out that the text was based on the decision adopted by the Executive Board at its 77th session (77 EX/Decisions, 3 .I, III).

(51) The Director-General recalled the provisions of Article V .B. 10 of the Constitution and Rule 11 of the Board's Rules of Procedure. He

pointed out that in consequence of the close co-operation established between the Director-General and the Board, the latter had always called upon the services of the Director-General to see that it was given any advice it might need from experts or consultants, and that the risk of confusion would be avoided if the normal procedure were followed in that respect.

(52) During the ensuing discussion, the view was expressed that it was inadvisable to substitute groups of specialists in place of the Board members who had been elected by the General Conference and whose personal responsibility should not be impaired. One member suggested that in future it would be advisable, rather, to review the structure of the Board, more particularly in the light of the changes made in recent years in the structure of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the subsidiary organs of which had a structure different from that of the Council itself.

(53) The Commission decided by 17 votes to none, with 6 abstentions, to recommend that the General Conference adopt resolution 33.3.(1)

(54) In conclusion, the Commission unanimously decided to recommend that the General Conference take note of the whole report of the Executive Board on the functions and responsibilities of the organs of Unesco.

Item 28 - Implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to examine the finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies: report by the Director-General (15 C/23 and 15 C/23 Add.)

(55) The Commission decided to defer the discussion on long-term planning (the subject of Recommendation No. 2 9) until it considered item 26 - Functions and responsibilities of the organs of Unesco.

(56) The Commission then examined the Director-General's report with the observations of the Executive Board (15 C/23 and 15 C/23 Add.). It noted with satisfaction and commended the Secretariat on the progress made in the implementation

(1) At the request of the delegate of France, the vote on the draft resolution was preceded by a vote on the various paragraphs with the following results: 1st to 4th paragraphs of the consideranda (taken together): adopted unanimously; 5th paragraph of the consideranda: 16 votes to none, with 5 abstentions; first operative paragraph: 21 votes to none with one abstention; 2nd operative paragraph: 14 votes to one with 7 abstentions.

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of the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee which, many members considered, should be a continuing process.

(37) On the proposal of the delegate of France, the Commission unanimously decided to recommend that the General Conference adopt resolution 35.

### Item 37 - Staff Regulations and Rules (15 C/37)

(58) The representative of the Director-General introduced document 15 C/37 and replied to various questions put by members of the Commission, making the following points among others:

(a) Classification of posts: posts were only reclassified in Unesco when the responsibilities of the incumbents were appreciably increased. The question of the policy followed by the Director-General in regard to reclassification would be explained in greater detail when the Commission examined the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970 (item 21 of the agenda). The Staff Regulations and Rules contained no provision concerning the biennial classification survey of posts; the biennial survey procedure was provided for in a chapter of the Unesco Manual currently being revised; in the revised text the systematic biennial survey was deleted.

(b) Promotion Boards: these Boards were concerned solely with staff in the General Service category at Headquarters; they examined the cases of all staff members in that category and submitted recommendations to the Director-General concerning those who were eligible for promotion in the course of the following year within the limits of the number and nature of posts available in the higher grade; in the case of the Professional category and above, there were no posts reserved for the promotion of staff members,

(c) Mission allowance: this was not a rule peculiar to Unesco but an application of the United Nations common system in the case of staff members in the General Service category sent from Headquarters to a duty station in the field.

(d) Illness, injury or death attributable to the official duties: the amendment made in this connexion affected a very few staff members away from Headquarters, more especially those who were recruited after the age of 60 or were engaged on a temporary basis; the amendment allowed of a simpler and more suitable form of cover by commercial insurance policies.

(59) The Commission unanimously decided to recommend that the General Conference take note of document 15 C/37.

### Item 38 - Geographical distribution of posts in the Secretariat (15 C/38 and 15C/38 Add.)

(60) After the submission of documents 15 C/38

and 15 C/38 Add., when the representative of the Director-General stated that as of 1 October 1968 staff members in geographical posts numbered 100 away from Headquarters as against 482 at Headquarters, that is to say, a ratio of approximately one to five, several members expressed their satisfaction with the documents submitted to the General Conference and acknowledged the efforts of the Directorate and of the Bureau of Personnel to achieve positive results in the field of geographical distribution, in accordance with the resolutions of the General Conference and of the Executive Board. Some members considered nevertheless that in spite of these efforts too many Member States still appeared in the categories of non-represented or under-represented States.

(61) In answer to various questions raised by members of the Commission, the representative of the Director-General gave the following information:

(a) Statistics: the figures for geographical distribution in 1964 and 1966, as compared with those given in the document, reflected developments during recent years; the table appended to document 15 C/38 Add. would be completed, before the end of the session, by another table showing the geographical distribution of the Secretariat grade by grade.

(b) Recruitment procedures: vacancy notices were sent only to non-represented or under-represented Member States, and also to Member States normally represented, including those with a quota of two officials: the situation of the latter might change in terms of geographical distribution as a result of the appointment or separation of a single official.

(c) Integrity and efficiency of candidates: candidatures were usually submitted by Member States which thus vouched for them; recruitment missions, the usefulness of which had been noted by several members, enabled many candidates to be interviewed personally; finally, candidates' files had to include several references.

(d) Promotion and rotation of staff in service: with regard to the fear expressed by one member, to the effect that a systematic policy in this field might prove at variance with the requirements of equitable geographical distribution in the Secretariat, it was indicated that whereas the nationality of officials should not be taken into account in cases of promotion, the possible implications of geographical distribution had to be borne in mind in the case of rotation.

(e) Guarantees of objective selection: files were assessed by the department concerned, and then examined by a Personnel Advisory Board of the Secretariat or, for posts at D-1 level and above, by the Executive Board at a private consultation. The final decision, according to the grade - and on the basis of all opinions thus expressed, including that of the Bureau of Personnel - was the responsibility of the Director-General, the Deputy

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Director-General or the Assistant Director-General for Administration. Appointment to posts, whatever their level, was naturally open to candidates from all Member States, account being taken of the requirements of geographical distribution.

(62) Several members stated that geographical distribution, as a criterion of recruitment, should not exclude the paramount criterion of staff efficiency i . e . professional competence; however, the Commission stressed the fact that there was no incompatibility between these two criteria.

(63) One member stated that in his opinion and in the present state of the Organization's development, geographical distribution should not consist in a strict application of certain purely mathematical criteria of national representation, but should rather be based on the participation of the various cultures and regions of the world.

(64) On the proposal of the delegates of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and of the United States of America, the Commission decided by 27 votes to one, with no abstentions, to recommend that the General Conference adopt resolution 20.

(65) When the Commission was approving its report on item 38, the delegate of Pakistan again requested information concerning:

(a) the nationalities of staff members at headquarters and in the field, without distinction as to the method of financing the posts occupied by them;

(b) the grade of the posts occupied by all staff members and the rate of their promotion;

(c) the number of staff members with indeterminate contracts, and the number of nationalities represented in that group.

(66) The representative of the Director-General indicated that statistics were available on most of the points on which information was requested but that in respect of one of them research work would be entailed which could not be completed before the end of the General Conference. The nationality of staff members occupying extra-budgetary posts was a question unrelated to that of the geographical distribution of the Secretariat in the sense of item 38 of the agenda.

(67) The delegate of Pakistan urged the relevancy of his requests to the examination of Chapter 8 of Part III of the budget and pointed out that the Programme Commission had clearly indicated that it was for the Administrative Commission to consider the question. He pressed for the requested information to be supplied to him, and said that he saw no reason why Member States could not obtain it. He reserved the right to raise the question at a plenary meeting of the General Conference.

(68) The representative of the Director-General stated that two documents which answered the requests in part had already been distributed. The percentage of indeterminate appointments (42%) had already been indicated. Member States received a document once a quarter giving the name, nationality and title of all staff members in the field, without distinction as to the method of financing their

posts. Statistics concerning the rate of promotion of staff members would take a long time to prepare and could not be supplied before the end of the General conference. It was the Director-General's view that the rate of promotion must depend only on the quality of the services of staff members and, where appropriate, their versatility, rather than on their nationality.

(69) In conclusion, the Commission decided to take note of a statement by the delegate of Pakistan recording the views that he had expressed in the Commission on item 38, which statements received from the delegate of Pakistan had been reproduced in document 15 C/ADM/4.

#### Item 40 - United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund - Report by the Director-General (15 C/41)

(70) The Commission noted that the recommendation, referred to in paragraph 5 of document 15 C/41, to amend the Regulations with a view to improving benefits under the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, would not be submitted to the current session of the General Assembly of the United Nations but would be re-examined by the Joint Staff Pension Board at its fifteenth session for decision by the Assembly in 1969.

(71) The Commission unanimously decided to recommend that the General Conference adopt resolution 22.

#### Item 41 - Unesco Staff Pension Committee - election of representatives of Member States for 1969-1970 (15 C/42)

(72) In introducing document 15 C/42, the Assistant Director-General for Administration pointed out that in the light of a complete revision of the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund which was undertaken in 1968 and would continue into 1969, it might be desirable in the interests of continuity to re-elect the members and alternates elected at the fourteenth session of the Conference. This proposal was supported and formally moved by the delegate of Australia.

(73) The delegate of Libya, one of the alternate members, declared that, much to his regret, his delegation was unable to continue serving on the Committee. After consultation, it was agreed that Saudi Arabia should take the place of Libya on the Committee.

(74) The Commission unanimously decided to recommend that the General Conference adopt resolution 23.

#### Item 42 - Medical Benefits Fund - Report by the Director-General (15 C/43 and 15 C/43 Add.)

(75) The representative of the Director-General introduced documents 15 C/43 and 15 C/43 Add.,

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and replied to several questions raised by members of the Commission, including a question on the financial implications of the proposed draft resolution.

(76) The Commission unanimously decided to recommend that the General Conference adopt resolution 24.

Item 21 - Detailed consideration of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970 (15 C/5, 15 C/5 Add. and Corr.1, 15 C/5 Add. and Corr.2; 15 C/6, 15C/6 Add. 1, 13 C/6 Add. 2; 15 C/7; 15 C/ADM/1NF.1; 15 C/3, 15 C/3 Add.1; Printed reports of the Director-General for 1966 and 1967; 15 C/9, 15 C/9 Add.)

(77) The amounts appearing in the parts of the report concerning items 21.2, 21.4, 21.8 and 21.5 reflect the decision made by the Commission to consolidate the provisions for documents and publications services in a single appropriation line.

### Item 21 .2 - Part I - General Policy

#### Chapter 1 - General Conference

(78) The Chairman reminded the Commission that the General Conference at its present session had agreed to the suppression of the summary records of its commissions and committees. However, there was another issue concerning documentation for the General Conference on which the Commission would have to make a recommendation. This related to the decision taken at the thirteenth session of the General Conference and renewed at the fourteenth session, to publish verbatim records of its plenary meetings in a single quadrilingual edition, in which only the interventions in Russian and Spanish were translated into English or French. This decision, which resulted in substantial economy, involved suspension of Rules 55.1 and 59.2 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference.

(79) Since the estimates for this Chapter had been based on the assumption that this practice would be continued, it was decided unanimously, thus satisfying the requirement for a two-thirds majority, to recommend that the General Conference adopt resolution 7.3.

(80) The Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the figure of \$361,208 for Chapter 1 by 50 votes to one, with no abstentions.

#### Chapter 2 - Executive Board

(81) During its consideration of this Chapter, the Commission turned its attention, as requested by the General Conference, to the administrative and financial aspects of the draft resolution of the Board concerning the composition of the Executive Board (item 29). A special report on this subject had been made to the General Conference (15 C/77). (1)

(82) Pending a decision by the General

Conference on the proposal to increase the membership of the Board, at an estimated cost of \$38,000, the Commission unanimously recommended that the General Conference adopt the budget figure for Chapter 2 less \$38,000.

(83) After the General conference had decided to increase the Board's membership from 30 to 34, the Commission decided unanimously to recommend that the General Conference adopt the figure of \$38,000 estimated as the cost of such increase.

(84) The Commission then decided unanimously to recommend that the General Conference adopt the figure of \$550,706 for Chapter 2 as a whole.

#### Chapter 3 - The Director-General

(85) After the representative of the Director-General had replied to questions relating to the budget provisions for consultants and travel, the Commission recommended that the General Conference adopt the figure of \$294,870 for Chapter 3 by 51 votes to none, with one abstention.

#### Chapter 4 - Joint Inspection and Internal Audit

(86) The Commission was informed that since the Joint Inspection Unit of the United Nations had been established for an initial period of four years, Unesco would continue to contribute towards the Unit's costs at least until 1971-1972, at which time the Unit's future would be subject to review by the United Nations. The figure of \$161,900 for Chapter 4 was recommended for adoption by the General Conference by 53 votes to none, with one abstention.

#### Part I as a whole

(87) Pending a decision by the General Conference on the proposal to increase the membership of the Executive Board at an estimated cost of \$38,000, the Commission decided to recommend that the General Conference adopt the figure for Part I as a whole less \$38,000.

(88) Following the decisions set out in paragraphs 83 and 84 above, the Commission decided by 58 votes to one, with no abstentions, to recommend that the General Conference adopt the figure of \$1,368,684 for Part I as a whole.

### Item 21 .4 - Part III - General Administration and Programme Supporting Services

#### Chapter 1 - Executive Office of the Director-General

(89) Concern was expressed at the proposed increase of two posts in the Executive Office, for activities concerning international campaigns which

(1) See paragraphs 184-189 of this Annex.

would appear to be more properly programme activities. Exceptional in nature though these activities were, they might establish a precedent for the future. The representative of the Director-General explained to the Commission that these two posts had, in fact, been established in 1967, after consultation with the Executive Board; it was considered desirable that they be located in the Executive Office for purposes of liaison with outside authorities and of co-ordinating the various substantive activities undertaken by the different sectors of the Organization.

(90) In reply to questions raised on the increases proposed for items such as staff travel, hospitality and special supplies and after one member - speaking of the Organization's budget as a whole - had expressed the opinion that it was precisely in items such as these that economies could be made, the Secretariat furnished the Commission with an explanation of the increases.

(91) The Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the provision of \$488, 405 proposed for Chapter 1.

#### Chapter 2 - Legal Affairs

(92) Concern was expressed by some members at the number of post reclassifications proposed for this Chapter. After the Secretariat had explained how the increase and widening of this Office's responsibilities necessitated these reclassifications, the Commission recommended that the General Conference take note of the provision of \$256, 265 proposed for Chapter 2.

#### Chapter 3 - Bureau of Relations with Member States

(93) One member expressed concern, in view of the important functions assigned to this Bureau, over the adequacy of the staffing proposed for it, particularly in comparison with that proposed for the Bureau of Relations with International Organizations and Programmes. Another member, considering the Bureau's rôle to be mainly advisory, wondered whether a redistribution within the Secretariat of some of its functions might not be advisable. The Commission was informed that the Director-General considered that the staffing proposed for this Bureau was adequate for the performance of its work including co-ordination with departments as described in paragraph 1780 of document 15 C/5.

(94) On the line of communication between Headquarters and the Addis Ababa Office proposed primarily for liaison with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and the Organization for African Unity, one member wondered whether it might be more logical for that Office to report directly to the Bureau of Relations with International Organizations and Programmes, rather than to the Bureau of Relations with Member States. The view was also put forward that careful consideration was

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needed regarding the functions of that Office and its relations with the Unesco chiefs of mission and the Unesco Science and Education Offices in Africa on the one hand, and with the representatives in Africa of the UNDP and of other organizations, on the other hand.

(95) The Commission noted that in document 15 C/5 the Director-General had proposed a new chief of mission post for a country in Latin America. However, in view of recent developments, this chief of mission post might be established elsewhere.

(96) The Commission decided to recommend to the General Conference that it take note of the provision of \$2,529,144 proposed for Chapter 3.

#### Chapter 4 - Bureau of Relations with International Organizations and Programmes

(97) One member considered that greater efforts should be made to encourage those international non-governmental organizations having consultative relations with Unesco to extend their activities to the developing regions of the world. While agreeing with this in principle, the Commission felt that it was a matter falling within the competence of the Programme Commission where it should be raised.

(98) With reference to the overhead cost charges of extra-budgetary programmes, the Commission noted that there was a variety of practice ranging from 14% of the project costs of UNDP Technical Assistance and 11% of those for UNDP Special Fund projects, to ad hoc arrangements with the World Food Program, the United Nations Children's Fund and other extra-budgetary programmes. For UNDP projects, various studies had revealed that the actual costs amounted in fact to some 20% of project costs. The matter was under study by the United Nations Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

(99) The Commission decided to recommend to the General Conference that it take note of the provision of \$1,304,450 proposed for Chapter 4.

#### Chapter 5 - Office of Assistant Director-General for Administration

(100) The Commission decided to recommend to the General Conference that it take note of the provision of \$131,883 proposed for Chapter 5.

#### Chapter 6 - Bureau of the Budget

(101) In answer to questions, the representative of the Director-General informed the Commission:

(a) regarding the use of a computer: that if, contrary to the best estimate that could be made at present, the anticipated work load did not prove sufficient to justify the installation of a computer in Unesco, then until such time as it did, recourse would be had to buying computer time outside;



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(b) regarding management services: that the employment of outside consultants for specific and clearly-defined tasks was preferable to an increase in the staff of the Management Division. Naturally, advantage was taken of every possibility of using qualified operational staff in resolving particular management problems.

(102) The Commission decided to recommend to the General Conference that it take note of the provision of \$1,161,002 proposed for Chapter 6.

### Chapter 7 - Bureau of the Comptroller

(103) The Commission decided to recommend to the General Conference that it take note of the provision of \$1,538,426 proposed for Chapter 7.

### Chapter 8 - Bureau of Personnel

(104) Before the Commission examined chapter 8, the Assistant Director-General for Administration responded to a question put at an earlier meeting of the Commission concerning the classification of posts in the Secretariat in the light of resolution C adopted by the Executive Board at its 77th session (document 15 C/6). The number of reclassifications made during the 1967 - 1968 biennium resulted largely from the expansion of both Regular and extra-budgetary programmes of the Organization during previous years; at the divisional level, for example, the number of divisions had doubled since 1960. It was in this perspective that the question of post reclassifications should be considered. The 79 reclassifications of professional posts foreseen in document 14 C/5 had proved to be an underestimate in terms of staffing requirements for the effective implementation of programmes, and it was found necessary to reclassify a further 76 professional posts. The majority of reclassifications that had occurred during the biennium, however, concerned General Service posts, half of which were due to integration into the new grading system for such posts (composed of only five grades). Although it would take some time for the effects to be noticeable, a slowing-down in reclassifications should now occur after what might be termed this massive readjustment of grades which had been necessary in order to catch up with the substantial expansion of programmes - often demanding, for effective realization, many more senior posts - and also in order to correct old inequities in grade determinations, one of the fundamental classification principles being that grades should be assigned to posts on the basis of comparable levels of work and responsibility.

(105) Answering questions put by members of the Commission, the representative of the Director-General gave the following information:

(a) consultants: the recruitment and administration of consultants (i.e. experts on short-term appointments of up to six months) had been decentralized to departments in order to simplify procedures

and also because the Bureau of Personnel was insufficiently staffed to handle the workload involved. Greater efforts would be made to ensure that the candidatures for expert posts, irrespective of duration, submitted by governments and those already in the roster of active candidatures in the Bureau of Personnel were duly reviewed by departments and that the latter followed the proper recruitment procedures;

(b) recruitment missions: their number was limited both by the budget and staff resources of the Bureau of Personnel. They were used mainly for the prospection of candidates for field projects: the Organization had to recruit approximately nine professional staff members for the field for every one such staff member for Headquarters. The major criterion in selecting the Member States to be visited by these missions was the number of candidates proposed by recruitment sources that had to be interviewed;

(c) probationers: since the programme had been initiated in 1961, it could be said in general that probationers were making a good career in the Secretariat; although their careers had been followed, still greater attention should be paid to this aspect by the Bureau of Personnel in the future.

(106) The Commission decided to recommend that the General Conference take note of the provision of \$2,550,495 proposed for Chapter 8.

### Chapter 9 - Bureau of Conference Services

(107) The Commission decided to recommend to the General Conference that it take note of the provision of \$487,265 proposed for Chapter 9.

### Chapter 10 - Bureau of General Services

(108) The Commission decided to recommend to the General Conference that it take note of the provision of \$1,951,190 proposed for Chapter 10,

### Part III as a whole

(109) After a statement by a member of the Commission urging that every effort should be made to economize in administrative expenditures so that more funds could be devoted to programme operations, the Commission decided by 23 votes to none with 7 abstentions, to recommend to the General Conference that it adopt the estimate of \$12,398,527 for Part III.

### Item 21 .8 - Part IV - Documents and Publications Services

(110) The Commission welcomed the Director-General's proposal to attempt to limit to 80% of its present level the documentation submitted by the Secretariat to the General Conference and Executive Board.

(111) Many members expressed the wish that greater efforts be made to reduce the size and

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number of documents, and the following suggestions were put forward:

(a) that strict priorities be observed with regard to the production and distribution of documents;

(b) that an evaluation be undertaken of the effectiveness of Unesco documents; and

(c) that there be closer co-ordination and scrutiny of questionnaires prior to their dispatch to Member States.

(112) In order to ensure that the budget provision for document services would not be exceeded, one member suggested that a ceiling for such services be established in the Appropriation Resolution, with a view to strengthening the hand of the Director-General in the matter. The Commission was informed that the Director-General considered that the consolidation of the provisions for document and publication services into a single appropriation line (transfers to and from which would be subject to prior approval by the Executive Board) would in itself constitute sufficient guarantee in this sphere of operation, not to mention the advantages of more realistic planning that it would afford.

(113) The Commission decided by 29 votes in favour, none against and 9 abstentions to recommend to the General Conference that it adopt the estimate of \$5,763,338 for document and publication services. This figure was made up of the estimates for document and publication services appearing throughout document 15 C/5, and reflected the adjustments made in document 15 C/5 Add. and Corr. 1 and 15 C/5 Add. and Corr. 2. The amount was, of course, subject to any change which the Programme Commission might make in respect of the provisions for document and publication services included in Part II of the budget.

#### Item 21.5 - Part V - Common Services

(114) In response to a question concerning the sharp rise in certain items in this part of the budget, the representative of the Director-General informed the Commission that:

(a) the increase in the cost of, and staff for, building maintenance arose primarily from the anticipated occupation in 1970 of the new Headquarters building;

(b) the proposed subsidy to the Staff Cafeteria and Restaurant was in line both with local practice and with that of various United Nations' Agencies; the Director-General would, however, review the question in later biennia, in the light of the profit-and-loss situation, with a view to seeing whether these services could be operated on a self-liquidating basis.

(115) The Commission decided by 23 votes to none, with 8 abstentions, to recommend to the General Conference that it adopt the estimate of \$6,212,747 for Part V.

#### Item 21.6 - Part VI - Capital Expenditure

(116) With regard to the Director-General's proposal to extend from four to five financial periods the amortization of the construction costs of the fifth building and the renovating and remodeling costs of the other four Headquarters buildings, the Commission was informed that the extension could entail an additional amount estimated at \$210,000 for interest payable on loans, whilst the Organization's expenditure-outlay for amortization would be reduced from \$2,440,000 per biennium under the plan for amortization over four financial periods to \$2,000,000 per biennium under the plan for amortization over five financial periods.

(117) One member of the Commission reiterated his government's opposition to the construction of an additional Headquarters building, which it considered superfluous and a luxury.

(118) The Commission decided by 30 votes to 4, with no abstentions to recommend to the General Conference that it adopt the estimate of \$3,617,261 for Part VI as indicated in document 15 C/5.

#### Item 21.7 - Part VII - Appropriation Reserve

(119) In view of the close interrelation between this item and item 35 concerning the level and administration of the Working Capital Fund, the Commission decided by 33 votes to none, with 5 abstentions, to defer examination of Part VII until it considered item 35.

(120) At the conclusion of its discussion of item 35 - level and administration of the Working Capital Fund - the Commission resumed its examination of Part VII of the budget and decided unanimously, with 6 abstentions, to recommend that the General Conference adopt the estimate of \$1,937,662 for Part VII as indicated in document 15 C/5 Add. and Corr. 2.

#### Item 27 - Use of Arabic as a working language (15 C/22)

(121) After the Assistant Director-General had introduced document 15 C/22, the Commission expressed its appreciation of the measures described in Section I and its agreement with those proposed in Section II.

(122) In the discussion on Section III, the delegates of several Arab States questioned some of the points made, particularly those relating to the length of texts printed in Arabic, the length of time spent on translation and the estimated costs. They emphasized that a given text in the Arabic language should be shorter than its equivalent in other languages and suggested that the Secretariat seek the assistance of the Arab States in solving some of the technical problems involved. They raised questions concerning recruitment methods and the training of Arab translators. They believed that the technical problems raised and consequently the

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budget estimates submitted required very careful study and revision in the light of experience gained during the current session, but were confident that solutions to them could be found and urged that Arabic should be given the same status as the other languages as soon as possible.

(123) Several delegates from other regions spoke of the favourable effect which the use of Arabic would have on the cultural impact of the Organization.

(124) Some members considered that the funds involved might more usefully be spent on priority programme activities, such as literacy, special education for handicapped children, the production of reading materials in Arabic for use in the Arab States, assistance to Arab universities and development activities.

(125) One member, supported by a number of others, expressed the belief that a further study of the technical aspects of the question and more accurate cost estimates would be required before any final decision could be made on the stages to be followed in reaching the full use of Arabic. He suggested that the Secretariat carry out such a study, submit it to the Executive Board for consideration during the coming biennium and report to the General Conference on the matter at its sixteenth session.

(126) In reply to points raised in the debate, the representatives of the Director-General:

(a) informed the Commission of the factors which led to the progression in the cost of all translation services with the introduction of each additional working language and of the facts relating to printed space of Arabic and to translation time from and into Arabic;

(b) described the procedure which had been followed in recruiting Arab translators and the results obtained. It did not appear that Arab translators, carefully selected as they had been, would require special training although they would, in the same way as the rest of the language staff, need to acquaint themselves with Unesco's terminology;

(c) indicated that Unesco had for many years been issuing Arabic editions of the Unesco Chronicle and of the Unesco Features, producing Arabic versions of documents for regional conferences held in Arab States, assisting in the publication of the Arabic edition of the Courier and of a number of other Unesco publications.

(127) Some members, whilst recognizing the value of Arabic and Arab culture, expressed their concern at the considerable financial burden which the introduction of the full use of Arabic would lay on the Organization and recalled the need to reduce administrative expenses in general. They drew attention to the practice of other Specialized Agencies, referred to the probable increase in Member States' contributions which the full use of Arabic would entail and suggested that the Arab Member States might study the possibility of themselves meeting the costs exceeding those provided for in the programme and budget for the coming biennium. They

noted that their reservations were applicable to any additional working language and were not addressed to the Arabic language per se. The whole question would need to be reviewed in the light of the rate of growth of the programme and the overall percentage increase in costs.

(128) The Commission examined the draft resolution submitted by Pakistan, Iraq and the United Arab Republic (15 C/ADM/DR. 3) and subsequently co-sponsored by Morocco, Jordan, Afghanistan, Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Sudan, Guinea and Lebanon.

(a) Answering questions about the financial implications of this draft resolution, the representatives of the Director-General said that there were none for 1969-1970 but that the application in 1971-1972 of phase one under the draft resolution would involve the same costs as those appearing under paragraph 13 (a) (v) of document 15 C/22 from which should be deducted \$25,000 due to the suppression of summary records and to which should be added approximately \$8,000 for 200 extra pages of documents. The provisional total cost for that biennium would therefore amount to approximately \$330,000. That figure would, however, have to be recosted as were all other items of expenditure and would also require to be increased if shorter time limits were fixed.

(b) The delegate of the United Kingdom proposed an amendment to this draft resolution aimed at limiting the decision to the simple extension to the seventeenth session of the General Conference of the measures adopted for its sixteenth session. A proposal to adjourn the discussion until the United Kingdom amendment was made available in writing was rejected by 48 votes to 22, following which that amendment was put to the vote and was rejected by 52 votes to 16, with 4 abstentions.

(129) The Commission then decided by 54 votes to 10, with 7 abstentions, to recommend that the General Conference adopt resolution 34.

Item 43 - Report of the Headquarters -  
item 44 - Headquarters premises -  
Medium-term solution: Reports by the  
Director-General; item 45 - Headquar-  
ters premises - Long-term solution:  
Report by the Director-General  
(15 C/44, 15 C/44 Add., 15 C/45, 15 C/46)

(130) The Commission examined the reports of the Headquarters Committee (15 C/44 and 15 C/44 Add. ) and the corresponding reports of the Director-General. In order to continue discharging its duties, the Headquarters Committee held four sessions in 1967 - 1968. The two reports were submitted by its Chairman, H. E. Mr. G. Ciraolo, who pointed to the connexion between these documents and the two reports by the Director-General (15 C/45 and 15 C/46) and summed up the conclusions of the Headquarters Committee. Speaking on behalf of the Commission, the Chairman thanked the Chairman

of the Headquarters Committee for his clear, full statement.

Section I - Medium-term solution (first stage) - Construction of the patio building (Fourth Building)

(131) The Commission noted that the budget for the construction of the patio building showed a surplus of \$22,911 over the sum voted by the General Conference at its twelfth and thirteenth sessions.

(132) It also noted that, in accordance with the terms of 14 C/Resolution 34, this surplus was used to finance the renovation and remodelling of the Headquarters.

Section II - Medium-term solution (second stage) - Construction, financing and decoration of the new (Fifth) Building

(133) The Commission noted that in spite of the difficulties encountered, construction was proceeding according to schedule and that, unless unexpected circumstances intervened, the new building would be ready by the beginning of 1970.

(134) In the light of the reports submitted by the Headquarters Committee (15 C/44 Add. paragraphs 5-13) and by the Director-General, the Commission concluded that the reserve fund and the economies effected would suffice to meet the increased cost of labour and materials, and that the total foreseeable cost of construction would probably be \$113,447 less than the appropriation voted by the General Conference at its thirteenth session. The Commission invited the Director-General to keep a close watch on the evolution of prices.

(135) The majority of the Commission noted with satisfaction that the French National Assembly had guaranteed the loan to be contracted by the Organization,

(136) The Commission also noted that the financing of the building operations had been assisted by a loan of \$1 million granted to the Organization by the United Nations Development Programme. It invited the Director-General to undertake further negotiations for other similar loans and left it to him to find the most advantageous sources of finance.

(137) Furthermore, the Commission noted the proposal of the Director-General, supported by the Headquarters Committee, to extend the amortization period of the new building to ten years, instead of the eight years originally planned, and confirmed the decision to recommend the extension, the principle of which it had already approved in the course of its examination of Part V of the draft programme and budget.

(138) Finally, the Commission examined the recommendations of the Headquarters Committee with regard to the decoration of the new building. A majority was of the opinion that the total budget for decoration could be fixed without major inconvenience

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at 2% of the cost of construction, and it decided to recommend to the General Conference:

(a) to set a sum of \$112,245 as the total budget for the decoration of the new building,

(b) to appeal to Member States to participate, by voluntary contributions, in the acquisition of works of art chosen by the Director-General on the recommendation of artistic advisers.

(139) At the conclusions of the discussion, the Commission examined draft resolution "A" which is given in Annex I of document 15 C/44 Add. After approving the amendment proposed by the delegate of Australia, the Commission decided by 33 votes to 6, with one abstention, to recommend that the General Conference adopt resolutions 25.1, 25.2, 25.3 and 25.4.

Section III - Long-term solution, extended medium-term solution and remodelling of Headquarters premises

Long-term solution

(140) The Commission examined the French Government's generous proposal for the reconstruction of Headquarters on a site in the Bercy development zone.

(141) After noting the recommendations of the Headquarters Committee (15 C/44 Add., paragraphs 29-43, and 15 C/46, paragraphs 14-20) and hearing statements by the representatives of France, who emphasized that the French Government had been unable to suggest another site within Paris, and also the observations of the Director-General, the Commission concluded that the proposed site and its surroundings did not satisfy the criteria defined by the Headquarters Committee, that the present buildings could still be used for several years, after certain alterations, and that the extended medium-term solution proposed by the French Government would meet the Organization's needs in the matter of premises until 1985 at least.

(142) Under those circumstances, the Commission recommended that the General Conference defer the adoption of a long-term solution and request the French Government to:

(a) furnish the Organization, not later than 31 December 1969, with more detailed information and guarantees concerning the development plan for the Bercy zone, so that the General Conference can take a final decision on the acceptability of the Bercy site at its sixteenth session;

(b) continue concurrently the search for other long-term solutions, bearing in mind the criteria defined by the Headquarters Committee at its 52nd session and elaborated during its 54th session.

(143) During the debate, the Commission was invited by the Chairman of the Headquarters Committee to take a decision as to the possible acceptance of a site located on the outskirts of the capital.

(144) The Director-General pointed out that it was for the French Government to indicate what

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it meant by " outskirts" ,and possibly propose sites in the immediate vicinity of the outer boulevards. The Headquarters Committee would then be able to examine the proposals in the light of the criteria it had already defined, and could decide to broaden its criteria if it thought the proposed site would meet the Organization's needs and desires.

(145) Some members of the Commission thought that the construction of Headquarters beyond the outer boulevards was not desirable, and that it was preferable to conform with the criteria defined by the Headquarters Committee at its 52nd session and elaborated during its 54th session.

(146) One member of the Commission doubted whether additional premises were necessary: instead, a halt should be called to the numerical expansion of the Headquarters staff. The Secretariat was already quite large enough to cope with future growth in the Unesco programme, provided its efficiency was increased, and the possibility of such growth was therefore no justification for the construction of new premises.

### Extended medium-term solution

(147) The Commission examined with interest the French Government's generous proposal to make available to the Organization, on the same terms as the Fontenoy site, another site in the immediate vicinity of the new building and having direct communication with it .

(148) The Commission noted that, as the Headquarters Committee and the Director-General had both stressed (15 C/44 Add., paragraphs 46-47; 15 C/46, paragraphs 21-22), this proposal would have undoubted advantages from both the functional and financial standpoints, and would in particular make it possible to erect a building which could meet the Organization's need for premises at least until 1985.

(149) The Commission noted that the cost of that operation would be approximately \$11,300,000, and that, allowing for an amortization period of ten years, the total additional amount to be included in Part V of future budgets for each biennial period would be approximately \$2,660, 000.

(150) The Commission accordingly decided to recommend that the General Conference adopt that solution, authorize the Director-General to accept the site, and have the architect, Mr Bernard Zehrfuss prepare the preliminary plan and estimate. The General Conference could take a decision as to the construction and financing of the sixth building at its sixteenth session.

(151) The Commission considered that the programme for the construction of the additional building and the plan for remodelling the existing premises should form a coherent whole, and it invited the Director-General to study them in conjunction, taking account as far as possible of future needs of every kind, so that the measures taken would enable the Organization to consider at a later stage the

adoption of a solution involving the extension of existing installations.

(152) The Commission also invited the Director-General to seek less onerous methods of financing than had had to be adopted for the construction of the new building, and to explore, during the coming biennium, the possibilities of obtaining interest-free or low-interest loans from the host country or from an institution of the United Nations system.

### Remodelling of existing premises

(153) The Commission noted the conclusions which the Headquarters Committee had reached after examining the Director-General's proposals regarding the remodelling work to be undertaken on the existing premises.

(154) The work would make it possible to increase the capacity of the plenary meeting room by 140 seats and to add two new meeting rooms seating 120 and 80 respectively.

(155) The Commission recommended that the General Conference invite the Director-General to continue the studies already begun, taking into account the recommendation set out in paragraph 151 of this report, and to submit to the General Conference, at its sixteenth session, a project for the remodelling of the Headquarters premises together with an estimate of the cost of the work. It also recommended that the Director-General be authorized to include in Part VI of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1971-1972, an initial appropriation for the implementation of the project.

(156) At the end of the debate the Commission examined draft resolution "B" contained in Annex II to document 15 C/44 Add, and decided by 25 votes to 6, with no abstentions, to recommend that the General Conference adopt resolutions 26, 26.1, 26.2, 26.3, 26.4 and 26.5.

### Section IV - Conservation of Headquarters buildings and plant

(157) The Commission noted the observations of the Headquarters Committee (15 C/44, paragraphs 43-46) and decided to recommend that the General Conference invite the Director-General in future to present conservation work in Part V of the draft programme and budget under two distinct headings:

(a) one heading to cover all the work carried out periodically to maintain the buildings in good condition and the plant in good working order;

(b) another heading dealing with occasional work for the execution of specific renovation or remodelling operations necessitated by the development or increase of the Secretariat's activities, the improvement of working conditions or the adoption of new techniques.

### Section V - Renovation and remodelling of Headquarters premises

(158) The Commission took note of the observations of the Headquarters Committee (document

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15 C/44, paragraphs 47-50), and noted with satisfaction that, with the exception of work on the premises for the computer, the execution of which depends on the decision to be taken by the General Conference at the present session, all the other operations had been completed or were on order.

(159) The Commission decided by 21 votes to none, with 4 abstentions, to recommend that the General Conference adopt resolution 2 7.

#### Section VI - Future of the Headquarters Committee (15 C/44, paragraph 62)

(160) After hearing the statements of the Chairman of the Headquarters Committee and the Director-General, the Commission unanimously decided to recommend that the General Conference prolong the existence of the Headquarters Committee and adopt resolution 2 8.

#### Item 35 - Working Capital Fund: Level and Administration of the Fund in 1969-1970 (15 C/36 and 15 C/36 Add.)

(161) In introducing this item the Assistant Director-General for Administration referred to the inclusion in the budget estimates for 1969-1970, for the first time, of an Appropriation Reserve (Part VI) in an amount of \$1,937,662. He recalled that this Reserve had been calculated on the basis of price increases which were likely to occur during the course of 1969 and increases in salaries and allowances which might arise during that year, together with the projection of both types of increased costs into 1970. It did not make any provision for increases in prices or salaries and allowances which might occur in 1970.

(162) Based on these assumptions it would be reasonable to assume that recourse to the Working Capital Fund during 1969-1970 to cover such increases would be substantially less than in previous financial periods. However, there was a special item involved which had caused the Director-General to request an authorization to advance \$2,000,000 as indicated in paragraph (h) of the draft resolution in document 15 C/36 Add. This item was the probable increase in the salaries of staff in the professional category which, alone, would cost more than \$1,400,000 in the next biennium if applied from 1 January 1969.

(a) The request had been agreed to by the Executive Board, as indicated in document 15 C/36 Add., but it had been agreed that ceilings should be imposed as indicated in sub-paragraphs (h) (iii) and (h) (iv) of the draft resolution in that document.

(b) The Assistant Director-General also indicated certain changes which would be required in paragraph (g) of the draft resolution as the result of decisions taken by the Administrative Commission on the question of Headquarters construction.

(163) Several members stated that they were

unable to agree to the recommendation of the Executive Board as contained in document 15 C/36 Add. In particular they felt that the provision of \$2,900,000 was over-generous in the light of the steps taken towards full budgeting. They drew attention to the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of Fourteen to examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, and to the need to restrict drawings on the Working Capital Fund as far as possible to the basic purposes for which it had been created.

(164) The delegate of the United Kingdom, whose views were supported by several others, stated that there must be an incentive which would oblige the Secretariat to seek economies in the execution of the budget in order to meet increases in salaries and allowances and price increases beyond those provided for in the Appropriation Reserve. He proposed an amendment to the draft resolution reducing by \$500,000 both the total amount provided under paragraph (h) and the sub-ceiling indicated in paragraph (h) (iii) covering increases in Professional category salaries. Later he also proposed, with the support of the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany, that the provisions of paragraphs (h) (iii) and (h) (iv) be combined, with a single reduced ceiling.

(165) When these proposals were presented it was emphasized that no criticism was intended of the controls exercised either by the Director-General or by the Executive Board, nor was it intended that a reduction of the amounts which could be withdrawn from the Working Capital Fund should curtail the programme. If limitations were not imposed on drawings for the Working Capital Fund there was a tendency not to look for the economies which might be possible.

(166) In reply, the Assistant Director-General emphasized the special nature of the advance which had been proposed to cover the increase in Professional category salaries. This increase in salaries would mean that the Director-General would face, on 1 January 1969, a potential deficit in the budget of \$1,400,000 for which nothing had been provided in Part VI of the budget (Appropriation Reserve). He expressed a reserve on behalf of the Director-General concerning a reduction in the amount of the advances which were proposed in the draft resolution and which had been recommended by the Executive Board.

(167) The Commission decided by 26 votes to 4, with 8 abstentions, to combine sub-paragraphs (h) (iii) and (h) (iv) into a single paragraph with a maximum ceiling of \$1,400,000 and to reduce the figure in the beginning of paragraph (h) to \$1,500,000.

(168) The Commission also agreed to a revised text of paragraph (g) which incorporated the changes resulting from decisions taken on the matter of Headquarters premises.

(169) The Commission then decided by 26 votes to one, with 7 abstentions, to propose that the General Conference adopt the

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resolution (1) contained in paragraph 248 of document 15 C/80 Part 111.

Item 39.1 - Salaries, allowances and other benefits of staff (15 C/39, 15 C/39 Add. 1, 13 C/39 Add.2, 15 C/39 Add.3)

(a) Professional category and above  
(15 C/39, Part .A)

(170) After presenting Part A of document 15 C/39, the representative of the Director-General said, in reply to a question from a member of the Commission, that the proposed adjustment to salaries with effect from 1 January 1969 would involve an additional expenditure of \$1, 350, 000 for the period 1969-1970, and that provision had not been made for that outlay in document 15 C/5. The Director-General had, in fact, considered that the decision of the United Nations General Assembly should not be prejudged, and that any eventual additional expenditure should be financed by an advance from the Working Capital Fund, the amount of that advance being decided by the Executive Board.

(171) The Commission decided unanimously, with one abstention, to recommend that the General Conference adopt resolution 2 1.1.

(b) General Service staff at Headquarters  
(15 C/39, Part B, 15 C/39 Add. 1, 15 C/39 Add. 2, 15 C/39 Add. 3)

(172) Presenting the documents relating to salaries and allowances for General Service staff at Headquarters, the representative of the Director-General called particular attention to the recommendation made by the Special Panel of the International Civil Service Advisory Board (ICSAB) and reflected in the draft resolution, whereby the Director-General would be authorized to review the situation at the end of 1968 in the light of the circumstance then obtaining.

(173) Speaking at the invitation of the Commission, the President of the Staff Association stressed that the salary- scales recommended in paragraph 12 of document 15 C/39 were inadequate in view of the development of the situation since the ICSAB Special Panel had drafted its report; and he expressed the hope that the General Conference would authorize the Director-General to review those scales in the light of the most recent information. He regretted, moreover, the method of calculation adopted by the Special Panel, which had in certain cases rounded off the figures obtained from the study of "best prevailing rates" to amounts below those rates. In conclusion, he drew the Commission's attention to what he described as the absurdly low allowance for secondary dependants.

(174) The Director-General and his representatives answered various questions put by members of the Commission in regard both to the general question of salaries and allowances of General

Service Staff at Headquarters and to the draft resolution proposed by the Director-General in document 15 C/39 Add. 2. Regarding the latter, the Commission agreed to the proposal of the delegate of the United Kingdom, with the support of the Director-General, that paragraph 3 be amended **to** provide that the Director-General would take account of the advice of a panel of the International Civil Service Advisory Board in deciding on such changes as might be appropriate to the salary scale due to come into force on 1 January 1969.

(175) The Commission felt that its decision on paragraphs 5 and 6 of the draft resolution should be deferred until after it had considered item 39.2 - method of establishment of General Service staff salaries at Headquarters. It then decided by 36 votes to none, with 6 abstentions, to recommend the adoption of the draft resolution, as amended, excluding paragraphs 5 and 6.

(176) After concluding its discussion on item 39.2, the Commission resumed its consideration of paragraphs 5 and 6 of the draft resolution in document 15 C/39 Add. 2. It was recalled that at its earlier meeting on that subject the Commission had agreed to the amendment to paragraph 6 proposed by the Delegate of the United States of America, with the support of the Director-General, making the authorization in that paragraph mandatory instead of permissive. The Commission decided by 23 votes to none, with one abstention, to recommend the adoption of paragraphs 5 and 6, as amended, of the draft resolution.

(177) Voting on the draft resolution as a whole, the Commission decided by 22 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, to recommend that the General Conference adopt resolution 21.2.

Item 39.2 - Method of establishment of General Service staff salaries at Headquarters  
(15C/40, 15C/40 Add.2, 15C/40 Add.3, 15 C/ ADM/INF .2 , 15 C/ADM/INF. 4)

(178) Presenting document 15 C/40 and Addenda, the Assistant Director-General for Administration drew particular attention to the fact that the system envisaged by the Secretariat as a solution to the difficulties presented by current methods of establishing General Service staff salaries at Headquarters would entail modification of the salary scale only when the salaries of staff in the Professional category and above were being reviewed, i.e. at intervals of approximately five years; similarly, adjustment for both categories of staff would be made simultaneously, on the basis of changes in the cost of living. As to the procedure for applying the proposed system, it

(1) At the 39th plenary meeting this resolution was amended on the proposal of the delegates of Senegal and the United Arab Republic, and became resolution 18.

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should be noted inter alia that it would merely sanction a de facto situation, in which the responsibilities at Headquarters of a staff member in the top General Service grade (grade V) were to a great extent equivalent to those of a P-1 staff member, and that the salary of a P-1 staff member was, broadly speaking, equivalent to that paid in the Paris region to employees whose functions were similar to those performed by a staff member in grade V.

(179) The President of the Staff Association, invited by the Commission to present the comments of the Association, recalled its criticisms of the current system of establishing General Service staff salaries, and further recalled that that system was the root cause of difficult, and even critical situations, not only in Unesco but also in other organizations of the United Nations family. He stressed that the Association favoured the system recommended by the special committee of the Secretariat, the main features of which were set out in Annex I to document 15 C/40. While welcoming the declaration made in favour of that system by the Director-General, he regretted that the latter had not found it possible to propose its adoption at the fifteenth session of the General Conference. He expressed the hope that a final decision could be taken at the sixteenth session, and pointed out that the purpose of the system was not, nor would its effects be, to bring about an overall increase in staff salaries. If the Association favoured such a system, it was because it would make it unnecessary to investigate the salary situation every two years in the light of data that were both questionable and questioned.

(180) The Commission noted that the problem of determining General Service salaries was not particular to Unesco Headquarters and that ICSAB - which had felt itself unable to support the new

system put forward by the Unesco Secretariat - was aware of the difficulties. One member thought that a suggestion ICSAB had made for study by Unesco was constructive and opened the way to a solution. Several members emphasized the need for the solution to remain within the general principles for salary determination that had been laid down by ICSAB and approved by organizations of the United Nations family,

(181) Several members of the Commission spoke in support of the draft resolution contained in document 15 C/40 Add.3. One member proposed that in order to avoid any delay in the adoption of a new system, the General Conference should authorize the Executive Board to adopt a new system and the salaries which might ensue therefrom. He later withdrew that proposal, while urging the need to lose no time in solving the problem, an opinion which was shared by other members of the Commission. The Commission was generally of the opinion that a final solution should be found for the problem by the General Conference at its sixteenth session.

(182) In response to the suggestion made by one member that the passage in paragraph 2 concerning consultations should be amended, the Director-General pointed out that, great as was the importance he attached to their views, ICSAB and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination were only advisory bodies and he could not be bound by their advice. On the other hand, he would in any case be consulting the Staff Association at all stages in the processing of his proposals, and he suggested, with the assent of the President of the Staff Association, that the reference to the latter might be deleted; this was agreed.

(183) The Commission decided by 26 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, to recommend that the General Conference adopt resolution 21 . 3.



SPECIAL REPORT ON THE COMPOSITION OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD  
Item 29 of the Agenda (15 C/77)

(184) Pursant to paragraph 4 of the resolution concerning the composition of the Executive Board adopted by the General Conference at its 14th plenary meeting on 23 October 1968 (document 15 C/74 (rev.)), the Administrative Commission has examined and reports below on the administrative and financial aspects of the draft resolution recommended by the Executive Board (document 15 C/24, Annex V) .

(185) The Commission was aware of the proposals of the Governments of Japan, Peru, Malaysia, Ceylon, and India, but concluded that they did not have any identifiable administrative or financial implications,

(186) The Commission's general conclusion was that the only recommendation in the Executive Board's draft resolution having clearly identifiable financial or administrative implications was that under which the membership of the Board would be increased from 30 to 34. It was noted that the cost of this increase was estimated at \$38,000 for two years (document 15 C/5 Add. and Corr. 2, Annex II, paragraphs 10 and 12), and was included in the provisional budget ceiling for 1969-1970, adopted by the Conference.

(187) Some members felt, however, that there might be administrative or financial problems which were not now readily apparent. For example voting under the system of electoral groups might take more time of the General Conference. Also

the change in the duration of the term of office of Board members, while not having financial implications, might influence the manner in which the Board carried out its work. The Commission recognized that such problems could arise but that it was difficult to forecast their effect.

(188) After hearing replies by the representative of the Director-General to questions from members, the Commission decided that the following information regarding the proposed increase in the number of members of the Executive Board from 30 to 34 should be included in its report.

(a) The Commission noted the basis on which the sum of \$38,000 was calculated as the cost of increasing the Board membership, and that the estimate did not cover any increase in the membership of subsidiary organs of the Board. The latter question was not mentioned in the draft resolution of the Board, and was a subject for decision by the Board itself.

(b) Increasing the membership of the Board would entail additional work for its secretariat. The representative of the Director-General hoped however, that at least during the next biennium - this additional work could be absorbed by the four permanent staff of the secretariat and that another post would not be required.

(189) The Commission was satisfied that the sum of \$38,000 was an appropriate estimate of the cost of increasing the membership of the Executive Board.

REPORT OF THE JOINT MEETING OF THE  
ADMINISTRATIVE AND PROGRAMME COMMISSIONS  
(15 C/89)

Item 22 - Adoption of the Appropriation Resolution for 1969-1970 (15 C/ADM/5).

(1) Under this item the Administrative Commission examined the form and the financial and administrative aspects of the draft Appropriation Resolution as submitted by the Director-General in document 15 C/ADM/3. It noted that the draft resolution contained the following features:

(a) incorporation of the International Bureau of Education as an independent appropriation line;

(b) consolidation into a single appropriation line of the provisions for document and publication services. This altered the amounts of the appropriation lines previously approved and made unnecessary the clause for transfers between appropriation lines in respect of document and publication services;

(c) introduction of the Appropriation Reserve (Part VII) as approved by the Commission.

(2) With reference to the establishment of a specific monetary ceiling for document and publication services suggested by one member, the Commission noted that the Director-General considered that the consolidation of the provisions for such services into a single appropriation line (transfers to and from which would normally be subject to prior approval by the Executive Board) would in itself constitute sufficient control, but that he would look with favour on this proposal in the preparation of the future C/5 documents, should the consolidation device not produce the results desired.

(3) In the ensuing discussion, members raised various questions, which were answered by the representative of the Director-General.

(a) Post ceiling: it was noted that, in addition to the provision of a 470 margin for meeting programme requirements, the draft resolution gave the possibility of establishing posts on a provisional basis, if no transfer between appropriation lines was required and essential for programme execution and good administration. The Commission was informed that no recourse had ever been made to this latter provision, but that this contingency provision seemed desirable for efficient administration.

(b) Contributions from the United Nations Development Programme to Unesco for overhead costs. the provisions made in the draft resolution took into account the anticipated increase in the programme level.

(c) Income from sales of publications: costs of reprints and of the promotion and sales of publications, together with income were handled through a separate, commercial-type Publications Fund. The amount of \$5,000 foreseen was an estimate of surplus which, after leaving working cash in the

Fund, could legitimately be accepted as miscellaneous income.

(d) Excess of \$311,473 of income over that estimated for 1965-1966: this adjustment was made in accordance with the mechanism provided under the Financial Regulations (Article 5.2). This was necessitated by the fact that the income actually received exceeded that estimated under the 1965-1966 Appropriation Resolution. It was recalled that the 1963-1964 Appropriation Resolution had over-estimated income; there had been a short-fall of \$135,000 in the receipts for 1963-1964 which had to be compensated in the accounts for 1967-1968.

(4) The Commission noted with satisfaction the summary of posts for three biennia, prepared by the Director-General, and requested that a similar table be included in future C/5 documents.

(5) The Commission concluded its debate by approving:

(a) the reimbursement to the Working Capital Fund of \$1,500,000 for advances authorized by the Executive Board for 1967-1968. This was recommended for adoption by the General Conference by 26 votes to one, with four abstentions;

(b) the estimated miscellaneous income of \$7,363,500 which took into account an upward adjustment of \$5,500 (under other receipts) in order to round off to \$71,530,000 the assessment on Member States. This was recommended for adoption by the General Conference by 26 votes to one with three abstentions;

(c) the draft resolution as a whole, on the understanding that the amounts of the appropriation lines under paragraph I.A . (a) would be subject to joint examination by the Programme and Administrative Commissions at a later date. This was recommended for adoption by the General Conference by 24 votes to one, with four abstentions.

(6) The draft Appropriation Resolution takes into account the decisions of the Administrative Commission at its 18th meeting held on 9 November in respect of:

(a) the form and presentation, including the consolidation into a single appropriation line (under Part IV) of the provisions for document and publication services which were included in document 15 C/5 in the appropriation for each chapter (see attached annex for detailed adjustments); and

(b) the financial and administrative aspects of the resolution, in particular:

(i) the amount for reimbursement to the Working Capital Fund for advances authorized in 1967-1968 by the Executive Board; and

(ii) the estimate of Miscellaneous Income.

(7) The amount for each appropriation line indicated in the Appropriation Resolution reflects the decisions so far of the Administrative Commission

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regarding Parts I, III, IV , V, VI and VII and the decisions taken by the Programme Commission in respect of Part II.

(3) The joint meeting of the Administrative

and Programme Commissions recommended by 38 votes to one, with six abstentions (thus satisfying the requirement for a two-thirds majority), that the General Conference adopt resolution 7.

# IV Reports of the Legal Committee

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## FIRST REPORT

### Item 30. 1 - Draft amendments to the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference: Summary Records (Rules 55, 56, 58, 59, 60) ( 15 C/62)

( 1) The Legal Committee held its first meeting on 16 October 1968 at 11.30 a.m. On the recommendation of the Executive Board and on the proposal of the Nomination Committee, it elected Professor Hilding Eek (Sweden) Chairman by acclamation.

( 2) The Committee held its second meeting on 18 October 1968. It elected Mr. Paul Gogeanu (Romania) Vice-Chairman, and Mr. Pierre Charpentier ( Canada) Rapporteur.

( 3) At its second meeting, the Legal Committee examined document 15 C/62, containing the recommendations of the Executive Board regarding the amendments to be made to Rules 55, 56, 58 59 and 60 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference with a view to replacing the summary records of the commissions and committees by sound recordings which would be kept and held at the disposal of every member of the Organization. The Committee also considered a report of the Administrative Commission on the question (15 C/71).

(4) The Committee examined each of the provisions it is proposed to modify under the terms of the draft resolution set out in Annex II to document 15 C/62.

( 5) The Committee noted certain variations and divergencies as between the English, French, Russian and Spanish versions of this draft resolution

and made the necessary adjustments in consequence. It also introduced certain drafting changes, which are incorporated in the text of the draft resolution set out in the Annex to its First Report ( 15 C/72).

( 6) The Committee also considered that the scope of the measures to be taken by the Secretariat in connexion with the safe-keeping of the sound recordings should be indicated in greater detail. It accordingly proposes that the General Conference should insert a new paragraph to this effect in the resolution submitted to the General Conference in document 15 C/62, reproducing the wording of paragraph 2 of the decision adopted by the Executive Board on this subject at its 78th session. This new paragraph is incorporated in the draft resolution set out in the Annex to the present report.

( 7) In connexion with Rule 84 of the Rules of Procedure it was held that records of roll-calls should also be kept in the archives of the Organization.

( 8) The Committee accordingly recommended that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution set out in the Annex to its First Report (15 C/72) . After its adoption by the General Conference, this draft became resolution 12. 1.

## SECOND REPORT

### Item 29 - Composition of the Executive Board, duration of term of office of members and method of election (15 C/24 and 15 C/25)

( 9) The Legal Committee devoted seven meetings, held between 24 and 30 October 1968, under the Chairmanship of Professor Hilding Eek (Sweden) to consideration of the above-mentioned item of the Agenda, in compliance with the decision taken by the General Conference in the resolution adopted on 23 October 1968 ( 15 C/74 Rev. ):  
The General Conference,

1. Having heard the reports of the Chairman of the Executive Board and of the delegates of Japan and Peru introducing the Board's recommendations ( 15 C/24) concerning the composition of the Executive Board, the duration

of its members' terms of office and the method of their election, and noting the draft amendments of Japan and Peru ( 15 C/25),

2. Having noted draft resolution 15 C/DR. 165 submitted by Malaysia,
3. Having held, in accordance with the recommendation of the General Committee, a preliminary discussion on the subject,
4. Decides to refer, in accordance with the Rules of Procedure, the purely legal, and the administrative and financial aspects of the draft resolution recommended by the Executive Board and the proposals of the Governments of Japan,

Peru, Malaysia and Ceylon, to the Legal Committee and the Administrative Commission respectively, inviting them to base their study and their conclusions on the working hypothesis that the General Conference will adopt the system of electoral groups proposed by the Executive Board;

5. Invites the Legal Committee and the Administrative Commission to submit their reports to it not less than 48 hours before the morning meeting on Monday, 4 November, when it will resume consideration of the question with a view to reaching a final decision during the afternoon of the same day.

( 10) Under the terms of this resolution, the Committee had before it the following documents:

- 15 C/24: Draft amendments to the Constitution (Article V) and to the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference (Rules 95, 95.4, 96 and 97) proposed by the Executive Board. Suspension of certain provisions of the Rules of Procedure and of the Rules for the conduct of elections by secret ballot, and adoption of special provisions regarding the election of members of the Executive Board at the fifteenth and sixteenth sessions of the General Conference.
- 15 C/25: Draft amendments to the Constitution (Article V, paragraph 2) submitted by Japan and Peru.
- 15 C/DR. 165: Draft resolution submitted by Malaysia.
- 15 C/DR/PLEN.4: Amendment to the draft resolution contained in Annex V of document 15 C/24, submitted by Ceylon.

The Committee also examined document 15 C/DR. 184: draft resolution submitted by India and Japan.

( 11) The Committee took as the basis for its work a note by its Chairman ( 15 C/LEG/INF. 1) containing suggestions with regard to the list of legal questions with which the Committee might have to deal and the order in which they should be discussed, on the understanding that this document was intended purely for guidance and that its sole purpose was to assist the Committee in its task.

( 12) The Committee noted that the purpose of the recommendations of the Executive Board contained in document 15 C/24 was:

- (a) to increase the number of the Board's members to 34;
- (b) subject to certain transitional provisions, to change the length of the term of office of members of the Board, who will be elected for a six-year term without being eligible for immediate re-election;
- (c) to establish, on a provisional and experimental basis, for the fifteenth and sixteenth sessions of the General Conference, a system of electoral groups of Member States, which shall govern only elections to the Executive Board, this innovation to be examined in the light of the experience of the two sessions.

The Committee decided to examine in the first place that part of the resolution proposed by the Board in Annex V of document 15 C/24 which related to the increase in the number of members of the Executive Board.

( 13) The Committee noted in this connexion that the texts of the amendments to the Constitution proposed by the Board and reproduced in operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution recommended by the Board for adoption by the General Conference had been communicated by the Director-General to the Member States and Associate Members within the time-limits prescribed in Article XIII, paragraph 1, of the Constitution and in Rules 103 and 104 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference. The Committee was therefore of the opinion that the General Conference could, if it so desired, adopt those amendments. The Committee thought that the proposed amendments relating to the increase in the number of the Board's members called for no particular comments of a legal nature.

( 14) The Committee then examined the recommendations of the Executive Board concerning the establishment, on a provisional and experimental basis, for the fifteenth and sixteenth sessions of the General Conference, of a system of electoral groups of Member States.

( 15) In this connexion, the Committee considered the question whether the introduction of such a system, as defined in document 15 C/24, would require an amendment of the Constitution, taking into account the fact that the Executive Board's proposal was of a provisional and experimental nature.

( 16) Certain members of the Committee maintained that such an amendment would be necessary because the proposals of the Executive Board put in issue such important principles as the freedom of Member States to vote and the eligibility of their representatives to the Board. Moreover, they said, this is an electoral question which does not pertain solely to the Rules of Procedure. The Board's proposals and their practical consequences as spelled out in its report would subject the rights and freedom of Member States to a restriction which could only be introduced by amending the Constitution, not by simply suspending certain Rules. In international organizations with systems based on electoral groups, these systems are regulated by constitutional provisions. The Constitution of Unesco 'in its present text contains only one specific restriction on the freedom of Member States to vote: not more than one national of any Member State shall serve on the Board at any one time. Consequently the new restrictions implied in the Board's proposals would need an amendment of the Constitution. A member of the Committee expressed the view that this would apply even if the system were only introduced on a provisional or experimental basis.

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( 17) Other members considered it unnecessary to amend the Constitution in order to introduce the system of electoral groups proposed by the Executive Board. They pointed out that the Constitution (Article V, paragraph 2) stipulates that in electing the members of the Board the General Conference shall "also have regard to the diversity of cultures and a balanced geographical distribution", but that it does not specify any particular electoral procedure. This procedure is defined in the Rules, and the General Conference may adopt another procedure without infringing the Constitution. They held that, since the criterion of diversity of cultures and a balanced geographical distribution is already written into the Constitution, the establishment of a system of electoral groups, far from departing from criterion, would have the sole object of giving effect to it and of ensuring that the spirit and letter of the Constitution were respected by remedying certain inequalities resulting from the present system of election. Any system of election, including the one at present in force, restricts the freedom of Member States; but the choice between alternative systems is essentially a political one within the competence of the General Conference itself. The fact that the system of electoral groups was proposed only on a provisional and experimental basis would be an additional reason for not introducing provisions to that effect in the Constitution, so as to retain greater flexibility in the matter. A member of the Committee maintained that this reason could only be of a practical nature; the provisional character of the measures envisaged could not constitute a legal argument of such a nature as to modify the answer to be given to the question posed.

(18) At the conclusion of its debate on this question the Committee decided that in order to state an opinion on this question for the General Conference it should, in accordance with Rule 33, paragraph 2 of the Rules of Procedure, take its decision by a two-thirds majority of members present and voting. It also resolved that it would decide successively the following two points:

Whether an amendment to the Constitution is needed in order to introduce the system of electoral groups defined in document 15 C /24;

Whether an amendment to the Constitution is not needed in order to introduce such a system.

(19) A vote was taken on each of these points. The result of the first vote was seven in favour and twelve against and of the second vote thirteen in favour and seven against. Since the two-thirds majority of members present and voting required for the adoption of these proposals was not attained, neither was adopted.

(20) The Committee therefore is not in a position to give the General Conference an opinion on this question.

(21) The Committee nevertheless felt it their duty to examine from a technical point of view the

draft amendments to the Constitution proposed by Japan and Peru ( 15 C/25), and before the Conference, respecting the establishment of electoral groups. The Committee noted that the text of the draft amendments to the Constitution proposed by those two Member States had been communicated to the Member States and the Associate Members by the Director-General within the time-limits prescribed in Article XIII, paragraph 1, of the Constitution and in Rule 103 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference; it therefore believes that the General Conference may, if it so desires, adopt these proposals, which are identical in both substance and form.

(22) The Committee thought that it should also give the General Conference a legal opinion on the following question:

"Do the amendments proposed by Japan and Peru, if adopted by the General Conference, require subsequent acceptance on the part of two-thirds of the Member States before they come into force, as involving new obligations for the Member States, pursuant to Article XIII of the Constitution? "

(23) Some members had pointed out that, if adopted, the proposals made would not involve fundamental alterations in the aims of the Organization or new obligations for the Member States, and that the provision of Article XIII of the Constitution to the effect that amendments involving such consequences shall, if adopted, require subsequent acceptance on the part of two-thirds of the Member States was consequently inapplicable to them. One member of the Committee suggested that, while the system of electoral groups imposed an obligation on the General Conference to use for the elections a procedure different from the existing one, it imposed no new obligations on the Member States and would even *have* the effect of securing for Member States new rights by improving their chances of sitting on the Board. Another member said that in fact the adoption of the new system would only result in giving effect to and safeguarding rights already enshrined in the Constitution.

( 24) Yet another member of the Committee considered that subsequent acceptance would be necessary if the amendments in question were adopted, because the amendments would involve new obligations for the Member States.

(25) The question stated in paragraph 22 above was put to the vote. The Committee, by 15 votes to 5, answered it in the negative. Since the two-thirds majority of members present and voting required by Rule 33, paragraph 2, of the Rules of Procedure was attained, that vote constitutes an opinion of the Legal Committee. The Legal Committee therefore is of the opinion that the amendments proposed by Japan and Peru, if adopted by the General Conference, would not require subsequent acceptance on the part of two-thirds of the Member States before they come into force.

(26) The Committee then examined the draft

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amendments from the point of view of their wording and made drafting changes in the French and Russian versions.

( 27) The Committee went on to consider briefly the procedure it should follow for the examination of the proposals submitted by Malaysia ( 15 C/DR. 165) and Ceylon ( 15 C/DR/PLEN. 4). A member of the Committee suggested that the procedure adopted for those proposals should be the same as had been followed for the draft amendments submitted by Japan and Peru. The majority of the members of the Committee thought, however, that the two proposals raised special problems and that their legal scope and receivability should therefore be examined.

( 28) The Committee noted that, whereas operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution submitted by Malaysia proposed the delegation of a part of the Executive Board's resolution which did not contain proposed amendments to the Constitution, its operative paragraph 3 was aimed at amending Sections 2 and 3 of that resolution, and Section 2 did contain proposed amendments to the Constitution. The question thus arose whether the draft resolution submitted by Malaysia would introduce substantive changes in the amendments to the Constitution proposed by the Executive Board, and whether, as a result, it was receivable under Rule 104 of the Rules of Procedure, which stipulated that substantive changes must be communicated to Member States at least three months before the opening of the session of the General Conference.

( 29) In particular, the Committee wondered whether the effect of the Malaysian proposal, if adopted, would not be to maintain the existing provisions of the Constitution as regards the term of office and re-eligibility of the members of the Board, and whether, in that case, a draft amendment to the Executive Board's proposals was necessary, since delegations which preferred the status quo could say so by voting against those proposals.

( 30) A discussion took place on this point in which the representative of Malaysia pointed out that the effect of the Board's proposals would be to further reduce the chances of many Member States to be represented in the Board. He then informed the Committee that draft resolution 15 C/DR. 165 was to be regarded as a communication expressing his delegation's point of view, and not as a draft amendment to the Board's proposals to be voted upon by the General Conference.

( 31) The Committee decided that, in those circumstances, it need not consider draft resolution 15 C/DR. 165 any further.

(32) With regard to the draft amendment presented by Ceylon ( 15 C/DR/PLEN. 4), the Committee noted that, although that amendment referred only to operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution proposed by the Executive Board, its effect, if it were adopted, would be to introduce

changes into the Executive Board's proposals contained in operative paragraphs 2 of the draft resolution and relating to amendments to the Constitution.

(33) Most of the Committee's members pointed out that such changes would be substantive changes within the meaning of Rule 104 of the Rules of Procedure. One member, however, suggested that the General Conference, by transmitting document 15 C/DR/PLEN.4 to the Legal Committee, had implicitly recognized its receivability. The Committee nevertheless considered that it was its duty to advise the General Conference on the matter. Another member of the Committee, while not objecting to the future possibility of a four-year term without immediate re-eligibility, drew attention to the serious practical consequences that would follow from any decision by the General Conference to abolish, with effect from the present session, the rule governing the re-eligibility of retiring members of the Board, since some of them had already been proposed by their respective governments as candidates for a second term of four years. It might be extremely difficult for some of the States concerned to find, within the limited time accorded to them, other candidates among the members of their respective delegations to the present session of the General Conference.

(34) During the Committee's discussions on this draft amendment, the representative of Ceylon pointed out that, in so far as his country's proposal would entail a draft amendment to the Board's proposals, such an amendment could scarcely be regarded as a substantive amendment since it was essentially designed to ensure a better application of a principle already set forth in the Constitution. He subsequently stated that, in the light of the discussion, he had decided to withdraw his proposal.

( 35) The Committee then turned its attention to the suggestions contained in operative paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of the draft resolution proposed by the Executive Board, with a view to their formal examination. It made amendment of form to the English text of the draft amendments to Article V, paragraph 13, of the Constitution and to Rule 95A of the Rules of Procedure relating to transitional provisions, in order to bring this text into closer agreement with the versions in the other three languages. A purely grammatical rectification was also made in a provision contained in the Russian text. These minor changes were incorporated in the text of the draft resolution contained in Annex I to the Committee's Second Report (cf. resolution 11.1).

( 36) During the examination of these texts, it was made clear that there was no prescribed time-limit for the presentation of draft amendments concerning proposals by the Executive Board which did not require an amendment to the Constitution and that, consequently, any such drafts could be presented right up to the closure of the debate in



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the plenary meeting on the item on the agenda.

(37) With regard to operative paragraph 4 of the draft resolution proposed by the Executive Board, bearing on the suspension, for the purposes of elections of members of the Executive Board, of certain provisions of the Rules of Procedure and of the Rules for the Conduct of Elections by Secret Ballot, the Committee, after obtaining explanations concerning the preparatory work which had led to the Board's adoption of the proposal in question, went on to examine its various legal aspects. In answer to the question whether the General Conference could, at its present session, take decisions in this matter which would also apply at its sixteenth session, it was pointed out that there was nothing in the Constitution or in the Rules of Procedure to prevent the General Conference from proceeding in this manner at its present session, it being understood that the General Conference, would be in a position to examine the question and, if it so deemed fit, take other decisions at any subsequent sessions.

(38) The Committee then considered which provisions of the Rules of Procedure and of the Rules for the Conduct of Elections by Secret Ballot should be suspended in view of their incompatibility with the special provisions contained in Annex VI to document 15 C/24. In that connexion, the Committee took note of two documents which had been communicated to it for its information ( 15 C/LEG./INF. 2 and 78 EX/2 Add. ) and which contained a detailed account of the provisions involved.

(39) Certain members having proposed that the list of the rules which would be affected by the suspension should be included in the text of operative paragraph 4 with a view to greater precision and in order to avoid possible disputes later on, other members, pointing out that there was always a possibility of mistakes or omissions when such lists were established, considered it preferable to abide by the general terms contained in the original text of that paragraph. Following a discussion on the subject and the rejection, by fourteen votes to two, with three abstentions, of a proposal that the general terms be replaced by a list of the rules affected, the Committee, by sixteen votes to one, with three abstentions, supported the proposal made by one of its members to the effect that both a list of the rules affected and an additional clause of a general nature should be included, thus obviating the possibility of any accidental omission.

(40) The discussion also revealed the need not only to emphasize - as did the text proposed by the Executive Board - that the suspension would apply only for the purposes of elections of members of the Board, but also to state more clearly that it was purely a matter of procedure and that in the rules affected only what would be incompatible with the special provisions proposed would be suspended. The Committee considered that the

text which it had adopted in that connexion and which was contained in operative paragraph 4 of the draft resolution reproduced in Annex I to its Second Report ( 15 C/76 would meet those two requirements.

(41) The "special provisions" governing the procedure for the election of members of the Executive Board at the fifteenth and sixteenth sessions of the General Conference ( 15 C/24, Annex VI) were then examined by the Committee. Certain changes of form were made in the text, as shown in the Annex to resolution 11. 1.

(42) In relation to paragraph 3 of these provisions, the question was raised as to what would be the procedure to be followed if two or more candidates obtained an equal number of votes. It was explained that, in accordance with the practice hitherto followed, in cases where the candidates concerned had obtained the majority required and the number of places to be filled was such that it was necessary to decide between those candidates, a second ballot limited to the candidates concerned was held.

(43) One member of the Committee asked whether the provisions of paragraphs 10 and 11 were really necessary in view of the contents of paragraph 3, which made it clear that the number of candidates declared elected in each of the electoral groups could not exceed nor be less than the number of seats to be filled in that group. The additional restrictions placed by paragraphs 10 and 11 on the freedom of voting of Member States therefore appeared to him to be superfluous, the sole obligation of Member States being not to vote for a number of candidates exceeding the total number of seats to be filled at a given session.

(44) It was pointed out during the discussion of this question that paragraphs 3 and 10 contained nothing new and merely transposed to the level of the electoral groups the practice which was already being followed for the election of members of the Executive Board. Paragraph 11 on the other hand introduced a new provision which departed from the procedure currently in force and the effect of which would be to enable Member States to vote, if necessary, within an electoral group, for a number of candidates less than the number of seats to be filled in that group. It was also pointed out that, with reference to the number of ballot papers, the solution adopted in paragraph 6, which provided for separate ballot papers for each of the electoral groups (instead of a single paper divided into as many parts as there were electoral groups) made it easier to carry out, for each group, the scrutinies set out in Rule 15 of the Rules for the Conduct of Elections by Secret Ballot, and to determine whether each ballot paper was valid or not.

(45) It was also recalled that each ballot paper distributed to delegations would bear the names of all candidates nominated for election in that group and that votes would be cast by striking out the names of those candidates for whom it was not desired to vote, Member States being regarded as having voted

for the candidates whose names had not been struck out. Paragraphs 10 and 11 therefore referred to the names which remained on the ballot paper after this operation, scrutiny taking place during the counting of the votes.

(46) One member of the Committee pointed out that a possible result of the proposed procedure might be that the majority required in the case of each group might vary from one group to another and that candidates might be declared elected in one group after receiving fewer votes than were obtained by candidates not elected in other groups. He wondered whether such a result was compatible with the principle of equality among Member States inherent in the Constitution. Another member thought that that was the logical outcome of the proposed system and was precisely one of the reasons why he thought that an amendment to the Constitution was necessary for the adoption of the system.

(47) Other members of the Committee spoke in favour of keeping the proposed texts; one of them considered inter alia that it was not a problem of a legal nature, since Member States were free to vote or not to vote.

(48) After completing examination of the texts before it, the Committee considered two series of legal questions related thereto. The Committee first went into the question of whether the General Conference could, by voting separately on parts of a proposal, arrive at a constitutional text which was different both from the status quo and from the proposals submitted within the required time limit.

(49) Reference was made during the debate on this question to Rule 85 of the Rules of Procedure, wherein it was stated that "parts of a proposal shall be voted on separately, if a member requests that the proposal be divided" and also to Article XIII, paragraph 1, of the Constitution and to Rules 103 and 104 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference which set precise time-limits for the submission of draft amendments to the Constitution (six months in advance) and proposals for substantive changes to such draft amendments (three months).

(50) Some members of the Committee stated that there could be no contradiction between the two series of provisions, as a separate vote did not imply the submission of new proposals but related to proposed amendments already submitted within the required time limits. The answer to the question, in paragraph 48, should therefore be in the affirmative.

(51) One member of the Committee pointed out that a separate vote could result in the suppression, with immediate effect, of the eligibility for re-election of Board members, and he stressed the practical consequences which this would involve for those members whose first term would expire at the end of the current session and whose names had already been put forward for a second

four-year term. The difficulties which the choice of a new last-minute candidate would present showed clearly the danger of such a totally unforeseen situation, the implications of which Member States had been unable to elucidate at such short notice. It was suggested, in this connexion, that the practical difficulties could be dealt with by means of ad hoc solutions which would not affect the right to request a separate vote embodied in Rule 85 of the Rules of Procedure.

(52) Others members of the Committee considered that Rule 85, which is general in its scope, could not override the specific and express provisions of Rules 103 and 104 or make them inoperative. Thus, the separate voting procedure of Rule 85 could be applied to proposals affecting the Constitution only if the changes in the text resulting from such voting were changes of form or of drafting within the meaning of Rule 105. One member of the Committee recalled that as the time limit laid down in Rules 103 and 104 had expired without other proposals being made, the General Conference could only decide on the proposals of the Executive Board and those submitted by Japan and Peru, either by adopting them or by rejecting them, and therefore no third solution was open.

(53) Some members of the Committee pointed out that if the Committee were to give any opinion other than a simple affirmative answer on this point to the General Conference, it would be assuming that Rule 85 could be misused; they therefore wondered whether the Committee should express such an opinion. The question was put to the vote and the Committee decided, by twelve votes to three, with five abstentions, that its report should include a detailed opinion on the matter.

(54) During the discussion the attention of the Committee was drawn to the terms of the draft amendments contained in operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution proposed by the Executive Board, which would involve replacing the whole of paragraph 3 and the whole of paragraph 13 of Article 5 of the Constitution by new texts. According to those terms, if a part of the proposed new texts were to be rejected as the result of a separate vote, the existing paragraphs would be replaced in their entirety solely by those parts of the texts which had been adopted; and in such a case the question would arise as to whether the result would not be an incomplete and mutilated text reflecting a new situation, rather than a return to the status quo.

(55) Several members of the Committee (France, Ghana, United Arab Republic and the United Kingdom) submitted in writing, at the request of the Chairman, suggestions as to the possible wording of the Committee's opinion. The text proposed by one member did not seem to require a decision by the Committee and was passed to the Rapporteur for his report. After an initial discussion, two other texts were withdrawn in favour of the one presented by the representative of

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France. The Committee's subsequent discussion and voting were on this text, which reads as follows :

1. Rule 85 is in force and any delegate can therefore request a separate vote on parts of a proposal.
2. There are no legal grounds for opposing such a request provided that the procedure for the amendment of the Constitution is not involved.
3. However, Rule 85 cannot override the specific provisions of Rules 103 to 106, and if a separate vote were to lead to the introduction, in the draft amendments referred to in Rule 103 of a substantive change which had not been communicated to Member States in advance, that change would be at variance with the provisions of Rule 104.
4. The only occasion when this does not apply to a separate vote is when such a vote merely results in introducing into the text under discussion an amendment of form within the meaning of Rule 105 and Rule 106. "

( 56) Because of the general bearing of the opinion expressed in the above text, a discussion ensued as to whether sub-paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of operative paragraph 2 of the Executive Board's draft resolution formed a single draft amendment within the meaning of Article XIII of the Constitution, or whether, on the other hand, they could be considered as two or three separate proposals which could be voted on separately. One member of the Committee outlined the different aspects which definition of the term "amendment" could take, but considered that in the present case, the answer to the question, as formulated in paragraph 48 of its Second Report, could only be in the negative. However, the Committee did not feel it had to give an opinion on all aspects of these questions and decided to put to the vote the text suggested by the representative of France.

( 57) The text was voted on separately, the Committee first voting on the first two paragraphs of the text given in paragraph 55 above, and then on paragraphs 3 and 4. Paragraphs 1 and 2 were approved unanimously, while paragraphs 3 and 4 were approved by 16 votes to one, with 3 abstentions, the two-thirds majority required by Rule 33, paragraph 2, of the Rules of Procedure thus being secured. The text as a whole was approved by 17 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, the two-thirds majority also being secured. The text reproduced in paragraph 55 therefore constitutes an opinion of the Legal Committee.

( 58) It was then asked whether, on the hypothesis of a separate vote on sub-paragraphs (a), (b) and ( c) of operative paragraph 2 of the Executive Board's draft resolution, the Conference could then vote on the whole of paragraph 2 as it resulted from the vote on each of its parts. It was stated in reply that there was nothing in the rules to prevent the General Conference on such an hypothesis from proceeding in that manner if it so desired.

The General Conference could also decide between two requests for separate votes that were formulated differently, for example between a request for a separate vote on two points and a request for a separate vote on three points.

( 59) Lastly, the Committee considered the final item on its agenda, namely whether it was required to tender advice to the General Conference regarding the majority needed in plenary session for the adoption of the proposals submitted to the Conference both item by item and as a whole. The Committee was unanimously of the opinion that it ought to tender advice on this point and examined the proposals from the point of view of the majority required for their adoption.

(60) So far as the preamble of the Board's draft resolution was concerned, the Committee thought that its adoption would require a simple majority. One member, however, expressed a reservation with regard to the last paragraph of this part: the paragraph referred to "the various measures specified . . . which taken together constitute an appropriate means . . ." and its adoption by simple majority might be interpreted as prejudging the decision with regard to the latter part of the draft resolution, some of whose provisions would require a two-thirds majority.

( 61) With regard to operative paragraph 1, beginning with the word "Decides" and comprising three sub-paragraphs, the Committee thought that, although the sub-paragraphs in question contained no proposals explicitly modifying the Organization's Constitution or Rules of Procedure, they should be considered in the light of the possible implications which their adoption might have. In reply to a member of the Committee who inquired in this connexion whether it would be possible for the General Conference to vote on operative paragraphs 1 and 2 in reverse order, it was stated that there would be no legal objection to such a course if the General Conference thought it desirable.

(62) After a short discussion, the Committee expressed the unanimous opinion that the adoption of sub-paragraph (a) of operative paragraph 1 ( increase in the number of members of the Board) required a two-thirds majority.

(63) The Committee expressed the unanimous opinion that the same requirement applied to sub-paragraph (b) (length of the term of office and re-eligibility) .

( 64) With regard to sub-paragraph (c) (electoral groups), the Committee held, by 9 votes to 7 with 2 abstentions, that, as it had been unable to express an opinion on the question whether the introduction of the electoral groups system required, an amendment to the Constitution, it could likewise express no opinion regarding the majority which would be required for the adoption of the sub-paragraph in question, which also dealt with the introduction of the system aforesaid.

( 65) The Committee held unanimously that the adoption of the proposals contained in operative

paragraph 2 (draft amendments to the Constitution) required a two-thirds majority, as provided in Article XIII of the Constitution.

(66) The Committee felt that, under Rule 107 of the Rules of Procedure, the proposals contained in operative paragraph 3 ( draft amendments to the Rules of Procedure) could be adopted by simple majority but that their adoption would depend on the result of the vote on operative paragraph 2, from which they could not be dissociated.

(67) In the opinion of the Committee, operative paragraph 4 (suspension of certain provisions of the Rules of Procedure) could be adopted only by a two-thirds majority, as provided under Rule 108 of the Rules of Procedure.

(68) The proposal submitted by India and Japan in draft resolution 15 C/DR. 184, whereby an additional paragraph 5 would be inserted in the draft resolution proposed by the Executive Board, was held by the Committee to require only a simple majority for its adoption.

(69) In the course of the discussion regarding the majority required for the adoption of the

provisions discussed above, one member expressed the view that the majorities required for the adoption of any draft amendments submitted in plenary session to such of the provisions as were not subject to any rule regarding time-limits should be the same as those required for the adoption of the original proposals.

(70) Finally, the Committee held, that, in accordance with established practice, the vote on the Executive Board's draft resolution as a whole as it emerged from the voting on each of its parts should, supposing that any of those parts required a two-thirds majority, itself be subject to the two-thirds majority rule. One member of the Committee observed that such a procedure could jeopardize the adoption of the draft resolution, and in particular make it more difficult to secure the adoption of that part of the resolution raising the number of Board members to 34.

(71) The Committee unanimously adopted its Second Report at its tenth meeting, on 30 October 1968, and the General Conference took note of it at its 28th plenary meeting on 4 November 1968.

### THIRD REPORT

#### Item 30.3 - Draft amendments to the rules of procedure of the General Conference: Quorum (Rule 69.3) (15 C/66)

(72) At its second and tenth meetings, held on 18 and 30 October 1968, the Legal Committee proceeded to examine document 15 C/66, containing a proposal by the Governments of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden to amend Rule 69.3 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference concerning the quorum in meetings of committees, commissions and subsidiary bodies.

(73) The Committee noted that the proposal consisted in deleting the part of the rule relating to the ten-minute adjournment if there were no quorum when the meeting opened, and allowing the Chairman immediately to request the agreement of all members actually present temporarily to waive the rule stating that a majority of the Member States which are members of a committee, commission or subsidiary body shall form a quorum.

(74) After the representative of Norway, who was an observer, had introduced the proposal, a debate took place in which most members of the Committee, while recognizing the usefulness of the proposal, expressed their reluctance to recommend such an amendment of the Rules of Procedure. They pointed out that the ten-minute adjournment enabled many delegations to send a representative to the body in question, and was particularly useful to the smaller delegations. Most members

of the Committee therefore considered that the present wording should be maintained.

(75) During the debate it was pointed out that the Rules of Procedure contain no provision concerning a voting quorum within a commission or committee.

(76) A draft amendment to Rule 69.3 was submitted by the representative of Czechoslovakia (15 C/LEG/DR. 1) and examined by the Committee at its tenth meeting. It provided that if, ten minutes after the time fixed for the beginning of a meeting, there were still no quorum, the Chairman might request the agreement of all Member States actually present temporarily to waive the rule concerning a quorum.

(77) The two draft amendments (15 C/LEG/DR.1 and 15 C/66) were put to the vote. The draft amendment submitted by Czechoslovakia was rejected by 10 votes to 3, with one abstention, and the draft amendment submitted by Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden was rejected by 12 votes to one, with one abstention.

(78) The Legal Committee therefore recommended to the General Conference that the wording of Rule 69.3 of the Rules of Procedure should be maintained. The General Conference adopted the Committee's recommendation at its 38th plenary meeting on 16 November 1968.

#### FOURTH REPORT

Item 30.2 - Draft amendment to the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference:  
Functions of the Legal Committee (Rule 32) (15 C/63)

(79) At its tenth meeting held on 30 October 1968, the Legal Committee examined document 15 C/63 concerning this item of the Agenda. It noted that, by decision 3.1 adopted at its 78th session, the Executive Board recommends that, as from the sixteenth session, the General Conference confide to the Legal Committee the examination of the initial special reports received from Member States concerning conventions and recommendations adopted under the auspices of Unesco, an examination hitherto made by the Reports Committee; the reports in question are those furnished by Member States regarding the submission of international instruments adopted by Unesco to the competent national authorities. This extension of the functions

of the Legal Committee would involve a change in Rule 32 of the Rules of Procedure, to which a second paragraph would be added (cf. resolution 12.2).

(80) With regard to the other reports, namely those of Member States on the implementation of conventions and recommendations, the Executive Board had recommended that they should be examined by a subsidiary organ of the Board.

(81) After a brief discussion the Legal Committee decided unanimously to recommend that the General Conference, if it decided to abolish the Reports Committee, should adopt the draft resolution in paragraph 3 of document 15 C/82. After its adoption by the General Conference, this draft became resolution 12.2

#### FIFTH REPORT

Item 23 - Transfer to Unesco of the resources and activities of the  
International Bureau of Education (15 C/17 and 17 Corr.)

(52) At its eleventh meeting, held on 7 November 1968, the Legal Committee examined documents 15 C/17 and Corrigendum and 15 C/DR/LEG.2 relating to this item of the Agenda. The Committee also had before it a report of the Sub-Commission on Education of the Programme Commission (15 C/PRG/SUB/I/1).

(83) After hearing a general statement on the question by the Assistant Director-General for International Standards and Legal Affairs, the Legal Committee examined the draft agreement between Unesco and the International Bureau of Education (Annex I to document 15 C/17), the draft statutes of the International Bureau of Education (Annex II of document 15 C/17), and the draft resolution in paragraph 16 of document 15 C/17.

(84) With regard to the draft agreement between Unesco and the International Bureau of Education, the Assistant Director-General said that it had already been approved by the Council of the International Bureau of Education and that only the approval of the General Conference was now needed for final conclusion of the agreement. The Committee then examined each provision of the draft agreement. While noting certain shortcomings in the form of the English and Russian texts of the draft agreement, the Committee decided unanimously to recommend that the General Conference approve, in accordance with Article XI, paragraph 2, of the Constitution,

this agreement, which is reproduced in Annex II to the Committee's Fifth Report (cf. 15 C/83).

(85) The Legal Committee then examined the draft statutes of the International Bureau of Education, which the General Conference, in accordance with Article 4 of the draft agreement, is required to adopt in order to establish the new unit within the Organization.

(86) The Legal Committee examined each of the provisions of these draft statutes.

(87) At the proposal of a Member of the Committee, it was decided to add in Article I that the Bureau was located "in Switzerland", in Geneva.

(88) With regard to Article II, paragraph 1, the Committee decided to adopt the recommendation of the Sub-Commission on Education of the Programme Commission (15 C/PRG/SUB . I/1) and to include in sub-paragraph (a), after the words "to prepare for and organize" the words "at least every two years",

(89) With regard to Article VII, the Legal Committee noted that the texts of paragraphs 1 and 3 were to be taken as corrected by document 15 C/17 Corrigendum. It decided to replace in paragraph 3, the words "under contracts concluded to that effect" by the words "under contracts to be concluded to that effect". It was also noted that, in accordance with the amendment made to paragraph 3 of the Corrigendum, the Director-General, during the period

of two years from the date of entry into force of the agreement, could only "offer" to staff members of the International Bureau of Education engagements as staff members of Unesco.

(90) The Legal Committee examined the draft amendments to the statutes proposed by the United States of America concerning a reduction in the number of members of the Council (15 C/DR/LEG.2). With regard to the proposed amendments to Article III of the statutes, the Committee considered that it was for the General Conference itself to consider them in detail and to take a decision on the matter. However, some members of the Committee expressed the opinion that a reduction in the number of Member States comprising the Council from 21 to 11 would be contrary to the principle, enshrined in the Constitution, of a balanced geographic distribution and of the representation of the diversity of cultures. The representative of the United States of America stated that his proposal was based on the fact that, under Article III, paragraph 5, of the statutes, members of the Council must be persons of eminence in the field of education and that his proposal was not to be taken as being either in favour of or against the principle of a balanced geographical distribution in this connexion. The Committee decided, by 10 votes to none, with 5 abstentions, not to take a decision on the question. However, the Committee considered that, although it could not take a decision regarding the substance of the amendments concerned, it should indicate the legal implications which the proposed amendments might have; it noted that, if the proposed amendments to Article III were adopted, the second sentence of Article IV, paragraph 1, would also have to be amended, the word "eleven" being replaced by, for example, "six".

(91) With regard to the United States of America's proposed amendment to Article IV, paragraph 1 (first sentence), namely that the Council should meet in ordinary session at least once "during each biennium", instead of "once per year"

the Committee wondered whether such an amendment was compatible with the Council's tasks (Article V). A representative of the Education Sector said that, in his view, the Council would be unable to carry out its tasks if it only met once every two years. The United States representative replied that the United States proposal was not restrictive and that the Council could meet as often as it saw fit but should meet at least once during each biennium. The Legal Committee then decided by 6 votes to 5, with one abstention, not to recommend that the General Conference adopt this proposed amendment. The Legal Committee then decided unanimously to recommend that the General Conference approve the statutes of the International Bureau of Education as set out in the Appendix to the resolution in Annex I to the Fifth Report (cf. 15 C/83).

(92) Lastly, the Legal Committee examined the draft resolution contained in paragraph 16 of document 15 C/l 7. It decided unanimously to add, after the last paragraph of the draft resolution, the draft amendment submitted by the United States of America (15 CDR/LEG.2), after first amending it. At the request of the Assistant Director-General, it also decided unanimously to add, at the end of the resolution, a new paragraph by which the General Conference would invite the Director-General to negotiate and conclude with the competent Swiss authorities an agreement defining the privileges and immunities that Unesco would enjoy in Switzerland as well as the facilities which would be extended to Unesco concerning the premises of the International Bureau of Education. The Legal Committee accordingly recommended that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution in Annex I to its Fifth Report (15 C/83), together with the correction in document 15 C/83 Corr. affecting the French text. This document, with the correction in the French text, was adopted by the General Conference and became resolution 14.1.

## SIXTH REPORT

### Item 32 - Draft amendment to the Statutes of the International Institute of Educational Planning (Article III - Governing Board) ( 15 C/18)

( 93) At its twelfth meeting, held on 7 November 1968, the Legal Committee proceeded to examine document 15 C/18 concerning the above-mentioned item of the Agenda. The purpose of the suggestions by the Governing Board of the Institute, which the Director-General has endorsed, is to ensure a wider geographical distribution by increasing the Board membership from 10 to 12,

and to impose limitations on the re-eligibility of members. In addition, an amendment is proposed which would have the effect of clarifying the position of the Chairman by stating that he may be elected from among members of the Board.

(94) The Committee examined each paragraph of the draft resolution contained in paragraph 6 of document 15 C/18. It was decided to add the words

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upon the recommendation of the Legal Committee after the word "Decides" in the third paragraph.

(95) The amendments to sub-paragraph (e) and the first line of sub-paragraph (f) of Article III of the Statutes were unanimously adopted.

(96) It was pointed out that the second amendment to sub-paragraph (f) of Article III of the Statutes was intended to ensure a rotation of membership. Nevertheless, one member of the Committee contended **that** to ensure rotation and wider geographical distribution, the Statutes should provide for a non-renewable term of four years. The Committee decided in favour of the second amendment

to sub-paragraph (f) by 9 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

(97) After a discussion on the length of the Chairman's term of office, it was decided to delete the word "normally" in the second sentence of sub-paragraph (8).

(98) The Legal Committee decided by 11 votes to none, with one abstention, to recommend that the General Conference adopt the resolution thus amended as set forth in the Annex to its Sixth Report (15 C/84). After its adoption by the General Conference, this draft became resolution 13.

## SEVENTH REPORT

### Item 24 - Transfer to Unesco of certain responsibilities and assets of the International Relief Union ( 15 C/19)

(99) At its twelfth meeting, held on 7 November 1968, the Legal Committee considered document 15 C/19, relating to the above item of the Agenda.

(100) The Committee noted that the draft agreement had already been approved by the Executive Committee of the International Relief Union, and that all that was required for the final conclusion of that agreement was the approval of the General Conference.

(101) After hearing a general statement on the subject by the Assistant Director-General for International Standards and Legal Affairs, the Legal Committee examined each of the provisions of the draft agreement.

(102) The Committee took note of explanations given about those of the Union's activities

which were not to be transferred to Unesco, and about the situation of the Union after the transfer to Unesco of certain of its responsibilities and assets.

(103) Certain corrections were made in the English text to bring it into conformity with the French text of the agreement.

(104) The Committee decided unanimously to recommend that the General Conference approve the draft agreement set out in Annex II of its Seventh Report. (cf. 15 C/85).

(105) The Committee also decided unanimously to recommend that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution set out in Annex I of its Seventh Report (cf. 15 C/85). After its adoption by the General Conference, this draft became resolution 15.

## EIGHTH REPORT

### Item 31 - Draft amendments to the regulations for the general classification of the various categories of meetings convened by Unesco (15 C/64)

(106) At its tenth and twelfth meetings, held on 30 October and 7 November 1968, the Legal Committee examined document 15 C/64, containing a proposal by the Director-General for amending the "regulations for the general classification of the various categories of meetings convened by Unesco" in respect of the undertakings which Member States on whose territory it is contemplated holding a meeting are asked to give concerning the right of entry into, sojourn in and departure from that territory of the participants.

(107) The Legal Committee noted that the effect of the Director-General's proposal would be to extend to meetings of categories IV to VIII (meetings of a non-representative character) the benefit of the provisions already made in the regulations for meetings of categories I to III (meetings of a representative character), that is, to extend to persons sitting in a private capacity what was provided for representatives of States, intergovernmental organizations, or international non-governmental organizations. The proposed

amendment would sanction a practice constantly followed for all categories of meetings by embodying it in the regulations. The Assistant Director-General for International Standards and Legal Affairs, in his statement to the Committee, emphasized that this practice was based on three fundamental principles: the universality of Unesco, the equality of Member States and the sovereign character of the decisions of the competent organ of Unesco which convenes a meeting and selects the participants.

( 108) Several members of the Committee expressed some hesitation concerning either the principle or the terms of the new provision proposed by the Director-General (Article 7A). Furthermore, some members referred to the difficulties of an internal legal nature, particularly constitutional, which the proposed clause might raise. One member of the Committee said that his country, a Federal State, encountered difficulties of the kind referred to in paragraph 11 of document 15 C/64 and that his government was considering with interest the Director-General's idea of trying to obtain in such cases, if not the same guarantees as those of the standard clause, at least certain engagements which, taken together, seemed to him to offer adequate guarantees.

(109) Other members mentioned difficulties of a political nature, particularly in certain re-

gions of the world, which did not allow the nationals of certain States to enter into the territory of certain other States. One member of the Committee observed that, despite that situation, the Director-General had been able to organize fruitful and useful meetings in such regions.

( 110) One member of the Committee considered that the extension of the existing provisions to meetings of categories IV to VIII as proposed by the Director-General was desirable. He pointed out that the proposal did not affect the sovereignty of States, which could always refuse the undertakings requested of them. He explained that his country was deeply attached to the principle of the equality of States and cautioned against breaches of that principle.

( 111) Having noted that the matter under consideration was not urgent, the Legal Committee decided by 11 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, to recommend that the General Conference defer examination of this item of its agenda to its sixteenth session. It noted the statement of the Assistant Director-General for International Standards and Legal Affairs to the effect that the practice followed by the Secretariat had not given rise to any reservations and that the recommendation of the Legal Committee did not imply any change in that practice. The General Conference approved the Committee's recommendation at its 38th plenary meeting on 16 November 1968.



# V Report of the Reports Committee

## Introduction

(1) The Reports Committee met at Unesco Headquarters on 16 October and 6 and 13 November 1968 to examine items 13, 14 and 15 of the Agenda, as instructed by the General Conference. In this report, it submits its conclusions and recommendations on those items to the General Conference, together with five draft resolutions and three draft general reports.

## Composition of the Committee

(2) At its fourteenth session, by resolution 41.3, the General Conference elected 30 Member States to make up the Committee: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, France, India, Italy, Libya, Malaysia Mexico, Mongolia, Nigeria, Poland, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Togo, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia.

(3) At its first and second meetings the Committee elected the following officers: H. E. Mr. Ferdinand N'Sougan Agblemagnon (Togo), Chairman; H.E. Dr. L.E. Jaramillo (Ecuador) and H.E. Mr. D. Popovski (Yugoslavia), Vice-Chairmen and Dr. A. Grosel (Austria), Rapporteur.

## Terms of reference

(4) The Committee considered the following items of the Agenda:  
Item 13: Reports by Member States on the implementation of the Convention and Recommendation against Discrimination in Education;  
Item 14: Initial special reports by Member States on action taken by them on the Recommendations

adopted by the General Conference at its thirteenth session;

Item 15: Initial reports by Member States on the action taken by them on the Recommendation concerning the Status of Teachers.

## I

### Periodic reports by Member States on the Implementation of the Convention and Recommendation against Discrimination in Education.

(5) The Committee's deliberations were based on the following documents: 14 C/29, 14 C/29 Add., 14 C/29 Add. 2, 14 C/29 Add. 3, 14 C/29 Add. 5, 14 C/29 Add. 6, 15 C/10, 15 C/10 Add., 15 C/10 Add. 2, 15 C/11 and 15 C/11 Add.

(6) Introducing these documents, the representative of the Director-General recalled that the General Conference had decided at its fourteenth session, by resolution 39.1, that the action taken by the Organization to evaluate the measures adopted by Member States for the implementation of the Convention and Recommendation against Discrimination in Education should be continued. He further recalled the steps taken by the Executive Board to give effect to the resolution and explained that, for the first time in the history of the Organization, a final report, drawn up by the Special Committee of the Executive Board on Discrimination in Education had been submitted to the General Conference.

(7) The Chairman of the Special Committee on Discrimination introduced its report (15 C//11) and the comments of the Executive Board (15 C/11 Add.). He drew particular attention to the conclusions of the Special Committee.

(8) Delegates from several countries took part in the ensuing discussion. Generally speaking, they noted that the work carried out by the Special Committee had proved useful and that it should be

continued during coming years. Some speakers referred to the difficulties experienced by certain governments in fulfilling their constitutional obligation to submit reports. Others suggested that, in future, field personnel and experts on mission should assist those governments which did not yet have adequate administrative services to fill in the questionnaires sent to them and to draw up the necessary reports, and to help governments to find solutions to the special problems arising in certain countries from the implementation of the Convention and Recommendation against Discrimination in Education. One delegate suggested that, in implementing the Convention and Recommendation, greater attention should be paid to the special problem posed by the education of minorities and the use of their mother language in teaching.

(9) The Committee was unanimous in regretting that more than a third of Member States had not sent in the necessary reports.

(10) It unanimously expressed its keen appreciation of the report by the Special Committee of the Executive Board and recommended that the General Conference approve its conclusions.

(11) It unanimously decided to recommend that the General Conference adopt the draft general report and the two draft resolutions included in Annexes I and II to its report. After their adoption by the General Conference, these two drafts became resolutions 29.1 and 29.2 respectively.

## II

### Initial special reports by Member States on action taken by them on the recommendations adopted by the General Conference at its thirteenth session

(12) The Committee examined the initial special reports by Member States received since the fourteenth session and contained in documents 15 C/12, 15 C/12 Add., 15 C/12 Add. 2 and 15 C/12 Add. 3. After noting with regret that more than half of the Member States had not yet sent in the reports required under the Constitution and the Rules of Procedure concerning Recommendations to Member States and International Conventions covered by the terms of Article IV, paragraph 4, of the Constitution, or had sent reports not touching on the questions which, according to the instructions given by the General Conference itself, the initial special reports should, as far as possible, cover, the Committee expressed the hope that in future a larger number of States would fulfil their obligation in this respect. The Committee proposed that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution appearing in Annex III to its report and the General Report accompanying it (Annex IV). After its adoption by the General Conference, this draft became resolution 30.

## III

### Initial special reports submitted by Member States on action taken by them on the Recommendation concerning the Status of Teachers

(13) The Committee examined the initial special reports by Member States contained in documents 15C/13, 15C/13Add., 15C/13Add. 2 and 15C/13 Add. 3. After noting that a very large number of Member States had not sent the reports requested by the General Conference, or had sent reports which did not refer to the items on which the General Conference wished to receive information, the Committee proposed that the General Conference adopt the draft resolution contained in Annex V to its report and the General Report accompanying it (Annex VI). After its adoption by the General conference, this draft became resolution 31.

## IV

(14) Having completed its examination of the three categories of report submitted to it, the Committee felt obliged to draw the attention of the General Conference to the fact that a considerable number of Member States had not fulfilled their constitutional and statutory obligations in that respect. The Committee was informed of the steps taken by the Secretariat after each session of the General Conference to draw the attention of Member States to these obligations and to provide them with the information needed to facilitate their task. It recommended that the General Conference invite the Director-General to continue his efforts in that direction, taking into consideration the special difficulties that certain States experienced in fulfilling these obligations. These difficulties had been emphasized by several members of the Committee during the discussion on item 13 of the Agenda.

## V

### Initial special reports to be submitted to the General Conference at its sixteenth session on action taken by Member States on the recommendation adopted at the fifteenth session

(15) The Committee recalled that in accordance with Article 16.1 of the Rules of Procedure concerning Recommendations to Member States and International Conventions covered by the terms of Article IV, paragraph 4 of the Constitution, Member States will be required to submit to the General Conference, at its sixteenth session, initial special reports on the action they have taken to give effect to the Recommendation concerning the Preservation of Cultural Property endangered by Public or Private Works, submitted for adoption to the present session of the General Conference. It recommended that the General Conference, after adopting this recommendation, also adopt the draft resolution contained in Annex VII to its report. After its adoption by the General Conference, this draft became resolution 32.