

# GENERAL CONFERENCE

FIRST SESSION

HELD AT UNESCO HOUSE, PARIS  
FROM 20 NOVEMBER TO 10 DECEMBER 1946

PARIS  
UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL  
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANISATION  
1947

UNESCO /C /30

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LIST OF MEMBERS OF DELEGATIONS  
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LIST OF CHAIRMEN AND VICE-CHAIRMEN  
OF COMMISSIONS, SUB-COMMISSIONS  
AND COMMITTEES

## LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE DELEGATIONS

\* Asterisk indicates State Member having the right to vote.

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INTERNATIONAL METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE

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INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION FOR STANDARDIZATION

General Salmon.

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*Vice-Chairmen* : Sir Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan (India) and Prof. Alex. Photiades (Greece).

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*Vice-Chairman* : Mr. George D. Stoddard (United States).

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*Vice-Chairman* : Mr. Carl H. Milam (United States).

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*Vice-Chairman* : Prof. de Almeida (Brazil).

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*Vice-Chairman* : Mr. F. R. Cowell (United Kingdom).

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# PLENARY MEETINGS

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# FIRST PLENARY MEETING

Wednesday, 20 November 1946 at 10 a. m.

President : S. E. Dr. J. J. MONIZ DE ARAGAO (Brazil)

Later : Mr. D. R. HARDMAN (United Kingdom)

## 1. OPENING OF THE SESSION

The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : This morning we start our proceedings and I appeal to delegations with regard to receptions, dinners, etc. As you are aware, the programme of Unesco is a very heavy one, moreover, the French Government and the City of Paris will also be sending us invitations. I hope therefore that delegations will refrain from giving large dinners or parties which their colleagues might find difficult to attend. Of course, it will always be possible for delegates to meet in small groups if they wish to do so.

Before making an important communication, I would request delegates wishing to speak to be good enough always to indicate the name of the country they represent.

As the Presidency of the Preparatory Commission was held by the representative of the Ministry of Education of the United Kingdom, and since Miss Ellen Wilkinson is unable to be present on this occasion and we have with us the Minister of Education of the United Kingdom, I propose that we ask this Minister to accept the privilege of presiding at this meeting. Mr. Hardman might be asked to accept to take the chair until the President is definitively elected.

*Mr. Hardman takes the Chair.*

Mr. HARDMAN (United Kingdom) : Ladies and gentlemen, my first duty today is to convey to you Miss Wilkinson's great regret that she is unable to be present at this Conference, and I will read you the text of the message received from her: "Deeply regret my unavoidable absence from great conference we have all worked so hard for, My heart-felt good wishes and hopes that the first Congress of Unesco will inspire all the world to establish values in the world of the spirit." Miss Wilkinson, as you know, has been deeply interested in the work of the Preparatory Commission, and it is a great disappointment, not only to her but also to us, that she should not be able to preside at the first General Conference of Unesco.

The honour which has fallen upon me is one which I appreciate very deeply, and I wish also to convey the appreciation of my Government. That Government had some share in bringing this Organisation to the point we have reached today. Some members will recall the first meeting, which took place in London in October, 1942. The Chairman was Mr. R. A. Butler, who would, I know, wish to convey to the Conference all his wishes, for he is very interested in its work. The Conference of Allied Ministers of Education

was reinforced by representatives of the United States in 1944, and by representatives of China, India and the Dominions. They were encouraged by observers representing the Soviet Union. The Conference devoted itself to two main tasks : (1) uniting Allied efforts towards educational reconstruction; (2) plans for future co-operation in the fields of education, science and culture.

Even in those days, when Science and Culture were suffering continuous and rapid destruction, faith in the future was not lacking. Today, I can reaffirm the belief, which my Government share? with you all, in the possibility of fruitful international collaboration in the things of the mind. It is not the occasion for a long speech; this conference has a great deal of work to do and very little time to do it. I do not propose to make any further review of the efforts of the Organisation which begins its work today. Nor do I propose to consider the work before us. We are embarking upon a great adventure. Our tasks are defined for us in the Preamble of our Constitution and are familiar to you all. I want to say that, for our part, we are bound to accept the obligations and responsibilities the Constitution lays upon us.

We have faith in the Organisation and believe it will survive for years to come, for the advancement of human welfare and international peace. In all this you must remember that we shall be judged by the things we do and not by the things we say,

I thank you, delegates, once again, for the honour you have done my country in inviting me to accept the Chair.

We intend to start the meetings of the Plenary Conference at 10.30 sharp each morning.

## 2. APPOINTMENT OF CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE, THE COMMITTEE ON PROCEDURE AND THE NOMINATIONS COMMITTEE

May I suggest that the Credentials Committee should consist of delegates from the following countries : China, France, Greece, Lebanon, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, and Venezuela. This, you will remember, is laid down in the Rules of Procedure.

*Agreed.*

Now we come to the appointment of a Procedure Committee. I want to ask the Procedure Committee to facilitate the election of the President and Executive Board by the full Conference. We should have the meetings of these Committees and

then have a full meeting at 12 noon here, to report progress; we hope that the Procedure Committee will have approved the procedure for the election of the President, which is to be found in Section IV of the Rules of Procedure.

Is that agreed?

Dr. MILLS (Australia) : I should like an explanation. Mr. President, I understood you to say that the Committee on Procedure would be asked to consider the matter of nominations for the Executive Board. Is it not our intention to appoint two committees, one for procedure and the other for nominations?

The PRESIDENT : I think a further explanation is needed. The suggestion was that the committee should report on procedure, to facilitate the appointment of the Executive Board and not actually to nominate the Board.

That is the formal business for this part of this morning's session, and I suggest, in order that these committees should get to work immediately, that they meet as soon as possible after this meeting is adjourned. I shall ask Dr. Huxley to announce where the three committees will meet.

May I remind the committees, too, and the members of the whole Conference, that we intend to meet again this morning at 12 noon to hear from the three committees how far they have gone; in other words, each committee will report progress.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY : The three Committees will meet in the following rooms : The Credentials Committee in room 7, and might I ask any delegations whose credentials have not been handed in to hand in those credentials to the committee in room 7?

The Committee on Procedure will meet in room S. May I again stress what our President has said with regard to the advisability that the Committee on Procedure should be able to report on Section IV of the Draft Rules of Procedure at midday?

Thirdly, the Nominations Committee will meet in room I.

All these rooms are on the ground floor of this building.

The PRESIDENT : May I suggest again that, to facilitate matters, the Vice-Presidents of Brazil and Czechoslovakia and of the United States, open proceedings in the following order :

Credentials Committee : Vice-President (Brazil).  
Procedure Committee : Vice-President (Czechoslovakia).

Nominations Committee : Vice-President (United States of America).

These Vice-Presidents, of course, are Vice-Presidents of the Preparatory Commission, and, as soon as they have formally opened the meetings, these committees will elect their own Chairman.

I declare the meeting adjourned until 12 noon to-day, when the Committees will report.

*The Meeting was resumed at noon.*

### 3. REPORT OF THE PROCEDURE COMMITTEE

The PRESIDENT : I suggest that we take the Report of the Committee on Procedure.

#### ADOPTION OF PROVISIONAL RULES OF PROCEDURE

M. MARTINEZ-BAEZ (Rapporteur) (*translation*) : The Committee on Procedure met at 11 am. It did me the honour to elect me as its Chairman, after which the Committee examined Sections IV, V and VI of the Rules of Procedure, Section IV, bearing on the Presidency, Section V on the General Committee and Section VI on the Secretariat.

Section IV was adopted with the reservation of an amendment put to Rule 20, Section V was adopted with an amendment to Rule 25.

In the English text of the same Rule, the Committee decided to replace the word "Commission" in English by "Committee".

As concerns Section VI — the Secretariat — the United States delegation prepared an amended text modifying Rules 28, 29 and 30. Those three Rules would be combined and replaced by two Rules only, which would read :

"Rule 28 : The, Director-General shall act in the capacity of the Secretary-General in all meetings of the General Conference, including the meetings of its committees and subsidiary organs. He may appoint a member (members) of the staff to act in his place at meetings of the General Conference and its subsidiary organs."

"Rule 29 : The Director-General shall provide and direct the staff required by the General Conference and by any subsidiary organs which it may establish."

This was adopted, because these Rules are similar to those of the United Nations Charter, in their general bearing.

The Committee decided to meet again the following day at 10 o'clock, to examine the rest of the Rules of Procedure.

The PRESIDENT : This report is now open for discussion, I would remind the Conference that Sections IV, V and VI, 'to which the Report paid attention, are to be found in the Draft Rules of Procedure and also in the Supplementary Rules for the First Session of the Conference; with certain reservations those three Sections have been approved.

*Sections IV, V and VI were adopted.*

### 4. REPORT OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

The PRESIDENT : I call upon the Lebanese delegate, Rapporteur of the Credentials Committee.

The Rapporteur of the CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE : The Credentials Committee, under the Chairmanship of M. Daouk, assisted by

M. Warendorf, Secretary of the Committee, has accepted the credentials presented by thirty-nine delegations.

Five delegations — Bolivia, Chile, Panama, Haiti and Uruguay—will be admitted provisionally, and they are invited to present their credentials as soon as possible. The Credentials Committee will inform the President of the General Conference when these credentials are received.

The question of the credentials of the delegations taking part in the First General Conference is, of course, bound up with that of the right to vote. Under the terms of the Constitution, only those States which have deposited instruments of acceptance at the Foreign Office shall enjoy the right to vote : twenty-four States have deposited their instruments of acceptance. The United Kingdom delegation is sure that it will shortly receive instruments of acceptance from Belgium, the Netherlands, Peru and Venezuela. The Credentials Committee proposes that the Conference should recognize the right to vote of the delegations of those four States.

The PRESIDENT : I would remind the Conference that any State which has signed the Constitution, without depositing the instruments of ratification, is authorized to send delegates, and I hope the Conference will welcome such delegates.

Does any delegate wish to speak on this Report?

The report of the Credentials Committee is therefore *adopted as a whole*.

## 5. REPORT OF THE NOMINATIONS COMMITTEE

The PRESIDENT : I call upon the Rapporteur of the Nominations Committee.

The Rapporteur of the NOMINATIONS COMMITTEE : In my capacity as Chairman of the Nominations Committee and as delegate of New Zealand, it is my duty to report that our Committee has decided unanimously to submit to the First General Conference of Unesco the following nominations to the General Committee :

Chairman : France

7 Vice-Chairmen : United Kingdom, United States, China, Brazil, Saudi Arabia, Philippines, Union of South Africa.

We propose the following nominations to the Chairmanship of the three main Commissions :

Programme Commission : Mexico

Administrative and Legal Commission : Denmark

Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Commission : Poland.

The PRESIDENT : Have delegates any remarks to make on this Report?

The delegate of DENMARK : I am very sorry to have to make a remark on this subject. In the course of the Committee's discussions, it was proposed that Denmark should have the Chairmanship of the Administrative and Legal Commission. I raised no objection beforehand, as I wished to ask the opinion of my delegation. I have just asked for that opinion. The Head of the Danish delegation may have to leave before the Conference finishes its work or, at least, have to be absent for a certain time. It therefore seems very difficult for us to accept this Chairmanship.

I am glad, however, to be able to submit a positive proposal. I suggest that you appoint the Norwegian delegate to this Chairmanship, which would give Denmark as much satisfaction as if her own delegate occupied the Chair. I hope you will agree to the Norwegian delegation taking the Chair of this Commission, if it is in a position to do so.

At the same time I wish to thank you warmly for the honour you had conferred on my country, an honour which will be as great for us if you will accept its transfer to Norway.

The PRESIDENT : Has the Nominations Committee any objection to this new nomination?

The Rapporteur of the NOMINATIONS COMMITTEE : I do not think this nomination will give rise to any objection.

The PRESIDENT : If no member of the Nominations Committee has any objection, I will ask the Norwegian delegation if it is prepared to accept the Chairmanship.

The delegate of NORWAY : The Nominations Committee's choice was very satisfactory to the Norwegian delegation, which was particularly happy that the Danish delegation had been offered the Chairmanship of Commission B. The Danish delegation now asks us to perform a special service : to take the Chair in its place. I have no objection, and will take the Chair with pleasure.

The PRESIDENT : I am very grateful to the Norwegian and Danish delegates for their help.

The Report is *adopted*.

I will adjourn the meeting until 3 p. m., so as to enable the French delegation. to propose the name of the President.

The meeting is adjourned.



# SECOND PLENARY MEETING

Wednesday, 20 November 1946 at 3 p. m.

President : Mr. D. R. HARDMAN (United Kingdom)

Later : M. LÉON BLUM, President of the Conference

The PRESIDENT : I am sure that I am expressing the wish of all delegates present in suggesting that in future we should assemble in this hall a few minutes before 3 o'clock. That will enable us to start at 3 promptly.

## 6. ELECTION OF PRESIDENT

I have the honour to ask the French delegate to put forward a name for the Presidency.

M. René CASSIN (France) (*translation*) : The French delegation proposes the name of M. Léon Blum, first delegate of France, for the Presidency.

The PRESIDENT : The Conference then proposes the selection of M. Léon Blum as President. Do all delegates agree?

*The proposal was unanimously approved.*

The PRESIDENT : Fellow-delegates, I have great pleasure in handing over this important office to a man who has endeared himself to artists, scientists and thinkers all over the world. For me, the greatest personal honour I enjoyed as a member of the British Parliament was to greet M. Blum this year in London and now a greater honour is to shake him by the hand as my successor.

*M. Blum then took Chair.*

M. Léon BLUM (President) (*translation*) : I should like in the first place as a member of the French delegation to thank you for the honour you have done to that delegation in electing me your President. I am very appreciative of that honour and grateful for it. I should like to express to my predecessor in this Chair my thanks for the very cordial welcome that I have received from the Head of the United Kingdom delegation. I have no need to assure you that I shall do everything that lies in my power to discharge scrupulously the mandate which you have done me the honour to confer upon me, in order that this first General conference of Unesco may fulfil the high hopes placed in it.

Unesco made a modest debut, but already it occupies a large place in world opinion, and that place becomes of increasing importance each day. Two kinds of achievement are expected from Unesco; achievements by no means incompatible. On the one hand, precise, methodical and progressive enterprises in a number of essential technical spheres; on the other hand, a general combined action affecting what I may call the spiritual condition of peoples and individuals. You remain above all political conflicts, between nation and nation. Nevertheless, you are a political institution, but an international political

institution, You are the instrument of a policy which is common to all the associated nations and which can but unite them more closely, or divide them only in a fruitful and friendly spirit of emulation. The United Nations Organization and the Institutions gathered around it constitute a whole, which is devised for the achievement of one specific purpose, namely, the realisation of peace between peoples and the achievement of human progress; and in this whole task the part to be played by Unesco is not the least important. Nor is it the least noble, since it consists in creating the intellectual, moral and emotional atmosphere upon which the operation of the whole system rests. Your very presence here shows that you, like myself, realise the magnitude of this task. We shall all, I am sure, put forward our best efforts, the same efforts, in order to show ourselves worthy of that task.

## 7. ADOPTION OF THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA PREPARED BY THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION

The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : The next item on our Agenda is the adoption of the Provisional Agenda of the First Session of the Conference. Are there any observations? Then we agree that this provisional Agenda becomes the Agenda of the Conference.

## 8. AUTHORISATION OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY AND HIS STAFF TO PERFORM THE FUNCTION OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL, ACTING AS SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE CONFERENCE, AND OF THE SECRETARIAT, PENDING THE APPOINTMENT OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : This is one of the features of the general organisation of the Conference, pending the appointment of the Director-General and the permanent organisation. Are there any observations or objections on this point? (*Adopted.*)

I have here a message that has been received from the United Nations in the name of Mr. Trygve Lie, Secretary-General. It will be read to you :  
‘Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I greet with confidence and with hope the opening of the work of your Conference. While other organs of the United Nations set to the task of repairing material disaster, to build up the ruins, to restore the economic conditions

in a devastated world, your Specialised Agency is entrusted with the noble and grave mission of helping to re-construct the educational institutions, the destroyed libraries, to organise swift, intellectual exchanges between nations, to re-establish favourable conditions for the spiritual life of the world. The freedom of thought, the free circulation of ideas, their free flow to all parts of the world, the distribution of the varied riches of human knowledge across the frontiers, among all the nations of our orbit, are probably the indispensable conditions for mutual understanding between men; and this mutual understanding, we know, is the basis of peace.

"I am sure you will devote yourselves to this mission with all your faith in international co-operation and all your fervour for the cause of Education, of Science and of Culture. Gentlemen, I want you to be assured that in the accomplishment of your great mission, the full support of the United Nations will not fail you.

*Signed* : TRYGVE LIE. "

The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : I think that the Conference will unanimously desire that a telegram should be sent to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, expressing thanks for this message and assuring the United Nations how much we appreciate their good wishes and also their promise of unreserved support. We appreciate the confidence expressed in the successful achievement of the ideals of this Organisation.

I hope there will be no objection to the sending of a telegram on behalf of this Conference.

## 9. REPORT AND GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE WORK OF THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION

The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : We now come to item g of the Agenda : Report and General Discussion on the work of the Preparatory Commission.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY : I feel it a great privilege to be in the position of reporting today, on behalf of the Preparatory Commission, to this first Conference of Unesco; it is one of which I am very sensible. It is also a great responsibility. Our problem, let me remind you, has been no less than this : How can an international organisation best envisage the ways in which it can influence or aid all the higher creative activities of man, and all their applications, so as to promote the welfare of the entire human species most effectively and most enduringly? Obviously no single individual or group could tackle the problem alone. It has been attacked in the most co-operative and energetic way by the delegates and experts of Member States, by their National Commissions, by many private individuals and non-governmental organisations, and by our Secretariat. We have certainly not solved the problem, but, as I hope you will agree, we have made a real beginning, and have dis-

charged our responsibility as fully as was possible in the all too short time at our disposal.

Let me remind you very briefly of the history of our organisation. The initial decision to create a United Nations agency to deal with cultural problems was taken at the San Francisco Conference in June 1945. Behind this decision there lay the fifteen years of activity of the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation in Paris; the deliberations of the Council of Allied Ministers of Education in London during four years of war, in its latter period with backing from the United States of America; and a strong initiative from the French Government.

Unesco was actually constituted at the Conference held in London in 1945. Here its Constitution was written, adopted, and afterwards signed by 44 Member States, and its scope enlarged by the inclusion of Science in its title, and of the media of mass communications among the instruments with which it is charged to work. At the same time, a Preparatory Commission was set up to prepare for the birth of Unesco as a definitive organisation, that glorious birth at which we here present are now assisting.

Although the Russian Government was at that time not prepared to participate in the organisation, a place was left for them on the Executive Committee. However, they did not occupy this vacant seat, nor have they sent an observer to the present Conference. This we all regret, since it will clearly be impossible to establish Unesco as a truly global agency if one of the most powerful and most culturally advanced states, controlling about one-sixth of the world's land surface and one-twelfth of the world's human population, is not a member. But if assuredly Russia would be capable of conferring great advantages on Unesco, many of us also feel that Unesco could be of advantage to Russia, in respect of providing information on the best and the newest methods employed elsewhere, and of specific points such as educational and scientific relief and reconstruction, scientific collaboration, and much else. And the participation of Russia in Unesco would be of mutual benefit in facilitating the reconciliation of the conflicting ideologies which now threaten to divide the world — their reconciliation in some common philosophy, not too ambitious in its ideology, but more humbly, though perhaps more securely, grounded in a practical programme of common action.

But I must return to the main thread of my subject. Sir Alfred Zimmern, who had played a notable part, both in paving the way for the constitutional conference in London, and in the deliberations of the conference itself, for which he had acted as secretary, was appointed Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission. However, on his falling ill, I was asked to take his place, which I did as from the first of March. By April, Sir Alfred had recovered his health and was appointed Adviser to the Preparatory Commission. He is at the moment in England, finishing a special study which the Executive Committee requested him to undertake, but will be with us next week to present this to the relevant Commission.



I would also like to pay tribute to the work of Dr. Walter Kotschnig, who is with us here today with the United States delegation. He was Sir Alfred's deputy, and not only uncomplainingly stepped into the breach during the early part of his illness, but also stayed on for some time to give me, in my inexperience, invaluable aid during my first weeks in office.

Finally I must mention our great good fortune in having secured Professor Jean Thomas and Dr. Howard Wilson as Deputy Executive Secretaries. Without their experience, their hard work, and their tact and humour, we should never have achieved the results which I am about to present to you.

The chief task of the Preparatory Commission has been the preparation of a draft programme for submission to this Conference. However, before it could even make a beginning with this, it had to build up a Secretariat and to find suitable quarters. During the Conference you will see for yourselves the spaciousness and convenience of the fine premises which the French Government has so generously put at the disposal of Unesco. You will also, I hope, take the opportunity of making the acquaintance of some of the Secretariat. That body, including special consultants, now numbers no less than 376 persons, drawn from 28 states. Among these, the higher staff of Senior Counsellors, Counsellors, Consultants, and First Assistants accounts for 81. When I tell you that less than nine months ago, when I agreed to take over the duties of Executive Secretary, the senior staff numbered ten and the remainder only twenty-four more, and the entire organisation was housed in a single flat (not even an entire floor) of a London apartment house, you will realise the almost bewildering rate of our growth.

It is not easy to select an international staff, paying due regard both to competence and to geographical distribution, and especially difficult to do so against time. But I was very fortunate in the amount of help and the quality of advice which I received, and I can report with sincerity that our Secretariat is one to be proud of. Its competence and general quality are high, its diligence and uncomplaining willingness to work long hours of overtime have been remarkable, its capacity for developing a unified team-spirit has been exemplary. Our Education and Natural Sciences Sections provide instances of its international character (though any other section could have afforded examples almost or quite as striking).

Thus my American deputy is specially qualified in education. The Education Section itself is headed by a Chinese, and among its senior staff it counts a Brazilian, a Dane, an Englishman, a Frenchman, a Haitian, and a Mexican woman. The Natural Sciences Section is headed by an Englishman, and its seniors staff includes a Chinese, a Frenchman, a Russian woman, and an Indian. In both cases, the team-work and unity of purpose displayed have been remarkable, and their chapters in the Programme Report are among the most unified and closely reasoned.

The rapid growth of the Secretariat is by no

means excessive : it has been largely due to the vast scope of the programme, and to the number of projects which the Preparatory Commission in June requested should be actually begun, or even completed, before this Conference. I do not want you, however, to think that our staff is concerned solely with programme work. We also have had to provide for day-to-day administration, including such necessities as transport and travel facilities, for budget and personnel, for accountancy, for the production of documents, for a registry, for typing and translation, for interpreting, for messenger and chauffeur services, for external relations, for legal advice, for the preparation of this Conference and of Unesco Month, for representation at the seat of the United Nations. Since coming to Paris, our staff has grown so large that we have had to provide a welfare officer, medical and recreational facilities, special banking arrangements, and much else, and have set up a canteen, a bar and a restaurant, of whose excellent catering I hope you will avail yourselves freely during the Conference.

The programme, however, has been our central and main pre-occupation. The draft programme that we are laying before you, we hope for your approval and acceptance, is not merely a set of projects; it is also a policy. Perhaps we should rather say that the projects imply a policy. In any case they are the outcome of a certain approach and attitude of mind, which have developed in the Preparatory Commission as a result of its work. This attitude of mind is still, I think, to a large extent, implicit. It will be for this Conference, in its discussions, to render it more explicit.

Meanwhile some things can already be said. At first sight, the programme may appear heterogeneous, a mass of separate projects, often unrelated to each other; and it has been publicly criticized on this account. The criticism arises naturally from the immense coverage which Unesco is called upon to undertake. We have to cope with problems in four major fields — education, science, culture, and mass communications; and, in all these fields, we are precluded from taking a narrowly academic view, or indeed any but the broadest. Thus in education, we must consider not only formal education, in primary or secondary or technical school, in college, university, polytechnic, but also pre-school education at one end of the scale, and post-graduate training and research at the other; adult education, literacy campaigns, discussion groups, health and agricultural education, education for citizenship and for international affairs.

In the scientific field we have to consider the whole range of pure science, both natural and social, from physics to prehistoric archaeology, from evolution to economics, from geology and anatomy and biochemistry to anthropology and demography and political science, not forgetting mathematics at the one end of the scale and psychology at the other. In addition, we cannot neglect the *applications* of science — for instance, in engineering, town planning, chemical technology, agriculture, social engineering, medical

science, population policy, education, fisheries, and a hundred other fields.

In what may broadly be called culture, the range is equally formidable. We have to think about music and painting, about history and classical studies, about language and architecture, about theatre and ballet, about libraries and museums and art galleries and zoos, about the history of art and the world's different cultures, about creative writing, and about philosophy. Once more, we have also to think about the applications of these various studies — all the applications of art in everyday life, the application of philosophy (in conjunction with all other branches of learning) towards the building up of a common outlook throughout the peoples of the world, the social and educational functions of every kind of library and every kind of museum, the uses of art in general education and in psychological rehabilitation, the use of literature and drama in making people think and understand the basic questions of the day.

Finally there is the enormous subject of mass communications, with its three main fields of Press, Film and Radio, together with minor ones such as sound-records or television. The press is not merely the daily and weekly press; it comprises the serious and the specialized reviews, and the press addressed to special groups; and of course the whole question of book publication. Then in films there are educational and scientific films, documentary films, films designed for specialists and for non-commercial showing; besides the feature film, with its immense social and educational implications. Radio comprises such diverse questions as news, propaganda, public relations, advertising, entertainment, education, science, art, drama; it has its international as well as its domestic aspects, and also may be directed to specialized groups or particular classes.

With this range of activities, it is no wonder if Unesco's programme appears at first sight a patchwork of separate projects. In reality, however, it will be found that the Preparatory Commission has been guided by certain general principles.

Let us first recall that Unesco's aims, as laid down in its Constitution, are twofold — to contribute to peace and security, and to promote the general welfare of mankind. This twofold purpose must of course be carried out in relation to the three fields of activity — Education, Science and Culture — embodied in its title, as well as to the fourth field of Mass Communications, expressly mentioned in its Constitution. The Constitution further lays down that we must operate without distinction of race, sex, language or religion, and on the democratic principles of the equality and mutual respect of men; that any philosophy of racialism, involving the idea of the superiority of any particular nation or ethnic group, must be combated; that we must aim at full and equal opportunities of education for all, at the 'unrestricted pursuit of knowledge, and the free exchange of ideas and knowledge; and that we must think in terms of influencing the great masses of humanity, the peoples of the world — which immediately implies that we must not con-

fine our efforts to academic fields or to the intelligentsia.

As regards *methods* of work, we have adopted certain principles, partly as prescriptions arising out of our Constitution, partly as practical rules arising out of the necessities of the situation. Under its Constitution, Unesco is debarred, like all other United Nations agencies, from any direct interference with matters of essentially domestic concern. In such matters, we must operate in one of the following ways. First, by communicating our ideas to the National Commissions or co-operating bodies which we hope will be set up in every Member Nation, to represent its educational, scientific and cultural interests, and trusting to them to see that they will be carried out. Secondly, by preparing comparative studies of how particular problems are being attacked or solved in different parts of the world, and trusting to a healthy cultural rivalry between the nations to see that the best solutions are generally adopted: and thirdly by exerting an influence, direct or indirect, on general public opinion — through the books and pamphlets, the articles and broadcasts and films of which we ourselves undertake or stimulate the production.

Next we have considered the obvious necessity of co-operation with all existing agencies with similar aims. We could never hope to undertake everything ourselves; duplication of effort would be grave, partly because it would give rise to wasteful and dangerous competition, partly because there are not enough good people to carry out this difficult and exacting type of work, and perhaps most of all because we feel it right in principle that people should help themselves, rather than transfer all their responsibilities to some remote overgrown organisation.

Thus, wherever responsible voluntary agencies exist, capable of carrying out the work for which we exist, we shall endeavour to assist them to do so. For instance, one of the items before this Conference will be the proposed agreement between Unesco and the International Council of Scientific Unions. Numerous other agreements, of varying scope, will undoubtedly have to be made with other bodies in other fields. And when such bodies do not exist — for instance, there is no organization corresponding to the International Council of Scientific Unions in the fields of Engineering, or of the Social or the Medical Sciences, — it should, we believe, be Unesco's policy to encourage their formation.

Many other bodies exist which it will be most important to bring into a close relationship with Unesco, even though their primary purpose is not included within ours. I am thinking of such organizations as the World Federation of Trades Unions, the YMCA, the International Union of Students. We can help such bodies to attain more fully the educational, scientific and cultural aims which they have already envisaged; and we shall need their co-operation to help give us that support among the masses of the people which is so essential for our own success.

Another type of co-operation we must envisage is that with other United Nations (intergovernmental) organizations. Sometimes this will take

place by exchange of information on the basis of a delimitation of functions — as with the F. A. O. and the World Health Organization, where we shall endeavour to be responsible for the purely scientific aspects of their fields, while they will be concerned more with practical applications. Sometimes, on the other hand, it will operate by means of joint participation in a specially created new agency, as will occur for the making, stimulation, and distribution of films by or for all the United Nations bodies concerned; our draft agreement with the U. N. Department of Public Information envisages the setting up of a joint U. N. Film Board, in which they, we, and other specialized agencies can all share. We hope to conclude a similar type of arrangement concerning radio.

Finally there is the problem — which I must admit is a serious one — of our relations with those national bodies concerned with disseminating information about their own nation and its culture to other nations — bodies like the British Council, the French Bureau des Relations Culturelles Extérieures, the Cultural Relations Department of the U. S. State Department, not forgetting the latter's proposed short-wave radio network or the foreign services of the B. B. C. and other national broadcasting systems.

Such agencies are rapidly increasing in number — and are doing so just at the moment when Unesco has been set up as an international agency in the same fields. Here again there is the danger of competition, even of conflict, if national and international points of view come into opposition, and of waste and inadequacy of staff. I personally do not think that this difficult situation can be dealt with by formal agreements, but rather that it must be solved *ambulando* — by means of the experience of actually co-operating. Once the nations realize that Unesco believes firmly in maintaining the fullest diversity and variety of cultures, and once Unesco discovers that the projection of national achievements in science or the arts, if carried on within a broad international framework, is not merely not hostile to our aims and purposes, but can be of the greatest service to them, then we can expect co-operation. It is my belief that that co-operation will prove to be most fruitful, because most concrete and practical, in relation to any regional centres which we may establish.

This brings me to my next working principle — that of decentralization. We shall never be able to operate satisfactorily as a single headquarters organization. We must go out into the field and adapt our ideas and our practices to the different cultural regions of the world.

I have prepared a memorandum on regional centres which raises these and other issues, such as the closest co-operation with any regional centres set up by other U. N. organizations, and I understand that the subject is to be discussed during 1947 at a conference of all the agencies concerned. Meanwhile let me point out that our project for setting up “science co-operation stations” for work in the field in two or three sample regions is an experiment along these lines, and one which, on the basis of the success of the simi-

lar enterprise conducted during the war in China by the head of our Natural Sciences Section, Dr. Needham, we are quite sure will be fruitful (and indeed necessary for our future development). Much of our work in Reconstruction will also have to be in the field.

Other working principles which we have inevitably been driven to adopt by the nature of our task include the following. For one thing we must endeavour to secure standardization wherever standardization is desirable — that is to say in all scientific fields, and in such matters as terminology, legal conventions, practical measurements, and the like. For another, we shall have to devote a great deal of our energy to the unspectacular but essential tasks of co-ordination and exchange, in every field. That includes, of course, the exchange of information. Unesco must endeavour to facilitate the exchange of information across national boundaries, which implies taking action to break down barriers of censorship, customs duties, exchange, travel formalities, differential treatment and the like. It must also endeavour to make information available in new and convenient forms, as in the projects for Yearbooks in various fields, or for a comprehensive Directory for Science and Learning.

While at the outset the Secretariat was inclined to envisage the task of Unesco as confined to the modest functions of co-ordination, exchange, facilitation, and co-operation, it speedily became apparent that the delegates on the Preparatory Commission wished for something more — something in the shape of concrete action which would both advance the aims of Unesco and bring its achievements prominently before the world.

On the other hand, it was evident that Unesco could not possibly envisage the creation and operation of such concrete projects on any large or general scale. Accordingly, we have decided in this field to limit ourselves, first to central international organizations which seem to be urgently called for and, secondly, to what may be called sample or pilot projects, which would embody some new and desirable scheme in a practical way, with a view to encouraging nations or other organizations to do likewise. As examples of the first I will mention the proposals to set up an international organization to study the problems of Home and Community Planning on a world scale, a World Bibliographical Centre and a Theatre Institute to deal with all the international aspects of drama and the theatre. As an example of the second I will draw your attention to the proposal to establish a Unesco Centre of Applied Mathematics, to be equipped with the latest types of calculating machine. Modern calculating machines are veritable miracles enabling us not merely to save a great deal of time and energy, but to attack and solve problems — such as the adequate analysis of health statistics — which would be quite beyond our powers if we had to employ the brains of mathematicians.

Sometimes it may be best to proceed step by step. Thus the Brazilian delegate drew our attention to the fact that a great deal of research was in progress on the resources and problems of the great Amazonian forest, but was being done by



many separate institutions in a number of separate nations. We are, therefore, proposing to undertake the study and co-ordination of this research, but with the possibility in view of later establishing a Unesco Institute for problems of life in the Tropical Forest Zone.

This question of international research projects has been given additional importance by the resolution recently passed by the Economic and Social Council asking for a report, primarily from Unesco, but also from other specialized agencies, on the desirability of setting up United Nations Research Laboratories. Among the possibilities mentioned in the debate were a U.N. Observatory and a U. N. Meteorological Station in the southern hemisphere, a U. N. Tuberculosis Laboratory, a U. N. Nutrition Laboratory, and a U. N. Institute for Research on Soil Erosion. As soon as this Conference is over, it will be for the Natural Sciences Division of Unesco to prepare a report on this important subject.

Meanwhile one principle of work was forced upon us by the grim urgencies of the moment — the principle that Unesco should undertake relief and reconstruction in the war-devastated countries. Such relief and reconstruction had of course to be confined to education, science and culture,— spheres from which Unrra was debarred, as Unesco was debarred from dealing with material relief such as food or clothing. This temporary task was assigned to the Preparatory Commission by last year's constituent Conference. Owing partly to the rather narrow scope of the assignment then made, partly to the lack of funds available, and for various other reasons, Unesco can as yet point to few concrete achievements in this field. It did, however, come to a working arrangement with Unrra; it has concluded a partnership with the various voluntary organizations involved; it has gone a long way towards estimating the extent of the educational, scientific and cultural needs resulting from war damage: and it is in touch with the organizations in the U. S. A. and elsewhere through whose activities we may hope to *satisfy* these needs. Finally, it is putting forward a much more active policy and much fuller programme for next year. It will be for this Conference to take a decision upon this policy and programme. Here I would only like to say two words. First, that the needs are almost inconceivably great, and can scarcely be realized by inhabitants of more fortunate countries. Here are a few random illustrations : — In Greece, there were until recently no blackboards, no pencils, no exercise books, let alone textbooks. In Yugoslavia, the central library now comprises only a few hundred books, and the Germans deliberately burned the new University and its contents. In Poland, there is a terrible shortage of school-houses and of school-teachers and, what is worse, an appalling degree of sickness and high mortality among schoolchildren. In Denmark, in Czechoslovakia, in China, in France, in the Philippines, in Holland, in Russia, in Belgium, in Norway, we could find — alas, without any difficulty! — similar examples; and I would remind you that, as soon as the Peace Treaties have been concluded, it will be imperative for Unesco to

extend its activities in educational reconstruction to ex-enemy countries, in some of which conditions are ever whit as bad. I would remind you that fewer European countries have signed our Constitution than are still wholly outside *it!*

In the second place, I should like to say that in many countries Unesco will be judged during the next few years on the basis of its success in tackling this problem of rehabilitation, in bringing back the level of educational and scientific and cultural opportunity at least to something comparable with the level in similar countries which were spared by the war.

This brings me to my next point. There are other nations, in the more recently settled or more recently industrialized parts of the world, where the educational and scientific level is also low, not through their own fault or as a result of war, but through the accidents of history and geography. In Asia, in South America, in Africa, there are huge regions where the majority are still illiterate, where educational facilities are open only to a small minority of children, where universities are few or non-existent, where science — medical, agricultural, chemical, mechanical, electrical — has scarcely begun to be applied, where the indigenous arts and crafts are in danger of dying and of being replaced by a shoddy and debased brand of western culture.

The peoples of such regions will judge Unesco by its success, not in rehabilitation, but in what we may call *habilitation* — the raising of educational and scientific and cultural opportunity at least to a level which enables these countries to participate with more developed nations as partners in the general advance of a world-wide culture.

But neither rehabilitation nor habilitation can be considered by us merely in the light of how they look to particular nations. Both are parts of one of the most fundamental principles of Unesco's work — equalization.

How can Unesco hope to operate satisfactorily in a world *more than half* of whose inhabitants cannot even read or write, and are without the basis of ideas upon which there can be built healthy living or prosperous agriculture, and in general any rational applications of science? How can we expect the most rapid advance of science when an adequate concentration of scientists exists only in a quarter or less of the nations of the world? How can people lead the good life, and how can we expect them to bother about education, if they are undernourished and diseased? And how can they escape from undernourishment and disease without more science and more understanding?

That is why we are suggesting that Unesco's relief and reconstruction programme should be integrated with and eventually absorbed by its programme for equalization — an equalization 'upwards, to enable the nations that have been less favoured, either in war or peace, to take their places as equals in a single world advance.

That is why the Preparatory Commission has laid stress on all relief and reconstruction activities of the Programme Sections as well as of the Relief Section itself; that is why it has under-

taken the comparative study of methods of fundamental education and of combating illiteracy which is in your hands; that is one of the reasons why it proposes the establishment of the "Science Co-operation Stations" I have already mentioned, in areas where scientific activity is not up to the level it has attained in Russia or the western world; that is one of the reasons why it is recommending a careful study of the art and culture of non-industrialized peoples, to ensure that they shall not be lost or destroyed in the process of industrialization.

With these considerations we have reached a point at which we can pass from the ideas governing our methods of work to a consideration of the more general principles governing our work itself, and our choice of projects. Rehabilitation and equalization, which I have just discussed, can be regarded either as a method or a general principle. In addition, it illustrates a further point that I should like to bring before you — namely that our principles and our programme must not be too general, but must be closely related to the particular conditions of our present-day world, in which Unesco must operate.

The chief characteristics of that world which have particular relevance to Unesco's work would seem to be the following. First, the world has shrunk, so that it is for the first time in history possible to think globally, in terms of the possibility of an efficient world-wide international organization. But meanwhile, the world is *de facto* organized into nations; the spirit of nationalism is more active and the efficiency and the totalitarian possibilities of national organizations are greater even than before the war. In addition, there is a tendency towards the erection of super-nationalisms, whether through the consolidation of immense federations like the Soviet Union or the United States of America, the formation of looser aggregates like the British Commonwealth, whose ties are still powerful in spite of being intangible, or the creation of cultural or regional blocs pledged to a certain degree of unity.

Next, science has now reached a point at which its applications, if rationally and sincerely made, could provide an adequate minimum standard of living for every human being in the world. This was perhaps so even before the war; it is certainly true today, now that the secret of atomic fission is in our hands. The obverse of this fact is that, again for the first time in human history, the applications of science, within the framework of total war, are capable of making civilized life impossible!

Then there is the fact that *laissez faire* individualism alone is today demonstrably inadequate to deal with the problems that now confront humanity, and that some degree of planning is necessary; but whether that, planning shall be directed towards war or peace, towards totalitarian efficiency or to the satisfaction of human needs and aspirations, the world has not yet made up its mind. Unesco should help it to do so.

We have also the fact I have already mentioned, that the peoples of the world are at very different levels or stages in their social, economic, and cultural development; and the further fact that

in the modern media of mass communication we have at our disposal what are really new organs of society in regard to the functions of diffusing information and influencing men's attitudes.

And finally we have the existence in the world of two powerful opposing ideologies, which we may call the eastern and the western, or the communist and the individualist; and — let us face it — the fact that these ideologies are to a considerable extent crystallized round the organizational core of the two most powerful nations or super-nations — the Soviet Union and the United States of America.

These hard facts of the present phase of history dictate a great deal of Unesco's immediate policy and programme in trying to realize its general and long-term ends. In regard to peace and security, for instance, they show the desirability of such projects as the following: The revision of text-books, with a view to reducing international friction and promoting better understanding between peoples; the setting up of an international summer school for workers in educational and cultural relief; a survey of barriers to the dissemination of information across national frontiers with a view to later action; the calling, jointly with the Belgian Government, of a Conference to secure an improved and universal Convention on Copyright; the creation of World Citizenship Clubs in schools all over the world; and every kind of exchange which will help to promote understanding between nations and peoples.

In some ways most basic of all is the project envisaged by the Sub-Section of Philosophy for a survey of the possibilities of reaching some common general set of ideas and principles on which the majority of the world's peoples could agree.

However, although the reconciliation of the main conflicting ideologies in such a common world philosophy must obviously occupy an important place among the long-range aims of Unesco, I personally believe that it will be difficult to make much immediate progress in this direction by a frontal attack; and that more will be achieved by securing the co-operation of peoples and nations and individuals representing different ideologies, on specific common tasks. If we can get Americans and Russians, individualist workers and business men and members of the Communist party, Roman Catholics and Moslems, to get down to joint work on concrete projects such as educational relief, or anti-illiteracy campaigns, or an international laboratory, or a Unesco Institute for Home and Community Planning, not only would they learn that co-operation was possible, in spite of ideological differences, but I am sure that in a comparatively short time the rudiments of a common ideology would begin to emerge — an ideology with the most universal basis possible, namely, the existence of common human needs and the necessity for satisfying them.

The fact that humanity is organized into separate nation-states obviously constitutes the major pre-condition of war. Thus to promote peace and security Unesco must all the time seek to prevent the separateness of nations from increasing — as was the case with the Fascist and Nazi

states and as will always be a danger with any totalitarian or semi-totalitarian regimes — and we must do our utmost to lower the barriers that now exist. It is for that reason that we are already undertaking a survey of such barriers, and propose to take steps to help the movement of science and culture — both their bearers and their fruits — across national boundaries. These considerations too, together with our realization of the novel qualities of the mass media, have prompted our projected studies of the radio as an agency which may jump across national barriers in a way impossible to any material medium.

The fact that the mass media constitute new social organs is also prompting us to study the implications of the cinema. We believe that the exploitation of the feature film as mere commercial entertainment has blinded the world at large to the possibilities of the film as a new art-form and as a new and essential agency of education, public relations, and persuasion. The same, *mutatis mutandis*, is true of radio. Unesco hopes to aid the film to realize these possibilities more fully.

Again, the new techniques of mass communication may directly aid science and art. Thus 'both the radio and the technique of sound-recording have greatly fostered a knowledge and love of good music. Our project for the study of new methods of colour reproduction is to see whether these may be able to do something similar for the knowledge and love of good painting.

Human welfare is not merely material welfare. It is also spiritual, and the enjoyment of art and beauty forms an essential part of it. That is why Unesco lays stress on the need for good architecture and for the beauty of buildings and landscape in its projects concerned with planning; and why we propose a thorough survey of the place of the artist in the modern world. This latter is not intended merely as an academic study, but as providing indispensable data, not at the moment available, to serve as a basis for specific recommendations and eventual action later.

Again, it is because the arts are positive elements of welfare, and because without them men are likely to be more frustrated and discontented, that we are proposing projects designed to give a wider diffusion of art. And it is because art and culture are always unique and because pride in national culture is the only aspect of nationalism that is worthy to endure, that we aim at preserving the widest variety of art, while at the same time helping its international exchange, so that nation can speak to nation through its music, its literature and its painting.

When we come to natural science, we accept the fact that only through new scientific knowledge and its applications can we raise the general standard of life and change the general way of living. To get rid of malnutrition, disease, poverty and inequality will not of itself abolish war; but it will make war much less likely. Thus any schemes which, like many of Unesco's scientific projects tend in this direction, will be directly promoting human welfare, and indirectly promoting peace and security.

In social science, we want to see this great

branch of human knowledge organized and pursued to a pitch at which its practical application will become as important as those of physics or chemistry; and in regard to *education*, we aim at co-ordination of all the new knowledge and techniques which are rapidly making education itself a science as well as an art, so as to use it to the full as the necessary implement of progress.

I have of course been unable to mention more than a fraction of our particular programme projects, but I have, I hope, said enough to show that they are all related to a general set of principles and overriding aims.

We cannot expect to achieve much in the way of peace and security by direct propaganda, by merely preaching them, any more than we can hope to achieve much in the way of improved human welfare by merely preaching human welfare. If we are to build solidly, we must be content to build slowly; and we must attack many of our problems indirectly.

Perhaps, the, most over-all principle governing our activities is that they should be directed towards the creation of *One World* in the things of the mind and spirit. This at once implies that we must combat mental and spiritual poverty wherever they exist, in order to reach a minimum level everywhere as a foundation on which that common mental world can be built. It implies 'also that we must aim at raising the upper as well as the lower level of attainment in the sciences and the arts, because they are the ultimate instruments of human advance. It implies that we must try to overcome or to break down all barriers in the way of that unity. And it implies that while preserving the individual and regional variety, which is one of the pre-requisites of further human advance, we shall endeavour to secure mutual understanding between the separate elements, so that the variety may eventually be orchestrated into a higher unity.

I believe that, in the light of these general principles, our separate programme projects will fall into place as elements of a concerted policy.

I will not keep you much longer; but I must say a word about our budget and a word about our future organization. The draft budget proposal, which has been approved by the Preparatory Commission for transmission to you as a general basis for discussion, is for about 7 ½ million dollars. This sum may seem large at first sight. It is not really so when you reflect that, while all other specialised agencies deal with one or at most two main subjects, we have to deal with no less than four — Education, Science, Culture and Mass Communications — or five if you include our work in Relief and Reconstruction. It may also seem large for our first year of definitive existence: here again, we should remember that, owing to the urgency of our tasks, the Preparatory Commission has been asked to undertake various pieces of work — such as relief, the surveys on textbooks, on Fundamental Education, on barriers to freedom of information, on copyright, and several others — which would normally be left to the definitive organization; and consequently the growth of pre-Unesco has been almost preternaturally rapid.



If we further reflect that many purely national organizations (like the Cultural Relations Division of the U. S. State Department) spend more on diffusing national culture, and many purely departmental organizations (like the Building Research section of the British Ministry of Works and Buildings) spend more on promoting particular aspects of scientific research, than Unesco proposes for its whole programme, and still more when we remember the astronomical sums spent, not on armaments but merely on armament research, we need not, I think feel guilty of any extravagance in our claims.

As regards the future organization of the Secretariat, this under our Constitution must be left largely to the Director-General when appointed. But he will naturally welcome any guidance or recommendations from this Conference. Our experience shows, I think, that the general plan we have adopted in the Preparatory Commission affords a good basis — the plan of having a certain number of subject sections dealing with the various higher activities of man — the Sciences, the Humanities, and the Arts — and a further number concerned with special functions, methods and techniques — Education, Cultural Institutions such as libraries and museums, Media of Mass Communications, and Relief and Reconstruction.

The Preparatory Commission has already suggested that our present section of Humanistic Studies is unwieldy and unnatural and should be divided into two, one dealing with the Social Sciences, the other with Philosophy and Humanistic Studies. I am sure this is correct, and would also suggest that at some future date the Section on Reconstruction should be enlarged to cover Equalization also.

I further feel sure that it will be desirable to set up special Sections or Departments to deal with functions rather than subjects, whether for common services like Statistics, or for problems common to several sections, such as Labour Relations, Dependent Peoples, Planning, and so on. In some cases, such as Home and Community Planning, we envisage that the separate section may eventually grow into a semi-autonomous Institute! as would also presumably be the case with the Important World Bibliographical and Library Centre suggested by the sub-section of Libraries. Liaison between related sections may be effected by special staff, such as we envisage for the future Section of Mass Communications, and as we already have in the Natural Sciences Section for liaison with the Social Sciences; or it may be effected by creating special departments for subjects which overlap one or more Sections, as may well be desirable for Architecture, for instance, and perhaps for the History of Art.

In any case, when we get down to actual work, it is evident that a large proportion of the projects cannot be undertaken by any particular section, but must be entrusted to working parties from several sections. As examples I may give the study of art as a method of General Education; the project on textbook revision; any films to be sponsored by Unesco, and the project on Home and Community Planning — unless we go

further and create a special department to deal with this.

The administrative organization *by subjects* will thus in the course of operations be largely broken down and resynthesized into a working organization *by problems*. Far from being a handicap, as some critics have suggested, the many-sidedness of Unesco is a positive benefit, if we only know how to take advantage of it. It should prevent us from falling into the pitfalls of overspecialization, and from undertaking ambitious projects in a limited field, without considering their implications in other fields. It constantly reminds us that the higher activities of man form a single whole, which we cut up into separate compartments at our peril, and also that academic studies are doomed to sterility unless related to the mass of the people through education and mass information. And last but not least, it provides us within our own walls with the opportunity of building up many-sided teams to attack particular problems — a method which the war showed to be extremely efficacious, and one of the best safeguards against specialization into thought-tight compartments.

I must end this already over-long address. In concluding, I know that I am speaking for the Preparatory Commission as a whole, secretariat as well as delegates, in affirming that our practical experience and operations, brief and limited though they be, have fully confirmed the faith and belief of those who founded Unesco, and that our organization is capable of playing an important and in the long run an indispensable part in the unification of the world. For that, we obviously need devotion and faith and hard work. Let me remind you that we also need those highest of intellectual virtues — the will and the effort needed to comprehend a new or alien point of view, and intellectual humility. If we can but remember that man is still in his infancy, that his greatest intellectual triumphs and national achievements are but beginnings, inevitably destined to be transcended or superseded, and that resent belief or point of view of any individual or nation, any organization or group, can possibly be final or complete or anything but a partial approximation to the truth, then we may be able to help the world to advance towards more and fuller truth and that more comprehensive unity in which man's miraculous and desirable diversity, instead of provoking conflict, can be reconciled in shared activity.

The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : I am sure I am expressing the wishes of the whole Conference in thanking the Executive Secretary and the Preparatory Commission for this long and exceptionally valuable report.

Before passing to other matters, I have to make a communication to the Conference. This morning the Nominations Committee elected seven vice-presidents : the representatives of Brazil, China, United States, Philippines, United Kingdom, South African and Saudi Arabia. The delegations of these seven countries are asked to give us the names of the delegates who will represent them.

I now open the discussion on the Secretariat's report and the general activities of the Preparatory Commission.

Sir Sarvepalli RADHAKRISHNAN (India) : We have listened to an important, interesting and comprehensive report by the Executive Secretary. It is inspired by a noble, and if I may say so, a prophetic vision of one world united, not merely 'politically and economically, but in mind and spirit. We in India believe that, if peace is to be achieved, it should be achieved not negatively by the imposition of disciplinary measures or the use of sanctions, but by the fostering of goodwill and understanding among the peoples of the world. The political organs of the United Nations are engaged in the negative task of preventing acts of aggression. We are assigned the positive function of building peace in the minds of men through science, education and culture. The Executive Secretary's report gives us the blue-prints for the development of what one may call a world brain, a world mind, or a world culture, which alone can be the basis of a world authority or a world government.

During the war we called upon millions to suffer and lay down their lives in order that the inheritance of civilization might be preserved, that a Commonwealth of free nations be built. Millions died and more millions bore suffering of an inconceivable character that humanity might live in peace. They have bequeathed to us a legacy, and we are the trustees for them. How are we carrying on the trust? The world is scared, terribly scared. We are afraid of ourselves, we are afraid of the atom bomb, we are afraid of. we know not what. When we look at the way in which the embittered politicians talk to each other talk at each other, we sometimes feel that we are in 1939, and not 1946. The play goes on, only the actors change.

The one ray of light in all this darkness, the one feature of hope in this world of gloom is the United Nations, the great idea born of this blood-stained earth. We must see to it that the newborn babe is not strangled by the cynicism of politicians. We regret to find that the present membership of our organisation is not yet universal. I listened with pleasure to the statement made by the Secretary that, as soon as the Peace Treaties are concluded, the defeated nations will be welcomed into Unesco. The Secretary referred to the conflicting ideologies of east and west, between Communism and individualism, which are competing for the mastery of the world today. I do not know whether the conflict is really an irreconcilable conflict of rival faiths. The two countries mentioned by him, the United States and Soviet Russia, are both signatories to the Charter of the United Nations. The Charter lays down that all the signatories believe in the fundamental rights of human beings, in the equality of races and nations, large and small. But both the United States and Soviet Russia have to travel a long distance before they can approximate to the ideals they have supported. Fundamental rights of human beings include equality of educational, economic and political opportunities. These great

privileges, which till now were limited to certain classes, require to be extended to the whole community. Such a democratic extension will mean regulation by State and economic planning. Again, racial dogmas were beaten on the battlefield, but they are still undefeated in our hearts. If we turn to Soviet Russia, she has worked for economic justice and racial equality in a very effective manner. All that is necessary to bring the two groups nearer each other is a more loyal discharge of the obligations and ideas which the United Nations Charter imposes on the signatory nations. The Western democracies will have to work for economic justice and abolition of race inequalities, and Soviet Russia will have to place greater emphasis on the dignity and freedom of the human spirit than she has been accustomed to do. Economic justice makes freedom possible, but does not create freedom. I hope that the conflict will be resolved and the nations will get nearer each other.

Unesco stands not merely for a new set of adjustments but for a new way of life, a new outlook, a new philosophy which will inspire humanity. We, in our country, believe that such a philosophy must be one devoted to spiritual values. The example of the axis powers is a warning to us. Germany and Japan were great in intellectual achievements, scientific development, industrial efficiency and military strength, but they failed in the last war. They failed because they were lacking in wisdom and understanding.

On the last day of August 1946, when the prisoners of Nuremberg were called upon to make any statements before judgment was pronounced, one of them, Franck, said : "Adolf Hitler, the chief accused, is not here to give the German people his final summing up. It is not technical shortages or hitches that lost us the war. God pronounced his judgment on Hitler and on us who, our hearts away from God, served Hitler." When a nation ostentatiously turns away from God and concentrates on worldly success and prosperity, it meets with its doom. What is essential today is not so much the rehabilitation of schools and libraries, or shops and factories, as the rehabilitation of man. We must re-create man if we are to re-create a new world community. Nowadays we find many who do not believe in God, who do not believe in metaphysics; yet should any one accuse us of being untruthful or unloving, we would feel offended. Truth and love are the teachings of every religion. Truth asks us to respect the individual who is the bearer and carrier of values, and love asks us to respect humanity. The individual and humanity are the two poles of the world and other groupings are but intermediate stages.

"The present perilous condition of the world is due to its positivist attitude to life, to its aversion from metaphysics, to its flight from spiritual values. To improve the world we have to return to an idealist view, to philosophic thought, to spiritual values.

We have listened to the budget figures. If the programme is accepted, we may have to spend about 7 ½ million dollars. Compared with 'the magnitude of the work, this sum is not excessive,



at any rate not for the wealthy countries: for poor nations such as ourselves we wish to make sure that the different proposals are all essential to the work of Unesco. We shall be glad to participate in the great work and pay our share if we are satisfied that it will further the work of the nations.

We should not repeat the mistake of assuming that the world consists only of Western Europe and North America. In making appointments to the Secretariat, we should realise that there are large parts of the world with immense manpower, and abundant natural resources. India and China for example have their great traditions, and these countries must be encouraged to take a larger part in the activities of the organisations of Unesco than has been done hitherto. Salaries to the staff must be based on needs and should not be such as to encourage careerists. Loyalty to the ideals of Unesco, personal fitness, technical efficiency and geographical distribution must be taken into account.

Regarding the relief and rehabilitation programme, I hope that areas in the East which have been affected by the war will also be kept in view.

The Secretary in his report referred to countries which are educationally backward on account of the accidents of history. Our country is one such. In India 16 per cent of men and 4 per cent of women are literate. We are therefore immensely interested in the anti-illiteracy campaign of Unesco. Again, even in normal conditions, millions of Indians live at starvation level, and many more have perhaps enough to eat, but not enough to keep away disease. We shall therefore welcome the establishment of an international institute for nutrition in India.

My greatest concern; however, is that we, the intellectuals, should not betray our vocation. We must have not only humility, but also integrity. We have been responsible for giving a false twist to young minds, for poisoning the very springs of knowledge. We take hold of docile, impressionable youth and twist it out of shape and make people innocent of any warlike intentions into men prepared to deal death and destruction. We blast the charities of the human heart, and strip the spirit of its ardour. The great intellectual, the typical intellectual for the western world, is Socrates. He controlled his life by the principle of self-determination. When he came to a clash with the society of which he was a member, he, to use the word of our great Leader, "civilly disobeyed" the mandate of the State. How many of us are prepared to resist the encroachment of the State on our intellectual integrity? How many of us are prepared to incur political martyrdom and refuse to carry out the behests of the State when they are inimical to our inward integrity?

We are a priesthood of the spirit. We cannot compromise, though politicians may. No false word should escape our lips, no wrong thought should enter the mind. I am concerned that we in this body should stand above politics and for universal values. A German thinker said "not round the inventors of new noises, but round the inven-

tors of new values does the world revolve. Inaudibly it revolveth."

The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : I now call upon the Minister of Education for Czechoslovakia, Prof. Stransky.

Prof. Jaroslav STRANSKY (Czechoslovakia) : When Carlyle wrote of the French Revolution, he prophesied that real democracy would appear only after two centuries of charlatanism.

Two centuries have not yet passed and the reign of democracy is still as problematical to this world of ours as the very idea, and even the very meaning, of democracy.

And what of culture? — have we any clearer notion of that either? We all use the word with the same respect. We are proud of our culture just as we are proud of our humanitarian nobility.

There still exists in the world a social and economic order of things, in whose name the exploitation, the bartering even, the degradation and contempt of man are hidden by old, by modern, and even by revolutionary expressions, — but culture? That is, of course, something different!

The whole world has trodden the bloody path of war, which has not yet been followed by the peace, but culture? Vast territories are devastated-people are dying of hunger-but culture?... The atomic bomb... but culture?

When the second world war was at hand, a French politician wrote to Hitler, warning him that war, should it break out, would this time wipe out the whole of world culture.

What logical topsy-turvydom. What a confusion of prognosis and diagnosis! How could cultural disintegration be the *result*, since it was the *cause* of the war?

If our culture, or what we called our culture, had been more than a pretence, or empty froth, the second war would have been no more necessary than the first. If, even so, by the fault of a mad aggressor at the head of a war-mad nation, a war had taken place, it could not have lasted longer than the Nuremberg trial.

Internal conflicts, in the bosom of one and the same nation, between towns or castles, could not be considered as barbarian manifestations as long as no common legal state existed to act as a legal order of summary justice.

In the same way, wars between states could not be considered as barbarian manifestations until there arose the idea and conscience of the international Commonwealth, in the eyes of which every unprovoked aggression is mere mass-murder.

In two years' time, we Czechoslovaks are going to commemorate the three-hundredth anniversary of our first Munich. Nevertheless in those days it was permissible to see the Peace of Westphalia in the light of a national catastrophe of our own, and not that of world civilization as a whole.

Rut Munich — like Manchukuo, China, Abyssinia, Spain — was, and could not be otherwise than, a world-wide catastrophe, because it gave a clear indication of the disaster which had befallen our civilization and our culture as a whole.

The idea of culture does not exist side by side with politics — the latter is subordinate to the former. Politics are nothing more than the culture of the human commonwealth within and between the nations, corresponding to a given degree of human evolution. Law is but a part of culture and according to whether here — “ *Pacta sunt servanda* ” or there, on the contrary — “ *Pacta sunt negligenda* ”, we not only recognize today the political level, but also the cultural standards of the sphere in question; and since I am here speaking of the whole international sphere, I am speaking also for culture as a whole.

For in reality, an international community has today become a fact and not simply a formula. It is no longer a protocol of Geneva or a Kellogg Pact, it is the reality of an indestructible solidarity of world interests inseparably united and dependent on one another.

The notorious fifth column has become a great universal symbol; every nation knows it in one way or another. For finally the fifth column everywhere will include all the others; we who believe in an ennobling of the human race, because we believe that, in spite of everything, it is created in the image of God (although it is behaving as if created in the other image), we who believe — *quia absurdum est* — would in reality wish to see this fifth column develop, until it becomes the only one, absorbing all others in a common effort towards a more harmonious and happier world.

Unesco represents a great and fine ideal of cultural unity, — but how few we are, ladies and gentlemen, up to now! This is no accusation, either of ourselves or others; nor is it a recrimination. We must just have the courage to indulge in a little self-criticism and not to over-estimate our position. Whole nations are not yet among us because they cannot be; whole nations are not yet among us because they do not wish to be here. Our task is not to recriminate, but rather to act in such a way that those who cannot join us at present become, all the same sooner or later, better, more civilized, more fitted to be members of our community; that those who for the present do not desire to join us, may come, even so, to swell and enrich our ranks, when we have overcome their present hesitations, or (let us admit it) their mistrust of us, a mistrust which I firmly believe, as it is natural, will diminish as these countries develop greater confidence in themselves.

To all those who consider it sufficient to take part in our meetings as observers only, we extend a hearty welcome; but they must not forget that in the world of today mere observers no longer exist. Nothing in this world, my friends, can be considered as a simple spectacle. The world is sick and suffering; at each spot we touch, the life-blood spurts out; no one has the right to say: “Am I my brother’s keeper?”

While we realise that we are few — while we have considered why we are few — this does not mean that we bear the full responsibility; nevertheless our first duty ought to be to measure the extent of our responsibility. Only thus can our responsibility be established, and it is only by

a clear knowledge of our aims and an exact idea of the path we follow that our ranks can be increased. The nations represented in Unesco will of course not bear alone the responsibility for the cultural evolution, and with it the political evolution, of the world. But everyone must be conscious of his own responsibility and each must examine his own conduct.

There is a great danger for international organisations such as Unesco : they tend to discuss unimportant rather than urgent questions. If they have a choice between dealing with important yet highly controversial problems or dealing with significant but less important problems which are not controversial, the danger is that they prefer the latter. The Organisation may also record activities, which may be important activities, but it risks missing its principal aim.

In conclusion, allow me to offer a few concrete suggestions :

The programme of Unesco includes the fight against illiteracy. Quite right. But it is not only the problem of teaching how to read. A literate people may certainly be transformed more quickly, but also in the most various ways. The behaviour of the illiterate Russian Moujik towards war prisoners in the first World War was certainly more civilized than the behaviour of the Germans in the concentration camps, and the latter were not illiterate. Literacy itself does not save anybody from barbarism; literacy may be a weapon against barbarism, but it may also be a weapon that serves barbarism. We have to distinguish between the material foundations and conditions of human happiness and its spiritual conditions.

Further the mere spreading of knowledge about peoples and about their different ways of living may not be sufficient to secure the peace; in fact, it may lead to hatred, envy and disparagement. Knowledge must be enlightened by feeling; we must guide people to love and esteem each other. That is, at least, my modest belief. People are divided by different ways of life and living conditions, but they are divided much more by different opinions as to what they consider desirable, by different standards of values and, if you like, by different creeds. It was Hitler’s Germany that made us recognize the dynamic quality of belief. I therefore welcome the study of the methods of Nazism which Unesco wants to undertake. There is probably no need to stress the fact that psychological methods cannot be transplanted from one nation to another; that a successful psychological approach to one nation may fail if applied to another nation of different traditions, natures and intelligence. An investigation into the different methods of approach to the different nations and the various classes of society must be made. I would almost say that every nation needs its own methods, but not the methods of its own inclinations; such methods might mislead it; a nation requires rather the methods which would correct its inclinations and lay bare its shortcomings — methods which would be, if I might say so, the best possible antidote. But mankind as a whole needs today a common philosophy of life. That is why I welcome the first approaches to this question

in the outline for the social sciences in the programme of Unesco.

Yesterday, at the Sorbonne, at the solemn opening of this Assembly, frequent mention was made of the traditions of the great revolution, born in this city, and which influenced the whole world. The idea of a political and cultural vanguard, sacrificing itself for the common good, is not foreign to the Czech people — their history is there to prove it. And it is perhaps because of that, that our people expect more from industrious and pacific effort than from the violence of revolutions.

Revolutions educate humanity by spectacular, but also by rather frightening, examples. Our writer and national leader, Karel Havlicek, has taught us to believe rather in revolutions in brains and hearts than in revolutions by force of arms. Such revolutions need not, at all events, break the law — they even help to foster it. They boldly

create new values, but at the same time give a new lease of life, a new flow of blood, to ancient and forgotten values. If somebody succeeded in persuading the world that the multiplication table and the Decalogue are valid for all and not only for a few — would that not be a splendid revolution! In order to achieve this, do we need the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation? Yes, we need it for that, and for more than that — because one must attempt a good thing again and again, as often as is necessary, until it succeeds.

The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : We would remind the General Conference that the Conference will meet tomorrow morning at 16.30. Before the plenary meeting, we shall have a general meeting at 9.30, of the President, seven Vice-Presidents, and the Chairman of the three main Commissions.

## THIRD PLENARY MEETING

*Thursday, 21 November 1946, at 10.30 a. m.*

*President* : M. LEON BLUM, President of the Conference

The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : Before continuing with the general discussion, I would like to make two announcements on behalf of the General Committee which has just met.

The first one concerns translations : there is already a large number of speakers in the general discussion and the number will probably increase still further; the number of plenary meetings may grow in proportion. The Committee therefore wondered if it would not be possible to revert to the system adopted in London at last year's conference, that is to say, abolish translations in the case of the general discussion. It would save a lot of time, because it sometimes happens that the translation lasts longer than the actual speech.

Obviously, if a member of the Conference wanted a translation, it would be given at once, and the interpreters would always be able to meet such a request, should it be made.

On the other hand, and this is an improvement on London, translations which have not been made on the spot will appear the following day in the Journal of the Conference, which will be distributed to all

If delegations prefer to make their own translations of the speeches by their representatives, the Secretariat of the Conference will of course be most grateful.

### 10. CONSIDERATION OF REQUESTS FROM GOVERNMENTS NOT MEMBERS OF UNESCO TO SEND OBSERVERS TO THE CONFERENCE

We now come to the second point : the Committee has examined the proposals made by cer-

tain governments in reply to the invitation sent under the Constitution of Unesco asking all governments not members of Unesco to send observers.

Four governments have made such requests : the Swedish Government, the Icelandic Government, the Swiss Federal Government and the Spanish Republican Government.

In so far as Sweden and Iceland are concerned, our Committee thinks that the question has been automatically solved by the decision of UNO to admit these two governments to the United Nations Organisation.

With regard to the Swiss Government the Committee proposes to accept its request to send observers to the Conference.

With regard to the Spanish Republican Government, the Committee regrets that on legal grounds it cannot ask the Spanish Republican Government to send observers to this session, but considers the Conference should ask the Spanish Republican Government to appoint representatives to attend these meetings, which are in any case public.

These are the proposals the Committee puts to the Conference and upon which the Conference is asked to take a decision.

Has anyone any comments?

M. DIWANY (Egypt) (*translation*) : I would like to ask the President on what basis representatives of Republican Spain could be invited, as this invitation might lead us on to grounds other than intellectual, and might place other states in a difficult position.

Consequently, we must consider this aspect and study the question if we are not to depart from

our intellectual aims and become involved in political questions.

I put this question to the Conference.

M. OPOCENSKY (Czechoslovakia) (*translation*) : The Czech delegation hopes that the proposal to admit representatives of the Spanish Republic will not be rejected, and expresses the wish that the Spanish people may find a place in our midst.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY : There is a very clear difference between observers and guests. This difference is fixed by our Constitution, which clearly establishes what organisations and what governments have the right to send observers. With the permission of the Egyptian representative, I would like to tell him that I think he has made a slight mistake: we shall not ask the Spanish Republicans to send representatives, but to send guests.

M. DRZEWIESKI (Poland) : We do not want discussions of a political nature to take place at this first Conference of Unesco. The question of Republican Spain is not only a political question, it is a fundamental question.

We have destroyed fascism and now we are tolerating the sufferings of the Spanish people.

We have created a diplomatic precedent at this Conference, because at the Arts Exhibition, presided over and organised by Unesco, we have shown pictures by the greatest modern Spanish painter, Picasso.

Picasso has worked with the finest French painters, but has always remembered his Spanish nationality and his common sufferings with Spain. Moreover he has not shown his pictures in the French, but in a Spanish Section. This is therefore a precedent.

I know we want to avoid political discussions and difficulties here in so far as is possible. We do not want to introduce into Unesco the fierce debates of other institutions of a more political nature. However, I would strongly underline our sympathies with the Spanish people and our view that it would be wise to find a satisfactory solution which would enable us to meet the request of the Spanish Republicans.

Would it not be possible for the Secretariat to draft a text enabling Spanish Republican representatives — and this is the wish of the Polish delegation — to be sent to our Conference?

M. René CASSIN (France) (*translation*) : On behalf of the French delegation I would like to add my support to those who have just shown their sympathy for the Spanish nation and for its ancient culture, which has the right to be represented in an Organisation like ours.

Had it been possible to do so, we, as Frenchmen, would have asked for the Spanish Republican Government to be admitted. If unity can be achieved on the lines proposed by the Committee, we shall not insist. If, on the contrary, this problem were found to deserve closer consideration, it might be necessary, as suggested by our Polish colleague, to forward it to another body, but in any case it is good and necessary that the Span-

ish nation should be represented at our Conference.

The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : Gentlemen, will you urge the Conference to accept the Committee's proposal, a proposal which I may say, without betraying any secrets, originated from the Polish delegate? We have made this suggestion, because it would enable us to avoid a difficult debate which might split the Conference. We find ourselves facing a complicated legal situation, since the Spanish Republican Government is recognised by certain governments represented at the Conference, but not by others. This solution would enable us, whilst avoiding these debates and these splits, to express feelings which are common to us all, namely feelings of special friendship towards the Spanish people.

It is this view that determined the Committee's decision, and I would urge the Conference to ratify this proposal unanimously.

I shall now put the proposals, of the General Committee to the vote.

M. DRZEWIESKI (Poland) : On behalf of the Czech and Polish delegations I wish to announce that, in order to stress our will for unity, we shall abstain.

The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : Under these conditions I shall put the proposal to the vote. Are there any other views?

(*Adopted.*)

The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : The representatives of Sweden, Iceland and Switzerland will be present at the Conference.

## 9. REPORT AND GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE WORK OF THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION (*continuation*)

We shall proceed with the general discussion, and I call upon M. Gielen, Netherlands Minister of Education.

M. GIELEN (Netherlands) (*translation*) : The Netherlands delegation wishes first of all to join those who have paid tribute to the welcome the French Government with its traditional hospitality has given us. I am all the more happy as, in my opinion, the cultural climate of France, and of Paris, lends itself to the noble aims of this Conference.

Almost a year ago, my predecessor spoke a few words to the members of the Conference which met in London in November 1945 to create an organisation of the United Nations for education, science and culture. At that time, the Netherlands were still suffering from the wounds inflicted by oppression and hunger. I bring you not only a cordial greeting, but also a measure of encouragement on behalf of a country in full recovery. The moral and spiritual problems we have to consider at home remain very serious, but we hope to solve them, and the good relations between our friends, former allies and other countries, will help us in his task.



In 1945 the Netherlands signed the San Francisco Charter and thereby accepted the principles of international cooperation in the fields of the intellect, culture and education.

It is not difficult for the Dutch to accept these principles and to honour these obligations; in touch with three civilisations, they have been seeking for a long time, I may even say centuries, to know the spirit and the culture of neighbouring peoples, in order to strengthen peace and enrich the spirit and culture of their own country. Compulsory elementary education (since 1901), the development of secondary education and vocational training, the large number of universities and schools, the numerous peoples' universities and all sorts of institutions for the education of the working man, cultural societies in all fields (and these based all on the freedom of education, of the press, and of assembly) have enabled culture in the Netherlands to reach its present position in our public life. I would add that the policy adopted by the Netherlands on this subject was based on the principle that, in so far as education is concerned, the state must not be all-powerful.

Considering its interest in foreign languages, the Dutch nation find no difficulty in taking an interest in the culture of other countries. Unfortunately, the limited Dutch-speaking territory has prevented the wide dissemination of written works; however, visual arts and music are known abroad.

My compatriots will welcome plans to link the national cultures so that the whole world may profit by the cultural achievements of each nation. They are therefore fully disposed to give all possible aid to these projects. Though the cultural life of the Netherlands has suffered great losses, personal as well as material, as a result of the war, the Dutch people think they are in a position to share their cultural and intellectual life, with other countries while being on the other hand ready to receive gratefully the assistance of friendly peoples.

Because of the great losses which we, in common with other members of Unesco, have suffered, we find ourselves compelled to import most of the materials we need for reconstruction. This position imposes serious economies upon us. It is essential that we live soberly so that all classes of our population may have everyday necessities and may live, without too many worries of a material kind. Considering the impoverishment of so many countries, I think it essential to secure an economic administration and a wise spending of the funds voted for Unesco.

I would like to mention straight away the subject of the cultural situation in Germany, which the Secretary-General has already broached. While acknowledging the efforts made by the occupying authorities, we think it our duty to mention that important groups in Germany find themselves in complete cultural isolation. After an exclusively National Socialist education, the Germans are completely ignorant of the ideas of a democratic world. We consider this spiritual isolation a danger which threatens the whole world.

Meanwhile, the Netherlands delegation is of the opinion that Unesco should not be satisfied

only with the fulfilment of the projects proposed. If the peoples really intend to create mutual understanding in order to establish world peace, a serious consideration of the spiritual basis of culture will be absolutely necessary. An exchange of cultural goods will not be sufficient. It will also be necessary to find standards with which to measure culture that can be accepted as the main element of peace and harmony.

In the general introduction to the Preparatory Commission's report, an evolutionist background is mentioned. In our opinion, in this matter, the Conference would do well to pay attention to the religious communities which will be able to make a large contribution towards the mutual understanding of peoples. The Netherlands delegation is convinced that only thus will spiritual development be accessible to all.

The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : I now call upon the delegate of Brazil, H. E. M. Moniz de Aragao.

M. MONIZ DE ARAGAO (Brazil) (*translation*) : All those who have followed closely the gradual rise of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, today have excellent reasons for feeling proud and confident. A year ago we placed our hopes in the text of an International Convention open to all peoples to establish peace and security "on the basis of the intellectual and moral solidarity of mankind

Perhaps for the first time in history, the international order was considered apart from its purely political elements, and the first place was given to spiritual forces capable of ensuring "respect of justice, law, the rights of man, and the fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of race, sex, language, or religion".

The project which at the time appeared fantastic is now a living fact. Unesco, supported by 28 nations which have already ratified its Constitution, calls together today its first General Assembly consisting of representatives of forty-one nations. Linked by a common ideal, we answered its appeal; moved by the will to join our efforts in the task to be accomplished.

Our task is *sui generis*. The Constitution we are called upon to put into execution, imposes upon us duties which exceed the usual limits of international obligations. We do not have to worry about the frontiers, wealth or 'power of nations, but of the human heart and mind. The treasures which we intend safeguarding and augmenting are the collective patrimony of humanity, the fruit of its creative genius, or the anonymous contribution of past generations.

Unesco aims first of all at developing the plans and techniques of education as a means of improving human nature in its physical and intellectual as well as moral aspects. It then proposes to assist the development of science by all possible means. Knowledge of the laws which govern the world and mankind alone enable us to foresee events, and to alter the natural economy to the advantage of our species. Lastly, its programme covers letters, philosophy and humanistic studies under the general name of culture.

Thus the whole field of knowledge and the means by which it can be turned to best account in the service of society come within the plan and scope of Unesco.

Are we to see in it a college of philosophers, scholars and artists, wholly devoted to disinterested research, to international education and the creation of arts? Or will it just remain a centre of co-ordination and diffusion of all free educational, scientific and cultural efforts in the world?

In one way or another Unesco will know how to fulfil its mission of a spiritual link between nations. An international public opinion inspired by Unesco will spring into existence and, little by little, the intellectual and moral unity of man will find in it its principles and its tools.

It is a promising sign that on the morrow of the severest trial it has ever known, the world should recover without scepticism or discouragement, and agree to advance towards higher purposes under the banner of international solidarity.

Unesco will be a work of faith, or else it will sink beneath the weight of an administrative machinery as vain as it is sterile.

The colossal work already done by the Secretariat of the Preparatory Commission, the impetus given it by its eminent Executive Secretary, are sure guarantees of its future. We find the proof of it in the brilliant report presented by Professor Julian Huxley, rich in information and general ideas on the vast programme fixed for the next few years.

I cannot praise sufficiently the breadth of the scheme contemplated nor the precision of the plans submitted to the General Conference for its approval. A complete overhaul of intellectual activities will result from the discussion of the plans elaborated by scientists, artists, experts and technicians. New horizons will be opened to research by the measures of co-ordination to be adopted. A new attitude of mind will arise which will bring to the work to be done in common that leaven of wisdom and solidarity without which nothing great is built.

The Brazilian nation and Government are glad to assist in this great task of international *rapprochement*. Our faith in the letter and spirit of Unesco was pledged years ago. As original members of the Committee of Intellectual Co-operation, we took part in all the work of the Paris Institute.

Faithful to this tradition, we accepted in 1943 the invitation to participate in the work which resulted in 1945 in the foundation of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation. Shortly after, in 1946, the Brazilian Government created at Rio de Janeiro its National Commission, under the name of Brazilian Institute for Education, Science and Culture.

The new Brazilian Constitution also reflects the interest aroused in public opinion by the problems Unesco is called upon to solve. It allocates ten per cent of the national revenue from taxation and twenty per cent of that received by Federal Districts and municipalities to the maintenance and development of all grades of education.

Now, at the moment when the General Con-

ference is about to debate the Agenda, I thought it appropriate to emphasise the warm support my country is giving to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation. May it succeed before it is too late, in founding that "Society of Minds" which has been promised to mankind for its salvation.

The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : I call upon the delegate of China, Dr. Yuen Ken Chao.

Dr. Y. R. CHAO (China) : As Acting Chief Delegate of the Chinese Delegation to the First General Conference of Unesco, I have the honour of transmitting to you the following telegram from our Minister of Education, Chu Chiahua, who was to come as our Chief Delegate :

"Ambassador Tsien Tai Chinese Embassy Paris France. Please transmit to Chinese Delegation to Unesco for presenting to Conference. Detained by meeting of National Assembly : deeply regret inability to come to participate in work of Conference; wish full success; hope concrete resolutions will be made toward channelizing of world cultures for increase of mutual understanding among men and strengthening of forces for peace. Chu Chiahua."

May I assure you that our Minister of Education is unable to be present, not because he regards the work of this General Conference as less important, but because his immediate and constant attention is required for an even more pressing duty; he is now striving to rehabilitate evacuated and devastated schools and universities, to regain the rapid liberalisation and modernisation of education, and, in order to make this process even more rapid, to establish the rule of constitutional law — as a means of directing the affairs of the nation.

To understand why a man who is entrusted with the direction of education should be immediately concerned with the general functions of a National Assembly, we have only to ask ourselves the same question. I imagine that the majority of us have been concerned or interested in actual teaching, research, or creative work. Why, then, should we gather here and spend our time in general discussions of a General Conference on education, on science, and on culture, not to say in listening to such general talk? The answer is quite clear. As has been stated in the Constitution of our Organisation, we are concerned with education, science and culture, and particularly with the contribution of these activities of the mind to the peace, security and welfare of mankind; it is this general and universal aspect of the mind of men that we want to keep constantly in the foreground of our minds.

Having stated this fundamentalpoint of view, I feel that we are now ready to undertake the concrete activities of the new Organisation, and I feel confident that increase in variety and richness of their content will contribute towards solidarity rather than division. As Dr. Huxley has said, the proposals in our programme, in spite of the multiplicity of detail, form one harmonious whole. This is so because, once the right guiding principles are adopted, every specific project inevit-

ably becomes a contribution to, and not a distraction from, our principal aim.

May I give a few examples? There is, I understand, a plan for co-operation with international scientific unions. Now specialists in every field appear to the general public as rather provincial-minded people. But look at the behaviour of men at an international reunion of specialists. The common bond of a common heritage of the mind makes them brothers, in feeling as well as in interest. Unesco exists in embryo in every international scientific union, and that is why we want to be friends with international scientific unions — and make them friends with each other.

Some parts of our programme may seem to distinguish between Eastern and Western culture and, since our aim is for unity, it is fitting and proper that we should interpret one to the other, encouraging reciprocal knowledge of the different cultures. This is all to the good. But we can do more and, if our projects are carried out in the spirit in which they are meant to be carried out, we shall do more. If I may be pardoned for speaking professionally, one of the stimulating factors that favoured the recent revival of linguistic and philological studies in China was contact with Western methodology. The rigorous methodology of philology in 19th century China found its next of kin in 19th century Western philology, to the great benefit of new research into the old. You will recall that Western philology is called Indo-European philology. Why? Because, both in content and in method, it was in 'India, the Middle East, between the west and the east, that this scientific tradition began. While, therefore, we of the Orient welcome the value of scientific knowledge as a powerful instrument for the furthering of human welfare, it is much more in the spirit of scientific methodology and free inquiry that a more organic approach of minds will come about, or rather is coming about.

We of the Orient, as the honourable delegate of India has emphasised, value quality. So that we have a monopoly in this: Over two milleniums ago, mathematics was valued in the West for its beauty as well as for its utility. But as the Indian delegate observed, we put more emphasis on intrinsic values. If Plato heard celestial music, the skies are now silent for too many peoples in the West. But over in China, especially in recent years, people continue to practise calligraphy as a fine art.

I need not take up any more of your time with further details. I feel that the most fruitful contribution we can make is to try to achieve, in whatever intellectual or practical pursuits we happen to be concerned (in or out of Unesco), that interpenetration of the spirit, that mutual respect of the importance which each gives to some aspect of life which, as Unesco and United Nations grow toward manhood, will bring about the community of mind that is the aim of this Organisation. China is happy to make her modest contribution to the realisation of this united world of education, science, and culture which we are striving to build.

Yesterday, at the opening meeting of this Con-

ference, one of the honourable delegates of France sitting beside me paid me the compliment of remarking that China was the country which first proposed at the San Francisco Conference for the United Nations the initial idea of such an organisation, and he nodded to me when M. Naegelen mentioned it again in his address. All I could say to my neighbour was a sincere "Thank you", but, like so many appropriate remarks that occur to one only long after the occasion was over, it occurred to me that I should have made this reply. I should have said "Thank you, sir, but we were not the first. We seemed to be ahead of the times only because the times were already going our way."

The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : I now call upon Dr. Mills, first delegate of Australia.

Dr. R. C. MILLS (Australia) : The Australian delegation desires to join in congratulating the Preparatory Commission and its Secretariat on the work that has been accomplished since the London Conference a year ago. Australia was among the first nations to complete the necessary formalities for membership of Unesco, and has welcomed the opportunity of sharing in the development of the programme and the organisational plans that are now submitted to this Conference by the Preparatory Commission. We are sure that Unesco has an extremely important contribution to make towards the building of international society, the preservation of world peace, and the promotion of human welfare. The Australian Government and people are determined to participate fully in this, as in other forms of international co-operation under the aegis of the United Nations.

The views of the Australian delegation on the programme and the administrative arrangements proposed by the Preparatory Commission will be expounded in detail in the appropriate Commission of this Conference. On this occasion I wish merely to mention some of the more fundamental issues which the Australian delegation believes should receive the attention of the Conference and its Commissions.

President Bidault referred, in his address of welcome, to the importance of securing the membership of those United Nations that have not yet joined Unesco. The Australian delegation, too, would stress the urgency of this problem. Let us not delude ourselves into thinking that our limited membership can be compensated for by our enthusiasm. Truly Unesco can perform useful services for its members, though their numbers may be small; but it cannot achieve its main purposes so long as its support is confined to one-half or even two-thirds of the United Nations. We all regret the delays that have prevented a larger membership at this first General Conference, and particularly we regret the absence of the Soviet Union, a foundation member of the United Nations, very much concerned with the problems of educational rehabilitation and progress. We believe some time should be made in the course of the Conference to consider the problem of bringing into Unesco those nations who have

not yet joined. In our examination of our future programme of work we must bear in mind the importance of extending the range of international collaboration, and we must see to it that our programme is such as to facilitate the adherence of those of the United Nations which are not yet convinced that Unesco is worth while.

For this reason alone, although for other reasons also, it is imperative that we should, in this Conference, step back a little, as the artist does from an unfinished painting, and look at our programme as a whole. The members of the Preparatory Commission, the experts aiding them, and the Secretariat itself have all been working at high pressure, and have produced an extensive and impressive list of projects, many of which considered by themselves, are admirable. But now we have the opportunity and the duty to look critically at the programme as a whole, and to examine its balance. One way of doing this is to consider the proposed distribution of expenditure over the various divisions of the programme.

Of the general budget of 7,565,000 dollars, the Programme Department is allotted almost 72 per cent. Of this, little more than one-sixth is proposed for the Education Division, and the remaining five-sixths are reserved for other parts of the programme. The Australian delegation will ask the Programme Commission to consider whether these proportions are justified, taking into account the world's needs at the present time. It is true that the adoption of the Preparatory Commission's proposals on Educational Rehabilitation would increase somewhat the weight given to education in our total programme, and I would say that, in the opinion of the Australian delegation, the preparation of these proposals is the most significant development in the work of Unesco in recent months. Nevertheless we believe that one of the crucial issues before this Conference, is to decide whether there should not be a re-adjustment of the balance of our programme as a whole, so that Education and Educational Rehabilitation would together absorb a considerably higher percentage of the total budget than is at present proposed. Although detailed discussion of the Rehabilitation proposals will be referred to a special Commission, we consider that the Programme Commission must discuss thoroughly the general issue of the relative importance of Unesco's activities in education and in the other fields.

We also hope that there will be an opportunity during the Conference to have some discussion of the problem of merging the work of Educational Rehabilitation into that of raising educational standards and facilities in countries that suffer from the prevailing, inequality of educational development. Following this Conference this particular problem must be one of the principal matters to be considered by the Executive Board in the course of the coming year.

Another aspect of the Programme Report that needs further consideration than the Preparatory Commission has been able to give to it, is the relationship between the work of Unesco and that of the United Nations and the other Specialised Agencies. The Australian Government at-

taches the greatest importance to the co-ordination of the many separate international governmental organisations that have been and will be established. Although this problem has not been overlooked by the Preparatory Commission, it demands still more explicit recognition in the Programme.

One final word. In the introduction to the Report before us, reference is made to "a first impression of diffuseness and scattering in Unesco's programme"; but it is suggested that "second thoughts show that a real unity of purpose exists behind this multiplicity of detail." I am not sure that second thoughts do, in fact, dispel the first impression of diffuseness, and we must remember that many people, and many Governments will examine Unesco's programme in a critical, though not necessarily unsympathetic manner. It is our responsibility to see that the programme will stand up to such critical examination. The programme that finally emerges from this Conference must not give an impression of diffuseness. It must carry its own conviction, in terms of practical commonsense. Some of the projects now listed must be sacrificed, or at least postponed, simply because Governments will not be prepared to support on an international scale, activities that they do not consider to be appropriate for Governments on the national scale. Others will probably have to be postponed, to make way for work of greater practical urgency.

Our task is to see to it that those projects that remain, constitute a solid foundation, on which to build in the years ahead.

The fundamental issues which I have mentioned and which we hope will be fully examined by this Conference are : the present limited membership of Unesco ; the balance of its programme as a whole; the relationship of its work to that of the United Nations and to that of other Specialised Agencies; and the necessity for a programme of activities which will be practical and convincing.

M. NIELSEN (Denmark) : At the first General Conference of Unesco the adhering nations meet with an ardent wish that the new Organisation, which is now firmly established and to which so many hopes are attached, should start well. We have all followed with keen interest the imposing amount of work of the Preparatory Commission and its Secretariat in preparing all branches of the activity of Unesco; everybody will agree that we have before us an example of careful planning and bold enterprise which are indeed promising. Moreover, the Executive Secretary has laid before us a highly interesting essay on his personal view of the leading ideas behind Unesco's work. In the view of the Danish delegation, however, considerations of such general nature, inspiring and stimulating though they certainly are, should not be in the foreground of our discussions at this early stage in Unesco's life. Unesco will be judged not by its philosophy nor even by its programme, but by its achievements. We therefore think that, in the first instance, we should concentrate upon the more tangible items of the programme which promise early results, and, while



not losing sight of our general aims, allow the more ambitious plans to develop in the course of time, as the Organisation grows in strength, and its vast possibilities become evident to everybody.

One may even be justified in saying that the philosophical framing of our general aims need not necessarily be conceived in advance, just as, to quote a somewhat parallel case, epistemology in recent times has had to refrain from formulating by anticipation the methods of science and has tended more and more to derive its theories from what the scientists are really doing.

The programme which has been laid before us and which, of course, may be completed by new projects, gives us the possibility of attacking problems not previously undertaken, or which have been coped with in an insufficient way. If we succeed in solving them quickly, their prompt solution would give an impetus to other propositions and recommendations which Unesco can make. We must bear in mind that there will be considerable inertia to overcome in all nations, and even some suspicion (in my view unjustified) that Unesco may become a sort of international debating club. If I am correctly informed, such inertia has already been met when the Secretariat approached different Member States on special questions. This is perhaps natural; in our view it is by its record of successes that Unesco can impress upon the individual nations the necessity of taking an increasingly active part in its work. Without such active collaboration the central organisation of Unesco will be ineffective. Unesco is fortunate in that those difficulties and obstacles which, as we all know, often beset international negotiations in the political sphere will not arise in that domain of common human interests with which we are concerned. It should not therefore be difficult to reach agreement on many of the plans and projects before us.

Most of us will doubtless be glad to see definite measures emerge from what was recently described as "a pile of papers". From the report of the Executive Secretary yesterday, we may feel sure that definite action will be soon forthcoming.

Among these plans there is one task of supreme importance, that of cultural rehabilitation of the war-devastated areas. In a memorandum laid before us by the Technical Sub-Committee there is a sentence which sounds like a sigh: "Until this weight is reduced, Unesco cannot run its best race." That may be true, but we must remember that this task, even if a temporary one, is one of the starting points in the existence of our Organisation. The Conference of last year was aware that urgent educational needs cannot await official ratification and therefore provided for immediate action by the Technical Sub-Committee of the Preparatory Commission. We are only at the beginning and nobody can underrate the difficulties involved, but it will be the duty of this General Assembly to see that this painful problem shall not be overshadowed by more ambitious permanent plans. Here too, I think the Executive Secretary's report will reassure us. One

may even turn the sentence quoted the other way round; if in the near future we are able to reduce that weight substantially, it will be enormously to the credit of Unesco, and the goodwill thus created may prove of decisive importance to the success of Unesco's permanent work.

The incredible energy displayed by the United Nations during the war was bound to slacken with the end of hostilities. But if it can be said that the war has not ceased as long as many of the fighting nations are neither able to provide the most fundamental educational needs nor to develop a normal cultural life.

The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : I call upon the delegate of the Lebanon.

Mgr. MAROUN (Lebanon) (*translation*) : Mr. President, twice in less than half a century the dream of building the world on a material basis alone has been submerged in terrible bloodshed. As a result of the double tragic experience which this century has witnessed, it is now realized that if the benefits of peace are to be enjoyed, it is necessary to work for the union of peoples, not only by economic planning and political treaties between nations, but also by teaching the one real truth and by instigating a love of the one real good. It is with the weapons of the spirit that we must in future forge the defences of peace.

It is precisely with these spiritual defences of peace, with their creation and consolidation, that you, Members of Unesco, have been concerned during the whole of your career, by the teaching which you give and through the outpourings of your hearts and minds.

Until now your teaching has reached the few thousands who gathered about your great and ancient Chairs. Today this Assembly is concerned with leading all the nations into the way of truth.

The present speaker has a double claim to be a representative of the spirit. I belong to a country which has always made an unconditional cult of spiritual values, a cult which one only finds in a country submitted during centuries to the most terrifying austerities of life, but which nevertheless remains faithful to the truth which preceded it and which will outlive it, to the eternal truth which comes from above.

I belong also to an institution over 2,000 years old on whose facade these two words of its Divine Founder are ineffaceably carved: "*in spiritu et in veritate*".

This beautiful maxim of the Gospel has been reproduced by Unesco in a more concrete form in the statement which prefaces the programme on which it aims to establish the peace of the world. "Unesco is a keystone in the arch of peace, which these agencies (the Economic and Social Council, the Security Council, the Council for Finance and the International Labour Office) constitute. A successful Unesco is a pre-requisite for the full development of all the other elements." In other words, the reign of the spirit must be firmly established.

The United Nations Organisation hopes to build

the great edifice of peace on the triple foundation of education, science and culture.

May I point to a crack in these foundations which, if care is not taken, might grow, with time, and again threaten the whole structure?

According to the programme submitted, this assembly hopes to build the foundations of peace by influencing human intelligence.

According to the Western world, intelligence is the only authentic manifestation of the spirit. All the masters of Western philosophy have considered understanding to be the supreme happiness of man, or at least the essential and the satisfying condition of his happiness. Socrates-Plato and Aristotle bore witness to this in an, tiquity, as did Descartes, Leibnitz and Comte in modern times, to mention only a few. Consequently, the Western world has always tried to develop primarily man's reason by cultivating and enriching his intelligence. The non-intellectual manifestations of the spirit, such as intuition, moral sense and above all the sense of what is sacred, are relegated by the West to a secondary place when, that is, they are not scornfully disdained. These activities which I have called non-intellectual, but which are nevertheless fundamental to the human spirit, are often so atrophied in modern man, that he seems to be spiritually blind.

An infirmity of this kind means that the individual is no longer a healthy member of the body of society. Should not the evil uses of science, and the collapse of all civilization be ascribed to the bad quality of the individual?

The oriental conception of the spirit is more exhaustive and consequently more human. For us it is at once logical and intuitive, a light of the intelligence and an impulse of the heart, "*animus et anima*".

All these activities interpenetrate and supplement each other, and give to the human person ality its unity, its balance and its full development. The human spirit is not made up of reason more than of emotion, it is both at once.

It is therefore indispensable, indeed urgent, to restore to humanity this part of itself, by which it can communicate with the vastly more mysterious infinity of the spiritual world, with God.

The re-education of humanity, which Unesco is charged to undertake, must be complete, and include, if it is not to ruin everything, the development of the intelligence by science and culture, and the development of the moral and religious sense by a carefully defined spiritual choice.

Certainly, the different spiritual communities have the duty to break the bread which gives strength and life to human souls and to bring them to drink at the source of life eternal. But those who have been chosen to be the architects of the great edifice of peace must realise with the psalmist that : " Except the Lord build the house, their labour is but lost that build it. "

I know that a sincere and pressing appeal is being made by your assembly to all men of good will, Catholics, Protestants, -Mohammedans and Jews. A meeting-ground, a common ground of understanding, has, however, still to be found.

Gentlemen, it seems to me that this meeting-ground exists for everybody. It is in God, not

the God of the philosophers, but the living God of the Bible, that sacred Book which has always been a perpetual source of inspiration, joy and exaltation for all the highest forms of human thought.

How tragic that this Book should be absent from our schools and universities and, as a result, what a dark and heavy night has fallen on human intelligence for nearly two centuries! What ineffable anguish it has engendered in the hearts of those who, in their search for God, beat themselves against the relentless and insuperable barrier of matter. How much happier are those who, watching the phenomena of the universe, and the single events and facts, rest upon the magnificent synthesis of which God is the centre, and who sing Dante's immortal lines : " In the depths of paradise, I saw bound into a single book with a thread of love everything which in the world is scattered in loose pages. "

These scattered pages, gentlemen, are not only the various natural sciences, the various organizations of the nations, but also our own honest efforts as men of goodwill to promote the common and lasting good of humanity through the pursuit of truth.

These scattered pages must be bound in a volume. The golden thread which holds' them, binds them and will unite them, can it be other than the living God of our great Bible?

The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : I call upon the delegate of Belgium.

M. KUYPERS (Belgium) (*translation*) : I shall try to do more than fill up a gap of a few minutes, in the first place by associating myself with all who have taken the floor today and then by paying a tribute, a warm and justified tribute to the Rapporteur. The document which was read to us yesterday is of the greatest importance.

Moreover, the booklet which has been distributed shows that the Preparatory Commission, in addition to stating the general principles so remarkably developed by Dr. Huxley, has classified our tasks and clarified our ideas. Thus, from a melting pot of ideas from the four corners of the globe, an attempt has been made to extract what is really important, a series of feasible tasks, wisely classified according to their importance. For, to be brief, what do the final pages contain? Immediate tasks, tasks for 1947, tasks for later.

What is our work as an international organization? First to consolidate our position and to show the world that we are able, like skilful navigators, to steer our frail craft so as to avoid the shoals that threaten it to right and left.

I come from a small country. We are supposed to be a people with a measure of commonsense. We are not much given to dreams, castles in the air which are not built upon rock. We are fond of an image conceived by one of our poets : the plough in the hands of peasants of our soil, but peasants who look towards the star of Unesco. It is this comparison which will enable me to develop, without entering into detail, a point by which we have been somewhat impressed.

When we examine Unesco's budget, which' is by no means heavy for a work of such world importance, we note an enormous disproportion as regards costs of an administrative and material kind — staff, conferences; etc. The Australian delegate has already asked that credits for education should be increased. What strikes us is that, apart from the very large sums earmarked for the items I have just mentioned, there is but little money for useful immediate tasks, and in this connexion we should like certain explanations, in order to be sure that we shall avoid the pitfalls to which M. Naegelen and Mr. Hardman so eloquently drew our attention at the Sorbonne.

Our opinion is that, on education and the campaigns against distress and ignorance in devastated or backward countries, it is impossible to spend too much money. We ask that every necessary credit should be voted for the re-education of young people in the ex-enemy countries. We are in agreement on many other points, but it seems to us that the instrument which is now in our hands, if it is to be fully efficient, should have supplementary credits for useful tasks, for the veritable undertakings before us, for real constructive expenditure.

Then again we must make the following point. Unesco, whose essential task, clearly indicated, is to stimulate, group, help, give a fresh impetus, promote exchanges, mutual knowledge, etc. — Unesco, whose budget is not drawn up on business lines, since 80 per cent of the credits represent expenses on material and staff, etc., 20 per cent only for really useful action in the form of scholarships, etc., — Unesco, which is not a business firm, but an organisation of a special kind, for which we do not propose to ask that it should be governed by principles which are sound in an industrial organisation, where in general the overhead costs do not exceed a quarter of the total budget — does Unesco propose to appeal for financial assistance elsewhere, for example from Governments, from organisations of all sorts which it will assist, whose action it will endeavour to develop? If not, it will be necessary to reduce the expenses on material and administration. This is obviously the duty of the Budget Commission. We do not propose to discuss this here, but in any case, it will be necessary to increase the part of the budget earmarked for constructive expenditure.

My third question — and I propose to dwell upon it a little longer — is as follows: Is it not possible to make a clearer distinction in the budget between ordinary expenditure and initial capital outlay? It is clear that Unesco's establishment in Paris in this fine hotel, its purchases of furniture, etc., will cost money during the first and perhaps the second year, but not during the years that follow. Is it not possible to classify these costs under a separate heading and to agree here and now that the credits utilised this year for these purposes may be used in the future in a way that we should call really useful, that is to say, on constructive expenditure, veritable financial intervention on the part of Unesco in the various fields of interest to us?

I propose to end my speech with this final suggestion and I hope that no one will take what I have said as negative criticism of work which is beginning- under the best possible auspices and in' which Belgium, by unanimous votes in her two legislative assemblies, has gladly associated herself.

The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : I call upon the delegate of Yugoslavia.

M. Vladislav RIBNIKAR (Yugoslavia) (*translation*) : Although the Government of Yugoslavia has not until today, that is, until the meeting of the General Conference, decided to recommend ratification of the Unesco Constitution to Parliament, it has deemed it necessary to send to the Unesco Conference the delegation over which I have the honour to preside.

A little over a year ago, the Government of the Peoples' Federative Republic of Yugoslavia willingly accepted the British Government's invitation to the United Nations Conference to create a United Nations Organisation for co-operation in the field of education and intellectual culture. The Government of the Peoples' Federative Republic of Yugoslavia realised the possibilities such an organisation offered to all nations which had defeated the greatest enemies of humanity — German and Italian Fascism and Japanese Imperialism — and had fought for the fundamental right of peoples and individuals to a free and independent life. It realises that the organisation will make loyal and effective co-operation in the cultural field likely and will thus contribute to the establishment and strengthening of a lasting peace between the peoples of the world. That is why the Yugoslav delegation took part in the work of that Conference and signed the Constitution which was drawn up, even though it could not approve of certain aspects of the text of this Constitution.

The Yugoslav delegation felt that it was, above all, necessary to create an organization based on the general rules of the Constitution and considered that this Organisation would accomplish practically all that the freedom-loving nations expected of it. The delegation felt that the more or less abstract principles of this Constitution, with which we cannot agree, will not have any decisive influence on the future activities of Unesco. One of these concepts, for example, is that which appears in the first sentence of the preamble to the Unesco Constitution, that is : "That since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed"; and again, the following text : "That ignorance of each others' ways and lives has been a common cause, throughout the history of mankind, of that suspicion and mistrust between the peoples of the world through which their differences have all too often broken into war. " I feel certain that any man acquainted with history and who has understood the origins of the war which has just ended, will agree that such arbitrary conclusions show a lack of material and scientific knowledge; that they give an inaccurate picture of the causes which, in the history of mankind, have provoked wars between nations,



and that it is impossible to remove the causes of war effectively by such principles.

However, the Yugoslav delegation signed this Constitution, firmly convinced that declarations of policy were of less importance than the opportunity offered for cultural co-operation between the United Nations.

After signing the Unesco Constitution, the Government of the Peoples' Federative Republic of Yugoslavia waited to see how the activities of Unesco would confirm this hope. It has studied the proposals in Unesco's practical programme before deciding its final attitude 'towards this Organisation.

During last Spring and Summer, the Preparatory Commission drew up a whole series of proposals which, if accepted by the General Conference, would form the basis of Unesco's future work. Among these proposals are some which, in the opinion of the Government of the Federative Republic of Yugoslavia, would contribute to the attainment of the general aims suggested to Unesco; that is, they would favour the development of cultural co-operation between the nations and the consolidation of a lasting peace. But some of these proposals are far from these aims, for they take no account of the facts of modern life or of the particular relations in the present-day world, and are consequently inapplicable in practice. Moreover, the very spirit of some of them is contrary to the idea of co-operation and to the reinforcement of a lasting peace.

These proposals, inapplicable in practice and contrary to the strengthening of lasting peace and international cultural co-operation, have, up to the present, prevented the Yugoslav Government from proposing the ratification of Unesco's Constitution to their Parliament, and induced them to await the result of this General Conference before deciding finally whether or not Yugoslavia will become a member of Unesco.

We presume that our Government's attitude will give rise to objections. It may be contended that we should have already joined the Organisation and have explained and defended our point of view before the General Conference in the capacity of a regular member. However, in the light of the very recent painful experience that Yugoslavia suffered at the Paris Conference, where, without formality, the indisputable rights of Yugoslavia were disregarded and most of the Yugoslav delegation's proposals were defeated — however well the evidence spoke in their favour — and without any real discussion, simply through fortuitous circumstances of voting; if, as I say, we remember this experience, the decision of the Yugoslav Government becomes quite understandable. Yugoslavia has no desire to find itself once more in a position where the result of a vote would force upon them decisions contrary to their fundamental interests.

In the present general discussion we shall not discuss the proposals for the Unesco programme that, in our opinion, are not in accordance with the principles on which Unesco's work should be based. We shall merely illustrate the tendencies and general trend of such proposals, which, if endorsed by this Conference, would jeopardise

every possibility of international co-operation in the cultural field.

Article I, Section 3, of the Unesco Constitution, says that " With a view to preserving the independence, integrity and fruitful diversity of the cultures and educational systems of the States Members of this Organisation, the Organisation is prohibited from intervening in matters which are essentially within their domestic jurisdiction " It follows, therefore, that the view expressed in the Unesco Constitution is that the diversity of cultures and educational systems in the various countries is a positive factor in the development of the general culture of mankind; that any outside influence intended to divert the development of these various cultures from the channels which they would follow if they were free and independent, must necessarily be harmful. Nevertheless, in the numerous proposals concerning the Unesco programme submitted by the Preparatory Commission, and in the drafting of these proposals, we notice a persistent tendency which is absolutely contrary to the view of the Constitution and which consists in directing Unesco's activity to the casting of the various national cultures in a standard mould, thus destroying the individual character of each culture.

The drafting of these proposals reveals that Unesco has even elaborated its own philosophy, labelled "World Scientific Humanism", which according to the programme, will be forcibly disseminated to and imposed upon the peoples of the world. In defining its philosophy, Unesco has found it necessary to condemn various conceptions of the world and of life which do not correspond with its own philosophical concepts. For example, it entirely rejects materialist philosophy and questions the scientific character of dialectical materialism.

These tendencies to constitute a centre for the direction of national cultures, to proclaim a philosophy which should be, as it were, an international official philosophy, would lead to the enslavement of thought and of the spirit of creation and would form an arbitrary obstacle to the spread of culture.

This would be tantamount to the renunciation by mankind of its enormous share in the treasures of thought, for materialist philosophy has existed down the ages in the human mind; it has represented a factor of progress in knowledge and, without the achievements of materialist philosophy, it is impossible to conceive the mentality of modern man. If materialist thought were to be banned, it would amount to the suppression in England of a marvellous philosophic and scientific inheritance, to the suppression in France of its greatest age of philosophy and to holding up the creative advance of younger peoples. This would deprive science of the methods by which it has become science, and in the last instance would amount to subjecting science to metaphysics.

If on many international questions (such as, for example, that of peace), it may be possible and necessary to reach an agreement (that is, unanimity), reflected even in vote, objective truth in the world of scientific philosophy cannot be

established by vote or the plaudits of an assembly, whatever the number of scholars and philosophers in the hall.

Objective truth is to be reached by research, and is confirmed by the experience of men, of peoples, of mankind in general. Is it possible to reject a philosophic and scientific conception, namely dialectic materialism, whose principles and even scientific forecasts are confirmed in practice?

No one can deny that, in the history of mankind, all progress has been linked with materialist thought, and that, of all world outlooks, only dialectical materialism succeeds in confirming scientific principles by experience of life. In the case of the United Nations, is it possible to proclaim as official a speculative philosophy which in meetings and commissions would amount to a kind of philosophic esperanto, and, accordingly, not to admit or even to reject, from the cultural sphere, a philosophy which has become the outlook of millions of men of all countries, precisely because it is confirmed by experience?

It should not be forgotten that dialectical materialism is recognised and its general outlook adopted by a great country, the Soviet Union, whose social order is based precisely on science, and where, for the first time in history, science has made it possible for men to organise their lives with a full knowledge of their real needs. Let us suppose, what is not the case, that the philosophy of dialectical materialism is confined to the Soviet Union. Do the principles of cultural co-operation of the United Nations permit us to reject a great culture, the most advanced and most in line with the desires of the peoples — a culture which has survived where others would have succumbed, a culture like that of the Soviet Union, a country which in the war on the Fascist barbarians contributed more than any other to the salvation of mankind and civilization?

Let us not forget that the campaign against dialectical materialism was one of the main features of the Fascist regimes; they called upon the peoples to fight the Soviet Union in the name of European civilization. It is impossible for Unesco to take a similar attitude, while declaring itself in favour of international co-operation and the "free flow of ideas".

After this most terrible of wars against the Fascist barbarians and aggressors, a war of which we still bear the scars and whose last adepts are still endeavouring to exercise their activity within democratic countries, we should not, in the name of cultural co-operation, proclaim a new spiritual war against a philosophy which has been proved truly human.

We consider that this philosophy should not be excluded from the ideological programme of Unesco; but we do not mean that Unesco should impose philosophic materialism on all members of its organization. International cultural co-operation means fruitful emulation on the creative plane, emulation between cultures, from which should emerge the stabilization of values corresponding to the interests of the United Nations and of mankind.

We believe that such exclusivity on the part of Unesco in the domain of thought can have

only one reason; to prevent, contrary to the objects defined in its Constitution, cultural co-operation between *all* United Nations, in the first place between the western countries and the Soviet Union.

The victory liberated many great and small nations, bringing with it a freedom of which many had till then been deprived. During the last two years, those of the peoples who re-conquered full freedom and independence have achieved a cultural development which far exceeds that of many past decades, for through their fight for freedom they have created their new conditions of life. This is the case in Yugoslavia, where education and culture have developed apace, in such a way that we can speak of a veritable cultural rebirth. This proves that in these countries the educational systems and the general conditions necessary to a speedy development of national culture correspond to the real needs of these peoples. Therefore, it is not necessary to alter and correct these systems and conditions by external influences, as would seem to be contemplated in certain proposals of the Preparatory Commission. On the contrary, we think that Unesco should encourage the development of national culture on the lines on which it has already developed, in so far as this is not contrary to the interests of the United Nations. This is why we are against any attempt to create any kind of cultural centralization. Only free development and friendly competition between the various national cultures will secure fruitful co-operation between all the United Nations, a co-operation which would speed up the general progress of mankind. And it is only in this way that we shall achieve the natural harmony of a culture common for all mankind.

According to the Unesco Constitution, the fundamental aim of cultural co-operation between the peoples is to contribute to the maintenance of peace and security. This is to say that Unesco should actively employ every means to this end. It would therefore appear that Unesco is required not only to use the means available in advocating peace and co-operation — this is not enough — but to oppose any attempt at provoking suspicion and hatred between the peoples and to prepare public opinion in certain countries against such provocations. Unfortunately such attempts are numerous in these days. They are reflected in part of the world press, in various publications, on the wireless, in arts and letters, in a word in all spheres within the scope of this organization. Unesco should not remain inactive in the face of such attempts. It should not only reprove them, but take active measures to suppress them.

But among the proposals put forward by the Preparatory Commission we cannot find one which touches this question. There is no reproof against those who preach war, their press, their broadcasts, their publications; nor is there any word on the possible means, either for dealing with such enemies of peace and co-operation or for opposing the destructive activity of Fascist and pro-Fascist elements which, in many countries, are still able to exist and even benefit by a certain protection. On the contrary, a whole series of

proposals by the Preparatory Commission, mis-using the principle of " free flow of ideas ", provides for the penetration of the masses by a propaganda devised by the adversaries of peace and the instigators of new wars.

If we wish to preserve and consolidate peace, we should fight for peace as we should fight the enemies of democracy, as we should protect the latter against the attacks of Fascist and pro-Fascist forces. In our opinion, Unesco should in no circumstances assist forces which consistently oppose peace and democracy; otherwise Unesco, sooner or later, will place certain democratic countries, Members of the Organisation, in a position where they will be obliged to reject or not to execute recommendations made by this Organization.

In drawing attention to these points, the Yugoslav delegation wishes to stress the consequences which would affect relations between the United Nations and which would have a negative influence on the general spirit of solidarity and international peace, if the General Conference were to adopt the proposals of the Preparatory Commission in the form and spirit in which they have been presented. The Yugoslav delegation already deplores the appearance of the first negative results of the work of those bodies of the Preparatory Commission which have taken part in the establishment of the Unesco programme. The absence of a Soviet delegation to the General Conference shows that such work cannot succeed. It seems unnecessary to point out that no cultural co-operation between the United Nations is conceivable without the collaboration of the Soviet Union, just as it would be difficult to imagine the United Nations without the Soviet Union.

The Government of the Federated Peoples' Republic of Yugoslavia has valid reasons for not accepting any decision on the question of the ratification of the Unesco Constitution. Our delegation appeals to all delegations, friends of the United Nations, taking part in the General Conference, to take into due account the attitude of the Government of the Federated Peoples' Republic of Yugoslavia and to recognise our participation in the General Conference as Observers by permitting us to say a word on certain definite questions of the programme, which are to be discussed at meetings of the commissions and sub-commissions.

If, in the decisions of the General Conference, due regard is paid to the fundamental conditions necessary for fruitful work on the part of Unesco (as already stated, these conditions are : respect for the independence of national cultures, effective assistance in the cultural development of each people, suppression of any activity against peace and international co-operation), if all this is taken into account, the Organisation will be able to carry out its tasks. The Yugoslav delegation is convinced that, if understanding and loyalty reign in our discussions, the work of the General Conference and the future activity of Unesco may achieve definite results. It is only in this way that the Organisation can fulfil the hopes with which all friends of freedom greeted its foundation.

The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : Those of the addresses you have heard this morning which are of a philosophical nature will be discussed in committees under Item 15 of the Agenda

## FOURTH PLENARY MEETING

*Thursday, 21 November 1946 at 3 p. m.*

*President* : M. LEON BLUM, President of the Conference

### 9. GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE WORK OF THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION (*continuation*)

The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : I wish to inform delegates that in accordance with the decision taken this morning by the Conference, three Swedish observers are now present at this meeting on behalf of the Swedish Government, and one observer representing the Swiss Government.

The first speaker on my list is H. E. M. Raphael, delegate of Greece, who will now address the meeting.

M. RAPHAEL (Greece) (*translation*) : Before considering the questions raised in the report of the Executive Secretary, I should like to say how happy I am to convey the greetings of my Government and of the Greek people to the first General

Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation. I wish to express the confidence which my country places in this Organisation, and its sincere wishes for its success. The eminent men who from the start have worked for its establishment and for the civilizing mission which it is called upon to fulfil in the world, justify the hope that its work will be both fruitful and beneficial.

This is not the first attempt to organize cultural collaboration on an international scale. From the first Amphictyones of antiquity, who were a spiritual rather than a political body, down to the recent efforts of the League of Nations, the world has never ceased trying to increase knowledge and extend its cultural contacts. This is, however, the first time that the problem is being considered as a whole and that an international institution, which we all hope will receive the support of all United Nations, is being set up for the purpose

of creating in the world the conditions required for the cultural development of, and understanding between, peoples. That is why Unesco's task is so heavy, its mission so important. Unesco is the counterpart to the United Nations Organisation for the things of the spirit. If Unesco achieves its aims, the generations to come who will succeed us at UNO will have much less difficulty in understanding each other; as members of the great human family they will be more conscious of the intellectual and moral kinship which unites them.

I come now to the questions set out in detail in the report of the Executive Secretary, which are concerned with the broad lines which Unesco will have to follow. First, I wish to pay a tribute to the work already accomplished by Dr. Julian Huxley and his assistants. Thanks to their great ability and the enlightened and practical spirit which they have shown, they have eased our task considerably. On the one hand, we have already at our disposal an equipped Secretariat, which constitutes an important vehicle for action. On the other hand, we have a plan rich in suggestions and projects. We have yet to consider these suggestions and projects more closely; we may yet have to modify them or supplement them by new proposals. But we have already before us a complete work of preparation which constitutes a first stage — and a very important one — in the application of the principles of Unesco. And I would add that, in my opinion, the essential quality of this work lies in the basic unity which inspires these varied proposals.

The general discussion is not the place for a detailed examination of the different questions raised in the report. This is work for the Commissions. I will therefore restrict myself to a few points which seem to me particularly important. In the first place, I share without reservation the opinion expressed in the report that Unesco should not address itself to intellectuals alone. Its ultimate purpose is to reach the masses. To achieve this it must proceed by stages, if at the very outset it is not to run up against suspicion and political obstacles. I hold that Unesco should create a favourable atmosphere for itself within each State. It should be able to work within the national framework and to apply to each case the special method which is required. Each people has its own mentality and psychology, which remain impervious to arguments and methods that may have proved well adapted to other circumstances. If a warlike tendency arises from a moral sickness, it cannot be treated by the application of a general and single formula. Each case must be considered separately.

While it is evident that Unesco can work through the channels of the National Commissions and private or official organisations, this method, when applied to similar cases, has not given very good results. I think, therefore, it would be better to provide a more direct method through the organisation of regional centres, thus putting into effect the desirable decentralization referred to in the report.

Another question, which seems to me very important and which is of direct interest to my country, is reconstruction, Appreciable preparatory

work has already been accomplished. The agreement with Unrra and the contacts already established with private organisations concerned with the problem of reconstruction constitute a useful starting-point; But reconstruction belongs to the realm of practical realization, and the need to help the youth of the peoples who have suffered during the war is urgent and compelling. Faced with this situation, the Conference must direct the work of Unesco towards concrete and immediate aims.

Before I conclude, I should like to define the position of my country towards Unesco. From the beginning, Greece has shown a direct interest in the work of this Organisation. She took an active and enthusiastic part in the preparatory discussions which resulted in the setting up of Unesco. Greece recognises the preponderance and basic importance of the spiritual and moral life not merely by tradition, but also because she believes that it is in the realm of the spirit more than anywhere else that the 'little countries, among which she ranks, have an appreciable and fruitful contribution to make. In this, quality counts above all, and quality is not a matter of dimension. The Greek people intend to contribute with all their force to this noble enterprise, in spite of the tragic conditions in which they have been left today by the war and by enemy occupation. Our country is in ruins. Many of our school buildings have been destroyed. Tuberculosis is raging among children and young people. In the ranks of the teachers, victims can be counted by the thousand. In the universities laboratories are poor and badly equipped. Even our great archaeological inheritance, which belongs also to the whole of humanity, has been damaged by the invasion.

The Greek people is faced with a compelling necessity. It must restore the ruins. It must rebuild the framework of the cultural life of the nation. It must have schools, teachers, professors. Its youth must be healthy and able to walk in the spiritual paths traced by centuries of history, How can needs so pressing and so essential be met?

And, in spite of all the tragedy of this situation, the Greek people does not feel discouraged. It places its trust in all those who will help it in its efforts. It believes in itself. It believes in the spirit, which one day will dominate matter. It lives in the shadow of the Parthenon, one of the greatest spiritual triumphs of man. Two thousand five hundred years ago among the olive trees in the gardens of the Academy, Plato spoke to his disciples of philosophy and culture. His voice has not aged. It brings us today a message of confidence and hope.

The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : I call on Mr. Roberts, delegate of South Africa.

Mr. ROBERTS (South Africa) : I take it that this general discussion is designed to provide an early opportunity for delegates to express their opinions on the fundamental issues which will determine the future activities of Unesco, and to enable Commissions and Committees to anticipate amendments to and criticisms of their reports. My



country stands four-square behind the objects of Unesco, but I feel it my duty to express certain fears and hopes about the interpretation of its functions and the methods to be employed in attainment of those objects. All the points I wish to make, with the exception of one, have been dealt with by previous speakers.

First, then, it is my earnest prayer that we do not waste necessary time in the multiplication of theoretical formulae for the bringing about of the millenium. It seems to me better to concentrate on practical problems, however humble. In the second place, I would endorse what has been said by my colleague from Australia with regard to larger membership. Culture knows no boundaries; without repeating what has been better expressed, I wish to urge that we approach these problems in the spirit of welcoming all who wish to come into the fold. Thirdly, I feel that while it is extremely desirable that we co-operate with and assist all other organisations engaged in the same tasks, we must at all costs avoid unnecessary duplication. For example, I feel a certain misgiving about the proposed taking over of the functions of Unrra — not because I do not realize the value of the noble work of that organization, not because I do not realize the necessity for continuing their good work, but because I think that we must 'confine ourselves strictly to those functions with which we are charged; I fear that if we take over the activities of that organization we must either act *ultra vires* or we must leave undone much of the good work that was done by it.

In the fourth place I would urge caution in the acceptance of the budget as it has been presented to us. For a small country like mine it is a matter of great importance. Financial aspects weigh 'large with us; while I feel that too much money, too much effort cannot be lavished on this great task, we must keep our eyes on the facts. Expansion is a natural process, but reduction very often requires a surgical operation, and I would urge that we proceed with caution and rather confine our efforts to the practical projects that lie ready to hand.

In this respect I would again like to adopt the remarks of my colleague from Australia, and to endorse what he has said. I do feel that not only has an insufficient proportion of the expenditure been assigned to the all-important task of education, but that the amount provided for that service is quite inadequate.

Finally, I come to the point which, as far as I know, has not been adequately dealt with by previous speakers; it is rather a matter of emphasis. I endorse wholeheartedly what has been written about education in the document presented to this Conference and I welcome the proposals on adult education, mass education, and so on. But I wish to amplify a remark that was made by the delegate of India when he referred to education. I would like to suggest that greater emphasis be attached to education in the nursery school stage. Wars begin in the minds of infants and it is in the minds of infants that the defences of peace must be constructed. Our campaign must certainly be on all fronts but I would like to urge very strongly that we make the pre-school-age child the spearhead.

I have been unable to check my references, but I think it was a generation ago that investigations were undertaken in Great Britain, I believe largely in Wales, as to the stage at which race prejudice began to be created in the minds of human beings: The findings of that enquiry showed that race prejudices are implanted at a very tender age; I would suggest that this is a fruitful field for further research. Fear of the consequences will deter the present generation from making war, but only until prejudice and phobias arc once more exacerbated to a pitch where passion outweighs reason.

Psychologists tell us that there is no power of "won't" only a power of "win" I believe that the will to peace-must be created in the minds and hearts of small children. In the Unesco pamphlet on Fundamental Education, page 15, it is claimed that there is a major need for writers with a genius for expressing themselves in the simplest terms, and worthy of the attention of adults. It is said, that pupils in the earlier grades present no difficult problem. May I be allowed to differ. The more mature and intelligent we are, the more we ought to be able to defend ourselves against the effect of undesirable implications in what we read.

I am satisfied that much injustice, fear and hatred in adults have been engendered by the harmful influence. on their minds during childhood, of lurid stories of the Spanish Inquisition, of characters like the Hunchback of "Notre Dame" and others. Wars have come because we have become conditioned to war from infancy. For God's sake, let us condition our children to peace.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY : I wish to assure Mr. Roberts that Unesco has never suggested that it would take over the functions of Unrra. Unrra was in its operation debarred from the field of education and scientific matters; that is why we were asked by the Conference last year to undertake relief on those matters. We shall confine ourselves to those matters and shall not take over the provision of material, food and shelter.

Might I also make a remark which will perhaps be better in place later on in connection with the budget, That is, the figures for the different sections within the budget must not be taken too narrowly. For instance, two delegates have expressed the view that the figure for education is too low. I would draw their attention to the fact that education of one sort or another actually enters into the activity of all sections.

The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : I call on the delegate of New Zealand.

Dr. BEEBY (New Zealand) : May I begin by expressing New Zealand's appreciation of the extraordinary amount of work done by the Preparatory Commission and the Secretariat since our last meeting a year ago and reflected in the report of our Secretary-General.

New Zealand is, in terms of population, one of the smallest of the nations represented here, and it lies farther from the seat of Unesco than any other member State, Paradoxically enough, it is



just because-we are small and far away that we believe so strongly in the ideals for which Unesco stands. We have known the difficulties and dangers of isolation, particularly in things intellectual, and we realise how much we have to gain from a closer contact, at every level, with countries larger than ourselves or nearer to the great centres of population. We also like to think that the small country may sometimes make, in the fields where Unesco's interests lie, a contribution out of all proportion to its size. Education, science and culture are not, and we hope, never will be, the sole prerogative of the big and strong. The Constitution of Unesco recognises this, by giving all nations, however small, the same voting power. We know moreover that our physical isolation is no longer a protection against the devastation of war. If war should ever come again, the broad waters of the Pacific will be little more protection to us than will the English Channel to Great Britain or the Atlantic to the Americas. So our responsibility for building up mental barriers against war is no less than theirs.

If any proof were needed of New Zealand's belief in Unesco, I might mention, with what you will, I hope, regard as pardonable pride, the fact that it was the second country in the world to deposit with the Foreign Office in London its formal acceptance of the Constitution.

It is because the New Zealand delegation has so sure a faith in the purposes for which Unesco was created that we are deeply concerned that its future should not be prejudiced by mistakes in policy in these early days. There appear to be two opposing dangers to which Unesco is exposed, the one that it should die of its own timidity, and the other that it should rashly take on its infant shoulders a burden bigger than it can bear. Knowing the spirit of the Secretariat and of the delegates assembled here, the New Zealand delegation has little fear that Unesco will die of inaction and lack of fire. We do feel some concern, however, after a study of the initial documents, that Unesco may be tempted to undertake more than it can effectively carry out, at least in these early years. The whole world is admittedly our province, but not all the problems of the world are Unesco's problems.

Even within the fields of education, science and culture, there are some problems that we must leave to others. Every experienced administrator knows the chagrin of having to leave untouched good and tempting tasks that would lead him from his accepted path. If administration consisted solely in choosing between the good and the bad, it would be a simple thing. Choice between competing goods is of the very essence of administration. If, in our deliberations, we let ourselves forget this, we shall, I am convinced, burden our Secretariat and our whole organisation with a load that we have no right to expect it to bear. As each project comes before us in the programme, we should ask ourselves not only "Is this good?" (for most of the proposals, I am sure, are in large measure good), but also, two other questions: "Is it a project that some national body or bodies could possibly undertake?" and "Would it interfere with the small

solid core of tasks that no one else can do and that are essential if Unesco is to justify its existence to the world?"

It would be unfair for the New Zealand delegation to make such a statement without giving briefly the principles on which it considers the choice should be made. One such principle I have already assumed: that Unesco should leave to national agencies the problems that can be attacked at the national level. By this we mean more than the statement in Article I, 3 of our Constitution that prohibits the Organisation from intervening in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of Member States. That, of course, we take for granted. I am thinking now of protecting Unesco rather than of protecting national sovereignty. There are so many urgent and essential tasks that can be done by Unesco, and Unesco alone, that we cannot at this stage afford to dissipate our energies on work that individual countries can possibly undertake. One can, I think, find many examples of such projects in Document C/2.

We believe also that in some fields more hard work at the national level is a necessary prerequisite of useful international conferences and surveys. I know that in my own field of educational administration there are many problems where the real trouble is not that one's point of view is insufficiently global, -but rather that even within one's own country the factors involved are almost too varied and complex to grasp within one's span of comprehension. There are problems within the field of social sciences where some practical interim solution must be worked out before much is to be gained by theoretical conferences or surveys. These can come later when we have at our disposal enough of the raw stuff of experience.

At all times and at all levels, of course, any individual country can gain help from contacts with other countries. We support strongly the plans for more adequate documentation and for assisting the freer movement of individuals and materials across national borders. But we think that many of the proposed conferences and formal surveys are rather premature.

Even after eliminating projects that can be undertaken by national agencies, there still remain, New Zealand thinks, many truly international tasks that must be postponed for a few years. It is scarcely reasonable to expect a new organisation to launch a full-scale attack on every front at once. Again we are faced with the need for judicious selection. The basis of that selection can be found, I think, in Section I of Article I of our Constitution which begins, you will remember:

"The purpose of the Organisation is to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture..."

The key words, I take it, in that broad charter are "to contribute to peace and security." The more clearly any project can be shown to lead to that end, the more surely can we adopt it as our own. There are many projects amongst those

sent to us by the Preparatory Commission which obviously are aimed directly at building up the defences of peace in the minds of men. Take but a few at random : no one could reasonably doubt that the cause of peace will be directly served by the world-wide attack upon illiteracy, by the survey of school textbooks which have in some places done so much to distort the minds of nations, or by the breaking down of the barriers to the free flow of books, pictures, films and the easy movement of scholars, scientists and of the ordinary man and woman across national borders. These and similar tasks are indubitably ours and we cannot leave them to others.

Rut there is another and even wider range of projects that are not aimed so directly at eliminating the causes of war. These are the projects that, while they have no direct concern with war or peace, yet enable men and women of learning and culture to work together on a common task. Dr. Huxley said in his report that joint work on concrete projects of all kinds would teach men of all nations something of a common point of view and a new sympathy one with the other. I believe that to be true — though I must admit that I could not as yet offer to the Secretariat a very convincing proof of the thesis — but I also think that individual projects coming under this heading must be particularly carefully examined before they are accepted. If we accept the thesis quite uncritically, what is there in the way of co-operative human endeavour that we could possibly eliminate from our programme? Knowing my fellow-countrymen, I have no doubt there are a few who believe that (if I may shamelessly misquote)...

“ *Football* ” does more than physic can  
To justify God’s ways to man.

They may be right. Sport, moreover, is a form of culture, but I presume it will not come within the orbit of Unesco’s cultural interests.

In pressing for a limitation of Unesco’s immediate programme I do not want to be misunderstood. The New Zealand delegation sees no bounds to the ultimate activities of Unesco and its derivatives, and we have come 4,000 miles to say so. We know it brings a new hope to scholars, scientists, and artists and we believe that, as it proves itself, it will bring the same hope to the common people of the world. To them, we must admit, it still has to prove itself. We believe it will do so best by concentrating all its energies on the solid core of tasks that are ours alone and that the world expects of us.

The PRESIDENT *translation* : I now call on the delegate of Denmark.

M. Carsten HOEG (Denmark) (*translation*) : It is well known that the term “ sciences ”, both in French and in English, is generally used in the restricted sense of “ natural sciences ” or “ exact sciences ”. It will also be recalled that the representatives of the exact sciences insisted on the necessity of inserting the ‘ S ’ in the title of our Organisation; and that Science, in this

way, is somewhat awkwardly given a special place as if it were a separate branch from education and culture.

This very fact, which appears to be simply due to a linguistic accident peculiar to the languages of the West, has had regrettable consequences; for if we glance at the Preparatory Commission’s report, it will at once be obvious. that this apparently insignificant fact has, in reality, disturbed the proportions of the edifice we are building. If we look at the way in which Commission A has been divided into sections, it will be noticed that there is a section for the Exact Sciences, another for Social Sciences, and that Philosophy and the Humanities have, rather surprisingly, been attached to the latter. It would almost seem as though the Humanities had been overlooked until the last moment, and that they have only been inserted as an afterthought, without much regard for logic. If you glance at the text of the Executive Secretary’s speech, to which, like all delegates, I listened with close interest, you will see that here too the Humanities are not treated as an essential branch of research and scientific teaching, but rather as a kind of art. It is true that Dr. Huxley, at the end of his speech, stated that “ The Preparatory Commission has already suggested that our present section of Human Studies is unwieldy and unnatural and should be divided into two, one dealing with Social Sciences, the other with Philosophy and Humanistic Studies. ”

I am sincerely glad that he has shown these signs of repentance, but it is not enough. I myself belong to the humanities, but I want you to believe that the objections I have just raised are not inspired by any sentiment of wounded vanity. The question is a far more serious one from several aspects. First of all, from the point of view of the practical work of this Conference. It will be noticed, particularly in the excellent booklet entitled “ Science and Unesco ”, that scientists have undertaken enquiries and made suggestions which concern humanists, as well as representatives of other fields of scientific research.

I would therefore suggest that the sub-division of Commission A into sections should be altered immediately : that the Committee entitled “ Sciences ” should be re-named and entrusted with the examination of all the general problems affecting international collaboration in connection with research and the teaching of “ science ” in its broadest and widest sense. It goes without saying that this Committee, after completing the discussion of general problems, should divide up into three separate sections, to deal with the Exact Sciences, the Social Sciences, and the Humanities, including philosophy, respectively.

It may be objected that I am attaching undue importance to formalities and that the remarks I have just made do not really justify the need for making alterations in the work programme of the Conference. In reply to this I should like to make some remarks of a general character — in my opinion, of fundamental importance. It is well known that a remarkable change of attitude has recently taken place throughout the world in the esteem accorded to the exact sciences and to

the humanities. The astounding progress of the Natural Sciences has eclipsed the regard in which the Humanities are held by public opinion and by Governments. Young people of both sexes are attracted by the almost dramatic progress of physics, chemistry, and medicine, and governments which are frequently guided by frankly utilitarian ideas, have become inclined to look on the Humanities as a luxury.

But in this Assembly we are all agreed, I feel convinced, that research in connection with the Humanities is as important as in connection with nature. If men are seeking to improve the material conditions of human existence, and to save the lives of children and invalids, this is largely due to faith in the values of human life, from which it follows that these values should form the subject of continual research in the fields of philology, philosophy and history, as well as in the domain of art and literature.

But if the members of this Conference agree with this view, it is evident that we must do everything in our power to open the eyes of the public, and more particularly of the politicians, to the essential unity of Science and the value of the Humanities. And the least we can do in this respect is to grant the latter their legitimate place in our programme of work.

I should like to go further, but this is a question which will have to be dealt with first in Commission A. To prevent any misunderstanding, I should like to make a further remark at once, which may at first appear to have little connection with my previous statements, but which in reality emphasises their importance. In view of the fact that the Humanities, as a rule, are more individualist and more national in character than the Natural Sciences, it must be frankly confessed that they are not so well suited to certain forms of "international team-work" which have proved so successful in the exact sciences. It follows, therefore, that Unesco for the present at any rate, should confine itself, as regards the Humanities, to undertaking a work of co-ordination; and should not make ingenious attempts to adumbrate new international schemes. The Organisation should, as far as possible, leave the responsibility for directing the joint work of humanists to those institutions which already exist, particularly the International Academic Union, which will easily be able to extend its field of work if it receives Unesco's support and assistance.

If I have thought it expedient to formulate these ideas at a Plenary Meeting of the Conference, it is because the Danish delegation, basing itself on the attitude of the Danish Government, is anxious to state formally the following point of view: the very genuine and sympathetic interest felt in Denmark for the work of Unesco will indeed be strengthened if Unesco gives proof of moderation and devotes itself to limited and clearly defined problems, in harmony, of course with the long-term policy so brilliantly expounded by the Executive Secretary. Denmark is particularly anxious that Unesco should deal, with all the strength of a young organisation, with the grave educational problems due to the poverty and

misery which prevail at present in backward and devastated countries.

The PRESIDENT (*translation*): I now call on the delegate of Guatemala.

M. MUNOZ MEANY (Guatemala) (*translation*): The delegation of Guatemala has learned with great regret the decision taken this morning which prevents Republican Spain from taking part in the work of Unesco. This leaves a gap which it will be difficult to fill. There is no need to insist on the great value of Spanish culture, on its glorious spiritual past and the promise it represents in the new world we are called upon to build.

Guatemala, a country which is inspired by the fulfilment of spiritual values and where an extraordinary cultural revival is now afoot, deplors that political circumstances should prevent an observer of the Spanish Republic from attending this conference. Guatemala expresses a keen hope that it may be possible to find a solution which will satisfy the legitimate desires of the Spanish Republican Government.

To leave Spain outside Unesco is to ignore the moral and spiritual supremacy of one of the greatest cultures of the contemporary world, as well as the work of thousands of Spanish intellectuals in exile. Freedom is the sine qua non of creation and research as well as of all the expressions of human culture. Republican Spain, faithful to its high principles, represents that freedom.

Guatemala thanks the delegates of France, Czechoslovakia and Poland for their words on this subject.

On behalf of Guatemala I salute the spirit, mind and culture of Spain.

The PRESIDENT (*translation*): I now call on the delegate of Chile.

M. REPES (Chile) (*translation*): The delegation of Chile fully appreciates the obstacles, and especially those emanating from the Constitution of Unesco, which have led the General Conference to adopt the resolution concerning the request by the government of Republican Spain.

At the same time the delegation of Chile wishes to express its bitter regret that unavoidable circumstances prevent Unesco from enjoying the vital co-operation of a representative of the cultural tradition of our mother country, Spain, whose civilising influence and activities culminated in what are to-day the American nations, among which Chile is proud to count herself.

Chile therefore salutes the spirit of Spain wherever it is to be found in this world, and hopes that through her genius the mother country will take her privileged place in the free world of to-morrow, which Unesco is already helping to build.

Chile warmly thanks the delegates of Czechoslovakia, Poland and France for emphasising the importance of Spanish culture.

The PRESIDENT (*translation*): I call on the delegate of Mexico.

M. MARTINEZ-BAEZ (Mexico) (*translation*): As far as Republican Spain is concerned, the



Mexican Government have taken a firm 'stand for justice, not only by words, but also by acts so numerous that they do not have to be mentioned. Mexico considers the Republican Government as the only representative of the Spanish people. I, too, sincerely regret that formal considerations should have prevented the Spanish people from being represented here, so that we could have enjoyed the contribution of Spanish thought to which we are proud of being so closely attached.

May I express my hope that the day will come when this house will be able to give a due welcome to the Spanish people with its splendid cultural past. It will also certainly have a contribution to make to our most cherished ideal, namely, the reconstruction of a world based on respect for human beings.

The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : I now call upon the delegate of Luxembourg.

M. BRAUKSHAUSEN (Luxembourg) (*translation*) : I wish to convey my country's thanks for the invitation from France and Unesco to take part in the cultural task which, if it succeeds, as we hope, will certainly be one of the finest undertakings in history.

The general report of Unesco's Preparatory Commission outlines the problem broadly and points a way towards its concrete fulfilment. But in the immense task of creating a new ideal for all peoples, an ideal which in the past only found isolated apostles, there are so many possibilities of fulfilment that it may be wise to consider the project in all its aspects. More particularly, I would like to consider how this ideal might provide mankind with the mentality necessary for the creation of peace between nations.

As has been well said, Unesco is a promise of a future, and its sponsors have given it a fundamental and actively democratic charter. Under a democratic regime, it is not sufficient for the representatives of the people to see things clearly; voters must be warned of the inevitable consequences of a given policy, if they are to support the commonsense and enlightened understanding of their elected leaders. Governments or political parties are frequently led by the course of events to follow the instinctive or skilfully manipulated will of the masses. It is therefore essential to prepare, by the individual education of each citizen, a collective mentality' capable of resisting ill-judged enthusiasm, capable of letting itself be guided solely by the objective reality of facts, by ideas of justice and human ethics, which should govern the relations between nations and between individuals. Only then will humanity avoid bloody catastrophes like the one whose depths we have still to plumb.

How are we to train minds in such a way that alluring tempting ideologies, which are often arbitrary and contrary to all sound reason, will not have the power to turn men from a rational conception of their rights and duties?

We find the answer in the Gospels — *Veritas liberabit vos*. The basis of objective thought is to train minds to recognise from youth, the facts of life as it is, whether they flatter our egocentric

complexes or are at variance with our personal interest.

To surround oneself with a rich and solid documentation on all controversial questions is the additional means by which we may keep as near truth as possible. To examine the consequences of one's action without preconceived ideas, with a regard only for facts and with an objective interpretation of lessons of the past, that is the best way of avoiding the disastrous results of fanciful and arbitrary reasoning. That is the royal road to truth, which man has only to follow to create the collective mind which is essential to the fulfilment of Unesco's noble purpose.

But Unesco's predecessor, the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, already attacked the same problem, and we recognise to the full the tremendous work of the Institute in intellectual documentation and the encouragement of a sound intellectual life. If it did not attain all its aims, it was because its beneficial activity was interrupted just as it had completed the substructure of the edifice it planned; also, perhaps, because it appealed too exclusively to the educated classes and was not sufficiently in contact with the masses. Unesco, very rightly, is seeking to avoid the same error, and is particularly interested in an effective propaganda for every class of society. If the new human ideal based on scientific data and on the infinite potentialities for happiness and spiritual culture which scientific applications give to humanity or promise it for the near future, can be understood and cherished — if the idea of a rational democracy, of mutual understanding and fruitful collaboration for the universal good (which is also the individual good) can penetrate all strata of society, then Unesco can pride itself upon inaugurating a new era in the history of mankind.

Is it necessary to add that it is in the education of youth that the formation of a new mentality has the best opportunities of obtaining speedy and lasting results. Unesco cannot remain aloof from the organisation of compulsory education in all countries. Aiming farther than it has in the past, a necessarily prolonged and intensified primary education must provide all members of society with the concise scientific and historical teaching which will enable them, by a parallel training of the logical faculties, to form their own opinion on questions of interest to humanity and on the political problems they will have to decide as voters in a free and rational democracy.

Obviously it will be a long time before such a wide and ambitious programme is fulfilled. There will be therefore no reason for impatience, if years of organisation prove to be necessary before we can gather the first-fruits of the tree which the United Nations are now planting. But with all men of good will combining in this work, with the best intelligences directing it, and the anxious hopes of humanity accompanying it, the tree will grow; a day will come when its shade, the symbol of all efforts for a better world, will spread over all nations and allow them to live happily in peace and the full enjoyment of the material, intellectual and moral wealth which alone makes life worth living.



The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : I call upon the delegate of Venezuela.

M. PARRA-PEREZ (Venezuela) (*translation*) : I have not prepared a speech, but I learn that, while I was out of the room, some of my Latin American colleagues expressed their regret at the absence from our midst of a representative of Spain.

Unhappy circumstances deprive us of the voice of Spain in this Conference and I am bound to regret this in my country's name. I cannot help saying how much we, who are Americans by race and Spanish by culture, deplore that absence.

It is inconceivable that, from an assembly concerned with culture and intellectual co-operation, the great people to whom we owe our existence should be missing.

I have risen to express my country's feeling and to associate myself with the feelings of all America. But when I say all America, I must refrain from voicing any sentiments but those of Venezuela, whom I have the honour to represent at this Conference.

We have all a single culture, a feeling of solidarity, a sense of democracy and love of freedom which unite us. It is this unity which brings us here to collaborate in the work of Unesco.

Once again I must say how much we would have welcomed the voice of Spain. I firmly hope that one day soon we shall have among us the

representatives of a people who are dear to us and who have contributed perhaps more to human civilisation than any other nation.

The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : The Chairman of the Credentials Committee will now address the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE (*translation*) : The Committee met at 3 p. m. They received a message from the Netherlands and Belgium confirming the deposit of ratifications by those two countries. The Committee also received a telegram accrediting the delegate of Bolivia. Ecuador and Haiti have accepted the Constitution. Pending the deposit of the two latter instruments of ratification, they will not be able to vote.

The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : You have heard the proposals of the Credentials Committee that the vote of these two delegations — Haiti and Ecuador — should be reserved. Has anyone any observations to make on that? In the cases of Belgium and Holland, the situation is now in order.

As there are no further items on the agenda, we will adjourn until tomorrow morning at 10.30 and I will ask you again to be in time for the opening of the meeting, so that we may start punctually.

## FIFTH PLENARY MEETING

*Friday, 22 November 1946 at 10.30 a. m.*

*President* : M. LEON BLUM, President of the Conference

The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : I have a few announcements to make on behalf of the General Committee. I would remind the Conference we have three main Commissions, the Programme Commission, the Administration and Legal Commission and the Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Commission. Two of these are to be subdivided into two Sub-Commissions.

It is necessary, if the Conference is to finish its work by the set date, that the Commissions should start work on Monday. If the Conference accepts this, the Commissions will appoint Chairmen of the Sub-Commissions.

The Procedure Committee, which has already done considerable work, will submit a provisional report in a few minutes and will meet this afternoon at 3 p. m. It will report on the elections to the Executive Board. When the final report is made, the Nominations Committee will meet, but probably not before tomorrow morning. The third point is that the General Committee has proposed we should follow a slightly different procedure with interpretations from that followed yesterday. The new method is this. While yesterday's addresses were not interpreted, except for speakers who asked for interpretation, it is proposed that today a short written summary

should be presented which would be translated at the Conference.

With regard to the general discussion some names have been sent in and, for other members wishing to speak, I will ask them to send in their names as quickly as possible.

I would add a few words of a personal character.

Yesterday, I recommended proposals from the General Committee regarding Observers, in particular from the Government of the Spanish Republic, which I think gave rise to some misunderstanding. I would like to point out that no formal proposal came from any particular delegation; the decision was the result of general discussion, and should be looked upon therefore as a collective recommendation.

I now call upon the Rapporteur of the Procedure Committee.

The Rapporteur of the PROCEDURE COMMITTEE (*translation*) : This Committee met yesterday at 10 a. m. Various amendments were proposed and a sub-committee was set up which is working at this moment to try to find a suitable formula for the recommendations that have been made. Meanwhile the Committee has accepted

Rules 3, 4, 8, 9, 12, 18, 19, to 32, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 53, 56, 57, 58, 63, 64, 67, 69, 70, 71, 72. A new Draft was suggested for Article 58. It was amended in this way :

“ On the proposal of the Executive Board, the General Conference during its regular session shall fix the place for the next regular session, which shall change from year to year. The Commissions and Committees shall include a Credentials Committee, as provided in Rule 17, and a Nominations Committee. The latter shall include the heads of all delegations present and voting.

“ Heads of delegations, who may be assisted by alternate delegates, may be replaced by their alternates. This Committee shall submit to the General Conference nominations for posts to be filled at the Conference or on the Executive Board, except in the cases laid down in Articles I-IV of the Constitution. In supporting the various candidates, the Nominations Committee shall have regard to the need of a balance between the different cultures of the different geographical areas represented. ”

We hope to present our final report at tomorrow's Plenary Meeting.

The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : Unless there are any objections, this report is adopted.

Mr. ROBERTS (South Africa) : Rule 60 is in conflict with what the Conference has just adopted. That Article says that each committee shall elect its chairman and rapporteur.

The Rapporteur of the PROCEDURE COMMITTEE (*translation*) : This morning's report is a short provisional one, telling you of the work done so far. I hope that when the Rules are finally submitted to you, you will be able to present any observations you wish to make. I will ask you therefore not to adopt the report I have just submitted to you. Tomorrow the final report can be discussed Rule by Rule.

The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : I think that settles the matter. The preliminary report of the Procedure Committee is adopted. We will now return to the general discussion.

## 9. GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE WORK OF THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION (continuation)

The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : I call upon M. Menemencioglu, the delegate of Turkey.

M. Numan MENEMENCIOGLU (Turkey) (*translation*) : The speakers who have preceded me have rightly expressed their great satisfaction at the work done by the Preparatory Commission and have also conveyed their warmest thanks to it and to the Secretariat. Allow me to add those of the Turkish delegation.

The report submitted by our Secretary-General is, as remarked by President Blum, a work of exceptional quality. It is in every way worthy

of Unesco, and I think that is the best tribute that can be paid to an intellectual achievement.

The various documents we have had before us, including the remarkable report of Dr. Julian Huxley, bring home to us the magnitude of the task undertaken by our Organisation and show at the same time the complexity of the work and the enormous difficulties with which we shall have to cope if we are to succeed in an undertaking of such long range as the intellectual rehabilitation of the human race.

I shall begin by emphasising these difficulties in order to show that we shall have to work with considerable tenacity, patience and courage to achieve so lofty an aim.

There are many intellectuals, including politicians of good faith, who, without denying the moral scope of Unesco's programme, insist on subordinating the success of the campaign for the re-education of minds to the preliminary establishment of political peace and the concrete organisation of security. Well-meaning sceptics, for example, will object that education, culture and intellectual co-operation have been used in the past as selfish means of encroachment and domination. They will also tell you that the instruction of the masses can provide material for exploitation by those egoistically inclined. According to these, it is dangerous even to begin to inculcate that universal and international spirit which is Unesco's highest aim, in a world where mutual confidence and general security do not seem likely to be established in the near future. To diminish individual nationalism would deprive certain peoples (who foster it as a means of territorial, economic or social defence) of a potential which it is difficult to replace. Any work for the education of the masses and the unification of minds must, therefore, be preceded by the establishment of an era of security, confidence and international collaboration.

I must confess that there is something to be said for these arguments. But where they fail is in proposing no solution of the problem and no means of escape from the vicious circle in which they involve us.

Education, science and culture may have been selfishly employed by certain leaders. The information of the masses may have been used to vitiate rather than elevate the public mind. Such, in fact, was the system applied in a masterly way by the now defeated totalitarian countries. But this is, as it were, the negation of science and culture, whereas Unesco is their affirmation.

A certain egoism will also be found underlying the efforts of our own Organisation, but it will be a collective egoism, of benefit to the United Nations as a whole, to each of them in particular, arid to the common ideal by which they are united. With us, mass information will have an objective which is pure and noble, namely the propagation of peace, of mutual comprehension and the welfare of the human race.

There remains the last of the objections I have mentioned, and it raises, perhaps, the most delicate question — the struggle between universality and nationalism. It is certain that the weakening of the defence potential is a weighty argu-

ment. It is difficult to conduct this campaign in an atmosphere which is more or less chaotic. But cannot the drawbacks be minimized by enlarging the field? We should explain that our object is not to destroy nationalism, but to prevent it from choosing its own means of achieving that prosperity to which it is entitled. The greatness and happiness of a people must be conceived exclusively in peace, for peace, and by pacific development. This evolution of nationalism is progress, not only in the formation of the human mind, but also in the consolidation of the governing principle itself.

All these considerations, I admit, do not entirely destroy the value of the objection that certain peoples may be weakened before an era of international confidence and understanding is established. We must overcome this difficulty; otherwise we shall have the same vicious circle to the grave detriment of our civilisation and our common ideal.

The elevation and unification of the human mind must be achieved in confidence and security. But, similarly, elevation and unification are necessary in order to establish confidence and security. This is the dilemma, from which we cannot escape. Let us not forget that the stake at issue is the salvation of the human race.

To bring about universal confidence, we must begin by believing it possible. Let us take this step, even if certain sacrifices are necessary. No great work can be accomplished without courage and without risks. Let us contribute to the work of Unesco in a spirit of sincere collaboration, unhesitatingly, without mental reservations. Let us do our duty with faith and enthusiasm. Success will crown the efforts of those who work in the service of the Ideal.

The PRESIDENT (translation) : I call upon Mr. Hardman, delegate of the United Kingdom.

Mr. D. R. HARDMAN (United Kingdom) : The Government of the United Kingdom is of the opinion that the Preparatory Commission can look back with satisfaction to the work of the past twelve months. The Report of the Commission is a notable document and, in general, the programme is well designed to further the general objects of Unesco. We also wish to support what has so often and rightly been said about the work of the Secretariat and, in particular, about the contribution which the Executive Secretary has made to the work of Unesco. Thanks to the Preparatory Commission, we have a useful series of proposals before us, from which we may already see something of the work which Unesco may hope to achieve in the years to come.

We of the British delegation, which includes representatives of the 63 millions of the Colonial Empire, share the view already expressed by a number of our colleagues that our present task is to choose from this rich field of possible activity just those projects whose realisation seems most immediately rewarding and also within our power. We must ask ourselves what these are and how they can be achieved. The needs are great. War has brought a new poverty to aggrav-

ate difficulties that were serious enough before the war. It is tragic, at a time when isolation and want have sharpened intellectual no less than physical hunger, that the most formidable barriers obstruct the free flow of ideas between the nations of the world. Remedies will not quickly be found for all the ills which a bruised and lamed humanity now suffers, but the need for them imposes upon Unesco its first and its most urgent task. The walls are high but there are doors and windows and we must throw them wide open.

We have some simple tests by which to measure the proposals put before us. We must ask of each project, is it creative, will it help to release creative powers among men and among the children of men, in their communities, their societies, and their schools? Will it release powers of the spirit, of the heart or of the mind in the worlds of art, science or education?

We must look at each project to discover whether it is related to something already vital and creative in the world as we know it. True to our common co-operative ideals, we must ask if the project will make the community more of a community within the national society and still more within the society of nations. Shall we really be doing what we all want to do, enlarging the community of scientists, teachers and artists? Above all, shall we truly contribute to building that One World to whose creation so many of us now wish to dedicate our lives?

During the work of the Commissions, into which this Conference will shortly be resolved, the British delegation will hope to produce a considered list of projects which we think will satisfy those conditions. They cover a wide field and I will not detain you by attempting to list them now. They will, however, range from total war against illiteracy down to finding pencils and chalk for the schools improvised among the rubble of so many cities, towns and villages ruined by the war. Mr. President, we cannot hear unmoved of the pitiful plight of so many children in the world today. These children will be the United Nations of tomorrow. Let us all do what we can to restore the shattered fabric of the world of the spirit. It is, I venture to say, the only world that really matters now.

There are less dramatic tasks, tending nevertheless to the same end. We have heard of the International Council of Scientific Unions and the good work it is doing; why should we not have similar bodies in the humanities, medicine, technology and agriculture? The arts stand in special need of help to clear away the obstacles that now hold up the passage of artists of all kinds, of books, music, films and gramophone records. We are glad to see that Unesco will encourage the distribution of educational films and radio programmes. This is a part of its programme we hope to see extend beyond strictly educational material.

New organisations will be needed by creative artists and we think that an International Theatre Institute may well be one of them. Then there is the whole vast field of mass media. They must all, as all the rest of our work, promote the ideals of the United Nations in the fields covered by Unesco, thereby counteracting their exploitation

by powerful political or economic groups, which seek, in the fine phrase of M. Bidault. "to build an Empire over the minds of men".

We must be international and we must keep our nationalism where it belongs. We must see to it that in our proper pride in our own cultures we do not impose on the world one way of life. The white radiance of universal enlightenment includes in its spectrum colours from the culture of every race and nation. By constructive and practical means we may do more to further the ends of Unesco, to buttress the defences against war and create genuine peace in the One World, to increase the real spiritual, intellectual and material welfare of mankind, than we should do if we concentrate attention on the symptoms of disease in the world today and try to suggest remedies. Let us be as boldly imaginative as the artist, as scrupulously objective as the scientist, as sympathetic and devoted as the teacher; let us above all keep that faith in the ordinary man which is the essence of democracy.

But, though we work hopefully, we must realise that time is short. A few months ago the world lost one of its great educators, who was in many respects a typical Englishman and yet might be called the first citizen of the world we are trying to create — H. G. Wells.

While we remember him with admiration and affection, all of us also remember his insistent warning. He said "the race is between education and catastrophe". Unless we do something about this ignorance of ours, this universal blinkered ignorance, we shall be overwhelmed; we shall destroy one another.

But this time let the nations here assembled make sure that education wins, that the creative forces win, the forces that make for community. During the next few weeks, the writing on the walls of the Conference Chamber is: "The eyes of the world are upon us — let us clear the decks for action."

The PRESIDENT (*translation*): I call upon Madame Gasirowska, who will speak in her native language. The speech will be interpreted into French.

Mme GASIROWSKA (Poland) (*translation*): We have heard with considerable interest the report presented by Dr. Huxley on the development and activity of Unesco.

I am glad to be able to inform the Conference that we have already organised a National Unesco Commission in Poland.

I must emphasise the social character of our organisation, which includes representatives of the Government, of scientific organisations, of teachers, of the trades unions, of literary and artistic associations, and of young people's groups.

At the Conference for the establishment of Unesco, held last year in London, the head of the Polish delegation expressed the hopes placed by Poland in the work of Unesco. I wish to confirm this feeling on behalf of my people, a feeling which is born of its love of peace and freedom.

There is always instability in the life of a post-war world; numerous peoples know not what the

morrow may bring; memories of the atrocities and sufferings of the war have not yet faded; the damage to millions of human beings is not yet repaired.

We are hoping for words and acts which will enable us to breathe again and to feel secure.

We are following with unabating interest and with our best wishes the hard labour of statesmen for the solution of arduous political and economic problems.

We realise that this work can only succeed if it is based on a spirit of international justice and solidarity.

A favourable atmosphere for the establishment of a just and lasting peace can and must be created by an organisation which groups millions of teachers, professors, educational experts, scholars and artists, adults and young people, men and women, all, animated by the will to serve civilisation in progress and freedom. I shall be glad to take back to my country from the Conference the glad tidings that we have evolved a basis on which the nations can agree and that we have contributed to the achievement of the noble aims embodied in the Charter of the United Nations.

The student of history will fully realise that my country has suffered more often and more terribly from war than any other in the world.

It was proved at Nuremberg that we were brutally attacked without any semblance of justification by the aggressor. The enemy treated my people in a way which cannot be realised by those who were not there during the war, who have not themselves seen the traces of our suffering and the devastation of our country.

We are arising from our ruins — and from our graves. Our workers, peasants and intellectuals are working as hard as they can and harder to secure a bare subsistence today and a more prosperous future for our country.

Our scholars are working under pitiful conditions, in unsuitable premises, without scientific installations or instruments.

Although our teachers are underfed, they teach two and even three teams of children a day, owing to the scarcity of teachers and the lack of school-buildings. Our young people, eager for study, but also often underfed, are housed in inadequate buildings, and lack the necessary books and material for study.

I could dwell at length on the difficulties and obstacles in the way of our artists, writers, musicians, painters, our radio, press and cinema workers.

But it is above all in respect of our children that you could hear things that would move the hardest heart. The number of orphans in Poland exceeds any figure known in the world. We have at present some two million orphans and children with only one parent.

To give a complete picture of the sufferings of children during the war, it would be necessary to speak of their feeble health, their backward development, their physical and nervous diseases and above all of the tragic fact that they have lost their joy in living and their childish laughter.

There can be no doubt, the child is the most tragic victim of the last war.



We must take immediate steps to make it clear to children that the world today is governed by laws other than those of the war and that, during these tragic years, they have gone through the wrong school.

The nations, each and all, must endeavour to improve mankind.

That is why I have dwelt so long upon the Polish child, the comrade of children in other countries, where he is pleading for urgent help and care.

Even before the establishment of the Preparatory Commission of Unesco and the Technical Subcommittee, numerous countries and international organisations took steps to help those countries which had suffered from the war.

On behalf of the Polish delegation, I warmly thank all who have helped Poland.

Although we do not share some of the ideas expressed by Dr. Huxley, and although certain objections made yesterday by our friends of Yugoslavia are shared by us, we follow with sympathy any proposal to create workable instruments of collaboration and central and international organisations.

Our delegation is persuaded that we have much to learn and, if we are able to contribute our mite to the joint work, it will be a great satisfaction to us.

We wish success to the General Conference and prosperity and welfare to each country represented. I hope that we may meet next year with the feeling that mankind is no longer threatened and that it is finally entering upon a new era of peace and fraternity.

The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : I now call upon M. Victor Doré, head of the Canadian delegation.

M. Victor DORÉ (Canada) (*translation*) : I highly appreciate the honour I have of representing my country here, and on its behalf I salute this Assembly.

Those who attended the Conference in London in 1945, or have since read the minutes, will want to salute the two dominating figures : the Right Honourable Ellen Wilkinson, and her Associate, M. Leon Blum. Their opening speeches are a source of inspiration for all the workers of Unesco, and a closer study of them would be beneficial to all and would enable them to understand and appreciate their task better. By means of questions and answers, Miss Wilkinson defined the purposes of the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation and the means of ensuring their eventual fulfilment.

I purposely stress the word "eventual", which in the case of our organisation is an invitation not to rush our fences, but on the contrary to proceed with method and discrimination. I shall deal with this point later.

The way in which Miss Wilkinson presided over the London Conference, her dynamism and the sureness of her decisions largely contributed to its success. The Canadian delegation salutes her and sends her its heartiest congratulations.

With his usual eloquence, M. Léon Blum ex-

pressed his faith in the efficiency of cultural relations between nations "as a means of creating a spirit of peace in the world".

"What we are aiming at", he added, "what we are seeking to establish, is a world where peace would be a permanent, or rather a natural state; a world where the spirit of peace will become one of the surest guarantees of peace. That", he said, "was the final purpose of our Organisation."

I quote M. Léon Blum's moving speech as a tribute to his intellectual eminence and to remind this Assembly of the importance and scope of the task Unesco is undertaking today.

I would like to remind you of the elegance and simplicity with which M. Blum invited us to establish our seat in Paris and of the reasons he gave for it. His wish has been fulfilled. We are now in Paris, to whose great seat of learning young and old students from all over the world have always come and have afterwards returned to their countries enriched with a store of science, culture and disciplines.

Mr. President, France could have no better interpreter. Her attitude towards the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation will not have been in vain. All the Member States which their delegates represent at this Conference will want to associate their thanks with those of Canada.

The Canadian delegation also considers it a duty to salute China and the United States, and to stress the important role played by these two powers in the United Nations and its agencies — more particularly Unesco, which can and must unite nations on a level of spiritual unity. Their common effort for the creation of a spirit of peace in a world morally and spiritually regenerated can but strengthen the bonds which unite them.

The Canadian delegation congratulates the Allied Council of Ministers of Education, which met in London during the most critical period of the war, and even then considered means of re-establishing education in devastated areas. This admirable faith in ultimate victory is a credit to Britain and to the Governments then in exile.

We also wish to congratulate the delegates and advisers who contributed to the study and preparation of the Constitution, as well as to the Final Act of the November Conference; also the Preparatory Commission for the way in which it carried out its task; the Executive Committee of the Organisation for its intelligent activity; and finally Dr. Julian Huxley, the driving spirit of Unesco, who has given this further proof of his splendid culture.

Of all the United Nations agencies, Unesco, by its nature, is the most promising. It is an achievement of peace, and in it should reign that spirit of peace so well defined by M. Leon Blum. It invites people to know each other, understand each other and appreciate each other better, and, in doing so, it appeals not only to the heart but to the mind. May Unesco therefore develop and fulfil the aims it has set itself. However, like all other human institutions, Unesco is not secure against surprises and snares. It will meet nume-

rous obstacles. Its acts and its gestures will be variously welcomed and variously interpreted; they will give rise to more than one conflict of opinions, if not of interests. It therefore faces a praiseworthy but a difficult task.

The reports which all the delegates will have read and studied, and which will shortly be examined and criticised by the various Commissions, are full of ideas. They throng with suggestions, with projects which on the whole agree with the guiding principles of the Constitution. The ground has been cleared; the machine is at work. It is up to this Conference to decide who will control it and to determine the path, in which it will engage. Nothing must be rushed, but there are tasks to be accomplished, the nature and urgency of which none can deny. There still remain a number of points to be clarified. The Board which this Conference is going to elect, and the Director-General of the Organisation, will have a lot to do. May the Study Commissions make a judicious distribution of the projects submitted to them and give good grounds for their recommendations. These Commissions will start work as soon as the speeches on the Agenda have been made, and that is the reason why I shall not prolong mine unnecessarily.

At last year's London Conference two Canadian delegates spoke in turn; one in English and the other in French. With your permission, Mr. President, I shall fulfil this dual task. I shall therefore end the French part of my address, adding only that Canada has approved the Final Act adopted in London and intends assuming its share of responsibility in the laudable task which our Organisation has to accomplish.

M. DORÉ *then said in English* : In accordance with the precedent assented to by the London Conference, and with the whole-hearted agreement of my colleagues of the Canadian Delegation, this final portion of my comment may well be delivered in English.

I do not intend to translate into English what I have already said in my native tongue. I shall endeavour to summarize the opinion of the Canadian delegation, which has made a thorough examination of the Constitution of Unesco and of the various projects which this Conference is to study and decide upon. I ask you to accept the remarks I am about to make as representing the general policy which the Canadian delegation, for the present at least, deems it advisable to recommend.

It attaches great importance to the successful accomplishment of the formidable tasks which Unesco is about to undertake. It considers that Unesco is potentially one of the most valuable agencies of the United Nations.

But precisely because of this earnest desire for Unesco's success, the Government is deeply concerned that the first General Conference of Unesco should establish a firm, if modest, groundwork upon which the future edifice may be raised. If the Organisation is to be viable and effective, it must proceed at the Conference, and during its first year of existence, in such a way as to com-

mand the respect and confidence of its Member States and their peoples.

To fulfil this aim, the Organisation must direct its energies and resources not only towards the pursuit of its important long-term objectives, but also, and more particularly, to the achievement from the outset of short-term urgent projects, the value of which will be immediately apparent to the peoples of the world and to their Governments.

The principle of concentration of Unesco's activities must be maintained. If the Organisation were to undertake in the near future all the projects which have been suggested for it, it seems probable that this dissipation of effort and funds would result in a consequent absence of full success in any one field. If, however, effort can be directed to a smaller number of pressing projects, the Organisation may hope for very solid successes calculated to convince the most sceptical of Unesco's practical value. On this basis of limited, demonstrable achievement Unesco will be able to go forward, stage by stage, to confront the innumerable challenges that will arise.

It should be kept in mind at all times that Unesco is but one of a growing body of organs of the United Nations. It has common frontiers with the fields more specifically granted to other agencies — the Food and Agriculture Organisation, the Sub-Commission on Human Rights, the United Nations Department of Public Information, etc. Continuing co-ordination of activities must be sought to reduce to a minimum the real possibility of overlapping and duplication of effort.

Emphasis must be laid on the facilitative nature of Unesco's task. Wherever possible, it should avoid becoming a direct operational agent and should endeavour to inspire, encourage and assist existing organisations, private and official, to execute the projects upon which they have determined. It is recognised that there are no existing organisations in some of the fields in which Unesco must work, and here Unesco will clearly have to do the work itself until such time as new bodies can be developed to meet the need.

Canada agrees to co-operate with the other Member States of Unesco. Her attachment to British ideals in matters of education, her close relation in various fields with her friendly neighbour, the United States of America, more particularly in that of education, the essential dualism of her own cultural pattern, will, I am sure, help to make her contribution to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation a worthy one.

The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : I call upon the delegate of India.

Mr. SAIYIDAIN (India) : I do not think it necessary for me to offer any apologies for inflicting my speech on you, after so many eloquent and fine speeches to which you have listened, because I feel that there are still a number of points which can do with a certain amount of underlining, if we are to keep intact our perspective in dealing with the programme of Unesco.

I should like to begin by associating myself with the well-deserved appreciation which has been expressed of the report submitted by the Executive Secretary, Dr. Julian Huxley, to the Conference. This report strikes me not as a dead document but as a lively interpretation of the modern world and its many different problems and it discusses intelligently the role which Unesco can play in tackling some of these problems with vision and insight.

There are certain features of the report to which I should like to invite your attention and make some observations which appear to me to be called for. I confess that, when I tried to discover, before this Conference was convened, the nature of the projects which were being drafted by the Secretariat I had the impression that they were too varied and miscellaneous and seemed to lack a coherent purpose. The report, however, has succeeded in presenting a unified programme in which the various proposals have been properly integrated and it is easy to see the lines along which the mind of the Preparatory Commission has been working. If there is one criticism that I can offer in this connection it would be that I find no clear and definite criterion for judging the urgency and the priority of the various proposals that have been placed before us. Are they all to be treated as equally important or is preference to be given to some over others? I take it that generally speaking there are two main objects before Unesco — (1) the establishment of peace and security through utilizing all the resources of education, culture and science and (2) the advancement and diffusion of knowledge amongst all the peoples and countries of the world. Which of these is to have immediate priority? And I mean from that not merely financial priority but priority in time and significance. If I could venture to submit my personal view on this behalf I would suggest that the greatest issue of the modern age is the establishment and maintenance of Peace, not only because it is intrinsically desirable but because it is the precondition of all creative work and progress and, therefore, every item of our programme should directly or indirectly be integrally related to the central purpose. While I would be the last person to belittle the importance of knowledge, on which the continued progress of mankind ultimately depends, I do feel that what the modern world lacks is not knowledge — for we know far more than our predecessors did, at least in the physical and the social sciences — or even the application of knowledge, which in many countries has been applied successfully in all kinds of ways, from its modest but beneficent application in things like central heating to its spectacular but deadly application in the field of the atom. What the modern world signally lacks is *Wisdom*, which may be described as the grace of knowledge, and *Charity*, without which the mere increase of knowledge is not a blessing but a curse. I am reminded of the remark of a famous French writer, who said : “ All true progress is progress in charity, everything else being secondary to it.” This means that we must judge the value of all our inventions and discoveries and our intellectual

achievements on this criterion —do they or do they not contribute to the deepening of wisdom and the kindling of charity in the human heart? The great and recurrent tragedy of man's life is the fact, as stressed by a great thinker and poet of modern India, Iqbal, that this knowledge is not inspired by a true humanism and has not been subordinated to vision. In the words of Iqbal : “ The modern man, who has succeeded in tracing the stars in their courses, has not been able to illumine the dark night of his life.” It is for this reason that in the order of priority, I would place the cause of peace above that of the advancement of knowledge, even though I am fully aware of the importance of both.

One of the reasons why I have stressed this point at some length is the fact that, to use a somewhat irreverent American expression, we have to try to ‘sell’ Unesco to the common man and woman all over the world. And I assure you that from what I have seen of people in different countries, they are *not* frightfully interested in the foundation of new observatories or institutes of mathematics, but they are deeply interested in guarding themselves and their children against the horrors of another and incredibly more deadly war in the near future. And this is even more poignantly the concern of the women than of the men. I believe that their instinct is right, for it is not so much a failure to appreciate the significance of knowledge as a desire to place first things first and we can ignore this instinctive urge of the common man only at our peril.

Another welcome feature of the report which has impressed me favourably is the fact that it takes a global or world-wide view of the problems of mankind and it has avoided the tempting discourtesy of envisaging the world only in Anglo-Saxon or European terms. That is why there is a reference to the need for the rehabilitation not only of devastated but also of backward countries, which may be said to have been suffering cultural ‘devastation for centuries; that is why there is an appreciation of the cultural possibilities of the backward as well as non-industrial peoples and a deploring of the fact that, in some of them, there is a tendency to develop a ‘shoddy’ imitation of Western culture. I welcome in particular the reference to the need for the equalization of cultural opportunity and I think it is essential that, Unesco should dedicate itself to ‘levelling up the standards of the backward peoples so that they might be able to take their full share in international councils.. Sometimes there is a tendency to show too much squeamish consideration for the sanctity of what are known as the “domestic concerns” of these backward peoples. I would earnestly request you to resist that tendency and to remember that ignorance and poverty and disease and cultural backwardness are *not* domestic but *international* concerns and, wherever they exist, there is territory for Unesco to annex and to serve through better education and the light of modern knowledge. I am reminded of a remark attributed to an old Greek writer who said that wherever there was a beautiful woman in the world he regarded her as a relative. I cannot pretend to emulate

the magnificent audacity of this sentiment ut I do strongly feel — and I hope I am voicing the opinion of the Conference as a whole on this issue — that wherever there is misery and deprivation and the lack of educational and cultural nourishment in the world, we should feel a sense of kinship with those who suffer and should strive to relieve their suffering. Some of us have not scrupled in the past to annex and exploit whole countries and continents and to appropriate their economic resources for our own use. Shall we be justified now in showing an old-maidenly hesitation when it is a question of rendering cultural service, on the ground that it would be unjustified interference with their “domestic concerns”? I find that cautious scrupulousness difficult to swallow!

If I have so far been able to carry you with me in this argument, we may take it that Peace is our supreme objective and our business in this Conference is to elucidate how best we can contribute to bringing it about. There are many international agencies interested in, and concerned with this problem and, therefore, it is necessary that, on the one hand, our efforts should be co-ordinated with theirs, and on the other there should be a definition of our scope and field of activity. As I visualize the problem I find that it has two equally important aspects? — the subjective and the objective. On the subjective side we are concerned with winning the good fight for peace in the hearts and minds of men and women and, for this purpose, the report that we are considering has made a number of useful suggestions. It will be necessary for us to do so through the re-orientation of the entire educational machinery in all its stages. It will be necessary to undertake a revision of text-books and I assure you — if you have not been actually concerned with the work of teaching in schools — that there is so much distilled racial and political and communal poison in many of the text-books in the world that it corrupts the minds and the emotions of the young children at the very beginning of their lives. Not only that, but they often fail to distinguish between the significant and the insignificant, between the cheap and the valuable and between the shoddy and the artistic, with the result that they sin not only against moral and social values but also against good taste. It is high time that the problem of revising them was handled in a sober and dispassionate manner. Then there is also the study of racial-prejudices which I understand is to be undertaken shortly by the International New Education Fellowship with which we might very well co-operate. And, above all, there is the question of using properly the formidable media of mass-communication which the modern scientific technique has evolved—the Press, the Radio, the Cinema and all other agencies for the diffusion of ideas. As I see their working at the present day, they strike me as dark and sinister forces competing for the mastery of the soul of man. In any well-organized national or international community they must be visualized as integral parts of a composite educational pattern in which all the different organs will be co-ordinated and

will pull together instead of pulling in different directions and nullifying the results that might have been achieved. I am glad to find that a sub-commission is to investigate this problem in all its bearings.

On the objective side the problem is one of creating such socio-economic conditions as will eradicate the root causes of war, i. e., conditions which will remove the great social and economic injustices from which many nations and classes within nations suffer at present. I wonder if you realize how terribly education is handicapped by the fact that the general socio-economic set-up of the world is greedy and grasping and unjust and based on exploitation. Many of us, who are teachers, carry on our labours of love decade after decade, inculcating values which we regard as rational and humane; but a sudden and stupid and avoidable political cataclysm, born of these man-made conditions, shatters all our hopes and our work at a single stroke and we find ourselves merely ploughing the sands. It may very well be said that the creating of these conditions is not our direct concern or responsibility., I grant that point but we must make it clear where we stand in this great crisis. Are we for a programme of radical social progress which will ensure the good things of life, material and cultural, to all the peoples of the ‘earth, or for reaction and conservatism which would leave things as they are? Dr. Huxley’s report refers pointedly to the need for “combating mental and spiritual poverty” — this is not only an arresting phrase but a significant idea and this should be regarded as one of our supreme tasks. And may I also suggest, without perhaps stretching the meaning unduly, that this will also involve at least indirectly a combating of physical poverty and disease and that terrible material deprivation from which millions of people in the world suffer to-day which is bad in itself and which makes it impossible for them to develop a genuine cultural life.

May I, therefore, sum up my position by saying that to the twin ideals of love and truth, to which the leader of my delegation referred, we must add a third — justice, gracious daughter of love and truth — which should govern the relationship of the individual and the community. Justice is in my opinion the final touch-stone on which the real value of all collective human activity in this century must be ultimately tested.

May I point out, in conclusion, that the work which faces us is extremely difficult and complicated and therefore we should not feel too complacent or optimistic, even though the atmosphere in this hall is conducive to that frame of ‘mind! It is easy to make speeches for it is one of the fatal gifts of man that words come tripping spontaneously off the tongue, It is not difficult even to make fine and eloquent speeches full of high intentions but difficulties arise when words “unbend” themselves and have to be translated into action and carried not only to the hearths and homes but also to the hearts of men and women in the world. And not only difficulties but controversies would arise, and I would entreat you not to bypass these controversies but to face them bravely. We should be concerned not with being



non-committal and impartial, but with being right and emphatic in the defence of right. In the past intellectuals have often danced tamely to the tune of politicians and war-mongers and other merchants of death and have not raised their voice in protest against all that was inhuman and ugly. I know there have been honourable exceptions. Socrates of Greece was one; your great compatriot, Mr. President — Romain Rolland — was another and Gandhi of my country is a third. People like them were concerned with the defence of Truth and Peace and Right and prepared to pay the price for it. But the majority have not been worthy of their great trust and the scientists who recommended the use of the atom bomb have not been the only sinners. It is therefore for us in this great Assembly to resolve that the stifled voice of the human conscience — which has been hesitant and apologetic too long — shall find a courageous expression through us and that we shall refuse to regard ourselves as the train-bearers of the materially powerful, justifying their ungodly ways to our fellow men. Let us have intellectual humility by all means as our Executive Secretary suggested and intellectual integrity as Sir S. Radhakrishnan advocated, but let us have, above all, intellectual courage that would defy expediency for the sake of truth and may even be prepared to risk the whole world for the sake of gaining possession of man's precious soul.

The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : I now call on the delegate for the Republic of the Philippines.

Mr. SEBASTIAN (Philippines) : Allow me first of all to express to this Assembly the deep appreciation and sincere gratitude of the Philippine delegation for the great distinction and signal honour which you have conferred upon our young republic by bestowing upon her one of the vice-presidencies of this General Conference.

I take it that the great honour which you have so generously accorded to our country is a recognition of the efforts of small nations to make Unesco an effective international agency for bringing to realization our common dream of a peaceful world based on mutual understanding and good will among peoples.

The government of the Philippines has sent its delegates to this General Conference as envoys of good will. We bring to you, ladies and gentlemen, and particularly to France, under whose auspices we now sit in conference, the most cordial greetings of our government and the best wishes and hopes of the 18,000,000 people that inhabit our beloved country.

To a small country like the Philippines, devastated and economically prostrate as a result of the last global war, the sending of a mission three quarters of the way round the world — a distance of some 15,000 miles — can only be done at a sacrifice. Yet our government has gladly imposed upon itself this sacrifice because we want other nations to know that the Philippines, despite the tremendous problems of moral and material reconstruction that confront her in these crucial days of her infancy as a sovereign nation, is only too eager to co-operate with the rest of the world

— to shoulder her portion of the burden in making of this world a safer and happier place to live-in.

Because of her geographical position and historical development the Philippines has been for the past 400 years at the crossroads where nations of the East and West have met and where various currents of thought have clashed one against the other, permitting the survival only of those ideas that have contributed to the dignity and well being of man.

Thus for centuries the Philippines has been cosmopolitan in thought and this has made it easy for our people to embrace the idea of a world organization devoted to the promotion of peace and the welfare of mankind.

Again I beg leave to invite your attention to the fact that the Philippines is as desirous and anxious, as any other country that Unesco should succeed because in the war just over the Philippines has been one of the worst victims. Our homes have been destroyed; our cities, farms and factories have been laid waste; our communication and transportation systems have been disrupted; our commerce and industries have been paralyzed; and what is more serious, our moral and spiritual standards are now being seriously threatened. We cannot over-emphasize, therefore, ladies and gentlemen, the interest and faith of our country in the growth and ultimate success of Unesco.

We have faith in Unesco because we are firm believers in "education of humanity for justice, liberty and peace", the sublime task which Unesco has set for itself.

The very Constitution of the Republic of the Philippines states forcefully and in unequivocal terms that it renounces war as an instrument of national policy. It is thus in perfect accord with Unesco's fundamental ideals.

True we fought in the last war; but we fought not as an aggressor nation. We were militarily not only weak but unprepared. We fought because we wanted to contribute our share to the defence and preservation of the inalienable rights of man. And we fought against tremendous odds, undergoing what undoubtedly were the darkest epochs in our history.

With your kind indulgence, permit me to present the considered opinion of our delegation as to the manner in which the work of Unesco may be carried on most effectively. It is our opinion that Unesco would ensure its continuance if its were to embark on a programme less ambitious than that outlined in the report submitted to this general Conference.

We believe that Unesco could effectively serve as the clearing house for all educational, scientific and cultural ideas, methods and techniques, especially as they concern the promotion of lasting peace.

We favour the advancement of universally common aims and united action toward eliminating what are generally considered to be objectionable principles, texts and methods such as those which tend to encourage intolerance, hatred and mistrust in the education and training of youth or to esta-

blish in their minds attitudes antagonistic to peace and the brotherhood of man.

We favour also the development of a system of exchanges of scholarships and professorships between countries and the calling of international conferences not only among educators, scientists and policy-makers but among youth.

We reiterate as a matter of emphasis what has been partly dwelt upon by other delegations — that we should guard against too much diffusion of effort and energy. We should guard against duplication of work that is already being done effectively and well in several countries and should concentrate for some time at least on the basic idea in which Unesco was conceived.

We believe that Unesco can advantageously exert efforts toward eliminating hazards to peace. Race prejudice, religious bigotry and intolerance, economic maladjustment and the constant exhibition of the trappings of war in our everyday life should all be removed if the minds of men, particularly of the youth of our countries, are to be attracted toward unselfish ends, toward peace and love for all men.

Fortunately there are certain factors already at work which tend to promote better understanding among peoples of different creeds and races. The cinema, the radio, the abundance of printed matter and the rapidity of communication and travel that we have today have made this world a small world indeed.

We therefore favour the publication of truly international newspapers and journals for international use and reference. This could be undertaken as a Unesco project by experts in the fields of international affairs, education, and journalism. Such papers may be published in any of the widely used languages, but the points of view should be international.

We likewise favour the establishment of international radio broadcasting stations for world education, which could supplement if not replace independent national stations devoted primarily to selfish propaganda and the defence of selfish national aims and interests.

One last suggestion we wish to make, based on our own experiences in the field of character training. We should be on our guard and not be satisfied with mere preaching and lecturing and teaching in the classroom of the great and noble ideas of peace and justice, of human happiness and human dignity. It would be well if we took advantage of existing situations, and even create situations if necessary, that will implement the objectives of Unesco. It would be fortunate if through the wise use of natural situations youth could be led to perform acts that will create and raise in their minds attitudes and 'desires imbued with justice and kindness and which will most surely bring about at some future date peace and good will among men.

I have expounded briefly and in simple language the stand of our delegation on some of the points covered by the report of the Preparatory Commission. I have discussed them frankly in the spirit of full co-operation and in the hope that the views I have expressed this morning would, in the same spirit, be given due consideration.

Should the assembly, however, for strong reasons take an attitude contrary to or different from the views I have briefly dwelt upon, the Philippine delegation wishes to assure this assembly that it not only would abide by the decisions of the majority but would do all in its power to carry out these decisions. This is because it is our firm belief that unless there exist among us who are gathered here an earnest desire to co-operate, Unesco is bound to fail.

We of the Philippines fervently hope that Unesco will succeed. We realize that it faces a tremendous challenge, the challenge to improve the lot of mankind in the future, but we are hoping that the nations great and small that are represented here will find a way out of the hazards and difficulties that have spelled failure for other international enterprises. We can only say that we shall do our part.

The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : We shall meet again at 3.15 this afternoon.

## SIXTH PLENARY MEETING

*Friday, 22 November 1946 at 3 p. m.*

*President* : M. MONIZ DE ARAGAO (Brazil)

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY : The first announcement I wish to make is to suggest that we send a telegram to M. Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations, who cabled to me regretting he was unable to be present here. We suggest that we send a telegram in your name : "The delegations of 44 nations, assembled for the first General Conference of Unesco, greatly regret your absence, very gratefully received your message conveyed by M. Benoît-Lévy and much appreciate your promise of support in our endeavours. Unesco places full confidence in close con-

structive co-operation with the United Nations" Signed by the-president and myself.

*Agreed.*

### 9. GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE WORK OF THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION (continuation)

The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : The list of speakers is now practically exhausted and, as we wish to close the general discussion this afternoon,

I shall be glad if those delegates who wish to speak will send in their names as soon as possible.

I call upon Dr. G. A. Raadi, delegate of Iran.

Dr. G. A. RAADI (Iran) (*translation*) : First of all I wish to say how much my country appreciates the privilege of being allowed to take part in this assembly. We are fully conscious of the great responsibility which this participation involves in the dual task ahead, which Professor Huxley described so remarkably in his report — namely, to preserve and consolidate peace and security, and to work for the welfare of mankind.

Our delegation is particularly glad that Unesco has chosen Paris as the centre of its activity, and we wish to thank France for her very cordial hospitality.

Our tribute to France is all the greater because of the strong cultural ties, which bind our two countries and which never weakened at the most tragic moments of the war, when the *élite* of our country, always guided by the noble ideals of which the French people has been the protagonist, followed with acute anxiety the course of her destiny.

We listened with close interest to the speeches of M. Bidault, the French Minister for Education and other speakers in this Hall on the absence of our heroic ally, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Iran, from her place at the crossroads of civilizations, is perhaps in a better position than any other people to realise that nothing enduring can be achieved on an international level without the active and unreserved co-operation of the Soviet Union. The absence of one of the greatest of world powers is not merely a handicap to the smooth running of this international organisation, it has, alas, more important consequences. We have a long common frontier with this great power, and we know that Russia's absence, if definite and permanent, would constitute a serious danger for us as well as for the future of the world. Some countries may look upon Soviet Russian collaboration in all its forms and aspects of the new international order as merely desirable or useful; for us and for certain other people this collaboration has vital significance. We consider it absolutely necessary that the co-operation of this great power should be assured, wherever an attempt is made to further the cause of peace and better understanding among peoples.

At the present stage one of the primary objects of Unesco, perhaps the most pressing, is to secure this co-operation. Iran is ready to devote all its efforts to this same end.

This affirmation may seem presumptuous on our part, when one considers that our country has had the sad honour for the last year of being a sore point in the relations between certain great powers. We do not seek this limelight and we decline this honour. On the contrary, proud of the tradition we inherit from a three thousand year old civilization, we wish with all our heart and soul to act as the uniting link within this new institution.

What hopes do we place on Unesco?

First of all we look upon it as the embodiment of true disinterested greatness of thought and culture.

In the second place, we hope that it will enable powers which in political jargon are classed as "small" to find compensation in the cultural and spiritual spheres for their material weakness.

Can not a nation like Iran, without false modesty, play again the part she played in the past? In the course of history has she not been a meeting ground for the east and the west — for Indian wisdom and Greek culture? Did we not play the same role in the formation of Islamic civilization? Did we not even serve as an educative force for the destructive Mongol hordes, in inspiring them with ideals of culture and art which they later propagated when they went to establish a realm in India?

We still possess to-day most of the elements that were the basis of our historical action. This is why we wish to place our experience and our spiritual force at the service of Unesco. We hope to bring to you here our power of synthesis, which has been the salient feature of our civilization, and which is to-day the basis for co-operation between all peoples, and an essential condition for understanding and peace.

Dr. Huxley's report refers to the fight against illiteracy as one of the primary purposes of Unesco. We also attach very great importance to this problem. If there are nations favoured by nature, history or economic factors, for whom illiteracy is no more a problem of first importance, let us admit frankly that this is not the case for certain other countries like our own, where geographical, social and political conditions have so far not permitted the means of education and expression of thought to be put at the disposal of every individual. We know that accidents of history and geography have contributed largely to this fact, but cannot entirely explain it. History shows us convincingly that people in different countries have been kept systematically in ignorance by tyrannical governments, by foreign conquerors, or even by the action of certain forces, invisible but none the less active, making of the people a clay more easily moulded in the hands of their masters and so more easily enslaved. These factors of tyranny and of imperialism cannot properly be called "accidents". Whatever the cause of illiteracy, a vigorous fight against it is a primary condition for the success of Unesco.

In the past, numerous attempts have been made to obtain intellectual co-operation between peoples, but two world wars within a generation bear eloquent witness to their failure. Surely one of the chief reasons for this failure lies in the fact that this co-operation so far has been limited to the *élite*, and that no serious effort has been made to extend its benefit to the people as a whole? If Unesco is to achieve something enduring, she must go deep and establish her roots among the masses of the people. She must set out to realize her ideal from the bottom.

Illiteracy is neither a natural fact nor an accident. But if for argument's sake we do not exclude these terms, then Unesco must fight against

all the factors, including political ones, that are the real causes of ignorance amongst vast masses of people.

It is too much to expect men brought up in an atmosphere of extreme nationalism to work for universal peace and understanding. Unesco must form a new generation, instil in it from childhood the ideals that are its cornerstones. A generation educated in this way will know no other ideals than those of international collaboration.

As regards the work of reconstruction, we find a very reassuring allusion in the report of Dr. Huxley. It is undeniable that countries devastated by Nazi invaders must have first priority. But it should not be forgotten that other countries which did not suffer the dismal privilege of occupation, but which nevertheless did not stint their contribution to the cause of democracy, should also receive special consideration.

May I be allowed to make a statement on the somewhat ambiguous juridical position of my country in this organisation? We deeply regret that Iran cannot participate more actively in the work of this conference. In the absence of an elected Parliament — the elections having been delayed by the political situation — we have not been able to deposit our instrument of ratification. The Council of Ministers has, however, expressed their agreement with the Constitution of Unesco by a special decree, which will be submitted to the new Parliament as soon as it meets. Thus Iran, who is a member of the United Nations Organization, is in a position not unlike that of countries which have declared their definite acceptance.

The difficult conditions that still prevail in the world will not make our task an easy one. Notwithstanding this our country is very confident in the success of this Organization.

Unesco will be like the forum of ancient Rome, where the citizens of a great empire would come to exchange their ideas and their experiences.

The East does not come here empty-handed. We have our scientists, philosophers, poets : men like Avicenna, Ghazali, Omar Khayam, Ferdussi, Saadi and Hafiz are known in Europe to a regrettably small number of specialists only. Take Khayam for example, certainly one of the founders of modern mathematics, who in Europe is only known as a poet through Fitzgerald's great translation.

What conclusions can we draw from this? That human genius is not the monopoly of any nation or any race. It belongs to all nations. You are here to prove by your actions that equality among men is not an empty dream.

We proclaim our faith in this Organization,

The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : I now call on M. Ibarra, delegate of Nicaragua.

M. IBARRA (Nicaragua and Costa-Rica) (*translation*) : One of the supreme aims of Unesco is to ensure peace between the peoples of the world through education, science and culture.

I do not wish to make a long speech. I want to express briefly my ideas on the tremendous work which Unesco proposes to undertake.

In order to make a successful start, we must have the full co-operation of Soviet Russia, given with goodwill and without suspicion, in the ideal of Unesco, which is the establishment later on of a solid peace, a peace which is the natural and normal evolution of the mind. Moreover, if the ideal of a solid peace is to be total and not totalitarian, all nations of the world without exception must have full voting rights in this Organization.

I wish to make a suggestion which concerns both Nicaragua and Costa Rica, whose representative I am, on the question of finance. Compared with the larger and more developed countries of South America, both these countries have small budgets. It is essential, therefore, that contributions to Unesco's budget shall be allocated in accordance with the economic means of each state.

The peoples of all races must be able to take part in the work of Unesco.

Since 1919 there has been an international peace movement which, like the League of Nations, has failed. It may be that man is not yet sufficiently enlightened. In any case, we have seen representatives of a great culture and an advanced civilization belonging to the white and yellow races unleash a second world war which was the complete negation of human dignity and culture. This may be due to the gradual distortion of man from childhood to maturity through the process of his education. It has been said that occasionally man gives up one culture for another more corresponding to his state of evolution.

I am sure that education is closely bound up with this problem. A bad education not only distorts succeeding generations of children, but also affects the mental state and, consequently, the material riches of a country. This is true for the people of all nations. Since Prussia became a military camp, German education has sunk to the goose-step of Hitler's regime, with the results we know so well; this hard-working people with its exceptional aptitude for science plunged mankind into chaos and misery from which it will take years to recover.

This terrible relapse in human dignity was the fault of the teachers, the governing classes and all men responsible for the fate of their country.. I will give you one example of the deplorable result of this education; in a concentration camp in Poland where wholesale cremation was practised, a little Jewish girl danced, full of confidence and joy, in front of the door of the crematorium. She did not know her fate, but her torturer did. He was a civilised man of the twentieth century, disciplined and educated to burn innocent children to death in a crematorium. His blind obedience to inhuman tyranny is a striking result of the education he had received.

Unesco is starting its work at a time which is still full of uncertainty, when peace is still in doubt. It seems that we are on the brink of a new era, the era of the atomic bomb with the spirit of Hitler still alive in the world.

It may be that Unesco's creation at this moment arises from some secret forces in human nature which are trying to defend the existence and the rights of our species. Is not this need



for unity in international co-operation a token of these hidden forces of nature? Unesco must co-operate with the work of all cultural and international associations concerned with education, science and culture; but it must at once enlist the co-operation of private international bodies concerned with education.

Unprecedented progress has been made in the system of education during the last fifty years. The aim now is to achieve the full natural development of the child and not to impose upon him rigid standards from outside, whether these come from the State, from adults or from religious or political creeds. I have a justified distrust of the direct intervention of politics in education.

It is the cultural contribution of a people which matters, whatever the politics of the country. It is thanks to its culture that France had the whole-hearted sympathy of the Latin American peoples during the first and second world wars. The simple people of Nicaragua and Costa Rica made their small contribution to the liberation of a people who had contributed down the ages to universal culture.

Nicaragua is the country of Ruben Dario, the greatest poet of our century in the Spanish language. Out of admiration for France he has translated into the Spanish language some of the glory and spirit of the French literature. He and many other great men of Latin America have made a spontaneous contribution to international relations by spreading the spirit of French culture from one end of our continent to the other, from Mexico to the Argentine.

In conclusion may I draw attention to the work of education and culture in the small country of Central America which I have the honour to represent here, Costa Rica, one of the most peaceful countries of the world.

Culture in all its aspects has always been of the greatest interest to the Government. It can be said that illiteracy does not exist in this country; her greatest army is the army of 'school teachers. In 1926 the strength of the regular army was between 800 and 1,000 men, in other words, a police force.

The peasant and the workman have quiet well-balanced minds. For them politics provide a distraction at the time of elections, but once these are over the successful candidate shakes the hand of his opponent and they both return to their work as happily as if they were coming from a football match.

There has never been a tyrant in the Government of Costa Rica. Almost all modern institutions of education exist, and the country is justly proud of its schools, which are installed in the most beautiful buildings of the capital and other towns.

I should like to quote a tribute paid to this country by President Hoover during a visit in 1929: "Costa Rica's achievements", he said, "in the fields of culture and civilization are exemplary. It has maintained the integrity and dignity of the nation with an army which contains less than a quarter of the number of school teachers. All these qualities testify to the noble

character of the people and government of Costa Rica."

I wish to thank Dr. Huxley for having undertaken a work started by the Ministers for Education exiled in London in 1942. The work to be done will be difficult and hard, but with the help of enthusiastic and efficient young men it will be crowned with success, and Unesco will be the cradle of a new civilisation.

Finally I would congratulate the delegates on their suggestions. Among the documents of Unesco I can, however, find no plan for raising the social, moral and economic position of the primary school-teacher. Some countries, particularly the U. S. A., have done a great deal to recognise the school-master, but in others he is looked upon as a member of the proletariat. Unesco must make every effort to solve this problem, which is vital to its own success. The school teacher is a worker of the spirit: he must be recognised as such if the work accomplished here is to be worthy of the United Nations.

The PRESIDENT (*translation*): I have an announcement to make. The report of the Procedure Committee will be ready tomorrow morning and I hope that, in view of the long discussion already held in the Committee, it will be adopted without much ado.

I now call upon Dr. El Diwany, delegate of Egypt.

Dr. H. F. El DIWANY (Egypt): On behalf of the Egyptian delegation I have the honour to extend the greetings and the hopes that my country sends to Unesco. I think the offers of collaboration and support on behalf of Egypt are of particular significance; in the first place my country has been for centuries past the happy meeting ground and sometimes the unhappy meeting ground of influences coming from the east and the west. In many cases these influences formed fruitful and interesting combinations and hopes; sometimes they have led to conflicts and misery. In the second place, Egypt, especially within the last 100 years, has witnessed many instances of collaboration of scholars, scientists, savants, industrialists, technicians drawn from France, England, America, Switzerland and Belgium. There are many instances of European and American scientists giving up their whole life, their whole career, to the instruction and benefit of their adopted country. European and American universities welcome our students and are very generous in sending us some of their best talents. For all this we are all very grateful. In the third place, Egypt is, as some of you may be aware, a member of the Arab League. In common with her sister members of the Arab League, she is building at present a regional organisation which in its cultural activities and aspirations is a Unesco on a small scale, and I am sure that Unesco and the Arab League will find in the future many possibilities and many opportunities for Happy co-operation. In the fourth place, some of the problems which Unesco is tackling, and going to tackle are exactly the problems which the Egyptian people and their Government are trying then

hardest to solve : the raising of intellectual standards, infusion of culture, elimination of illiteracy. I think that Egypt will find in its collaboration with Unesco many suggestions and many encouragements which will help her to overcome her difficulties.

Coming now to the reports of the Preparatory Commission and the masterly report of the Executive Secretary, although previous speakers have covered all the ground, I should like to add one point, which as far as I am aware has not been raised by previous speakers. I venture to think that the boundaries between the Sub-Commissions for the Programme Commission have not been clearly defined. I do not raise this point in a spirit of criticism, but I think a review of the ground would prevent repetition and would make the ground clearer for action. Lastly, in a Conference meeting in Paris, I as an Egyptian would like to take this opportunity to present to France my sincere affection and-tribute of regard.

The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : I now call upon M. Julian Nogueira, delegate of Uruguay.

M. Julian NOGUEIRA (Uruguay) (*translation*) : I would not like this general discussion to end without allowing the voice of Uruguay to be heard. I would like to associate myself with the congratulations from this rostrum to the Executive Secretary for his remarkable report. I infinitely regret that Mediterranean culture is not sufficiently represented among us. Other orators have manifested their regret concerning Spain. It is deplorable that, for reasons extraneous to the aims of our institution, we should not be able to have among us representatives of this noble and high culture, which has provided, to quote only the aspect in which we are most interested, the intellectual contribution to civilisation of Vittoria, Suarez and Menchaca, the real founders of international law, without whom we would not be meeting here. I regret also, and for similar reasons, the absence of the representatives of Italian culture. To mention it is to mention the cradle of Latin culture and agriculture, of learning, and the centre of jurisprudence, which go back hundreds of years.

I hope the obstacles, which I consider of a secondary and procedural nature and which have prevented the presence among us of these highly qualified representatives of Mediterranean culture, will disappear as quickly as possible and allow us to work in that universal framework for the creation of which the great Russians and such Germans-as Thomas Mann and Einstein would be of help to us.

Thirdly, I would like to emphasise the fact that I am particularly interested in the media for the information of the masses. All activities of education are linked with this question of primary importance, particularly education and communication through the press. It is almost a quarter of a century ago that I raised, in the League of Nations, the whole problem of the teaching of the constitution and aims of this institution, not only in the universities and the higher-grade schools, but in-the primary schools which, through

the habits formed and the modern methods employed, exercise an influence as great as, if not greater than, that of the home. It was in these schools that the totalitarian doctrine wishing to supplant the existing civilisation instilled fanaticism into youth. This example is clear to us and we must take account of it in directing our efforts to the opposite aim. As the delegate for Great Britain said this morning, the dilemma is education or catastrophe.

Fourthly, among the questions bearing on mass communications and the problem of general education, those of communication through the press are of capital importance. I would like to recommend the setting up of a special Committee to co-ordinate the very numerous and varied technical elements which form the basis of the organisation of the press, the international character of which is constantly increasing from day to day. Bi-lateral agreements and exchanges between nations are no longer sufficient. In the case of the press these should become universal in conformity with the spirit of our Constitution, which renounces all particularism and all tendency to the creation of blocks within itself.

Fifthly, I would like to associate myself with the words expressed by the representative of Nicaragua and Costa Rica on the subject of primary schools.

The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : I call upon Dr. Gleditsch, delegate of Norway.

Dr. Ellen GLEDITSCH (Norway) (*translation*) : The Norwegian delegation has laid on me the task of addressing you on its behalf.

The delegates of Norway wish to place on record their gratitude to the Preparatory Commission of Unesco, and to the Executive Secretary, Dr. Huxley, for their work during the year which has elapsed since the Conference in London. The first steps taken are the most important and the most difficult. The results of the year's work are full of promise and Dr. Huxley's report shows us clearly the way we should take. We note with the greatest satisfaction the overriding importance given in this programme to the question of education, which seems to us, not necessarily the most important, but certainly the most urgent of our tasks.

We must above all fight against illiteracy and ignorance. Really, ignorance is at the root of all our difficulties, and from it springs the ill-will which makes of one's neighbour, whether individual or nation, an enemy. For that reason we must abolish it, cost what it may, so that later we may embark on constructive work, mould the citizen and set his feet in the paths of international life.

Norway was occupied for five years. During one and a half years of that time the universities were closed, the means of teaching did not exist and it was difficult to give higher education to boys and girls who needed it for their future careers; but 15 per cent are now studying in countries abroad and the Norwegian delegation thanks these countries for their help, which is in the true spirit of Unesco and will later come within the sphere of its activities. Norway regrets that she cannot at present help other countries in need, but is glad to

think that, when her people return, they will return as ambassadors of the'; culture of other countries, and that they will teach and inform us in Norway about these countries which have been so generous in these difficult times. That will be a new link between the nations.

Another relatively easy thing is the reform of school textbooks, particularly history books. The northern countries have started on this; have improved textbooks, and omitted from them what might be harmful to neighbouring countries. We are now discussing the possibility of getting out a series of short documents on geography, history and civics as taught in Norway. These documents will be sent to other countries as a basis for the dissemination of reliable information about Norway, and Norway hopes for improvement along these lines. We hope to spread the knowledge of Unesco so that every one will know of its work. We have formed a national group to connect the principal organisations interested in problems of education and scientific research with the work of Unesco, and to act as counsellor.

The delegates for Norway wish to express their faith in Unesco and their conviction that the programme Unesco has set up will make for a better world, where children can become responsible citizens, where human life will have regained its true value, and where the useless sacrifice of human life will arouse lively indignation.

Norway believes in Unesco and its ideals because, as a Danish poet once said, "A noble thought never dies without producing another noble thought".

The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : I now call upon the delegate of Colombia.

Sr. Xavier ARANGO (Colombia) (*translation*) : I did not know that the final speeches were to be made to-day. I find myself in a grave dilemma, as I do not know French well enough to speak extempore. I should therefore have been glad of time for thought so as to express my exact impression of Unesco.

Unesco has one essential object : to rediscover the path of sanity, which the world seems to have

lost, so that Man can regain the optimistic title of *Homo Sapiens*. In these dark days we have quite ceased to associate the word "civilization" with the word "culture". I believe that Unesco's labours will forge the weapons of a humane and humanistic procedure, and that through thus raising Man himself to life, it will be shown that culture is only the application of civilization. A civilization without a metaphysical philosophy is too limited. Man has sought to do away with mystery and express everything in terms of physical fact, but in Man's subconsciousness there remains a terror, not physical in origin, of desintegration, quite apart from the superstition he has rightly sought to suppress.

It is a great satisfaction to me that France is supplying the President for this Conference, for France has ever been the intellectual capital of the Latin World. We South Americans are Spain's children in the flesh, but France's in the spirit. As long ago as 1794 the Rights of Man were translated by one of the great precursors of American independence, Antonio Marino.

If the time should come when Europe loses all understanding of Democracy, I am sure that in Colombia she will find the fairest example of it. All too often democracy serves but as the cloak for political sophistries.

It seems to me that it is Unesco's task to give the world a new concept of culture; in other words, to give civilization a metaphysical philosophy so that Man, under the heel of the vast powers whose symbol is the Golden Calf, and a victim of the primeval terror of those elements whose counterpart is to-day the atom bomb, may turn his steps into new paths, the humane and humanistic paths of a civilization founded, as India's delegate has said, on charity and true brotherly love.

The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : I have just heard that the two last speakers, the head of the United States delegation and the head of the Mexican delegation, are unfortunately held up by reasons beyond their control, and I hope the Conference will agree that these speakers should address the Conference tomorrow morning at the opening of the Plenary Session, at 10.30 a. m.

## SEVENTH PLENARY MEETING

*Saturday, 23 November 1946 at 10.30 a. m.*

*President* : M. LEON BLUM, President of the Conference.

The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : I have a communication to make. The General Committee has received a request from the Republic of Viet-Nam to be allowed to send an observer to the Conference. The Committee proposes to take the same decision as was taken in the case of Republican Spain : namely, since the legal status of Viet-Nam is not yet finally defined, they will be cordially invited to send a representative to attend meetings of the Conference but without the title of official observer.

### 3. REPORT OF PROCEDURE COMMITTEE (*continuation*)

I now call on Dr. Martinez-Baez, Chairman of the Procedure Committee.

The Chairman of the PROCEDURE COMMITTEE (*translation*) : After a long debate my committee adopted certain new texts, taking into consideration all the amendments put forward by

the different delegates. They approved Rules 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 10, 13, 14, 16, 34, 35, 44, 49, 54, 58A, 58B, 60, 61, 62, 65, 66, 74, 75, 76, as well as the supplementary provisional rules. Rule 2 bis, Rule 6 bis, 2nd paragraph, and Rule 14 bis were deleted and there is a new text for Rule 68 bis. A long discussion took place on Rule 33 and this Rule was finally referred back to the committee, which will meet in a few days' time to discuss the text of that Rule. It should be pointed out that in the English text of document Unesco/C/Proced/3, there are several errors which will be corrected. The Committee on Procedure asks you to adopt these Rules, which have been amended by the committee. The Secretariat will send out complete amended texts shortly.

Furthermore, the General Committee asked for the opinion of the Procedure Committee concerning the possibility of appointing alternate delegates to the Executive Board. The General Committee stated that the choice of delegates mentioned in the Constitution might be somewhat too restrictive. The Procedure Committee recommended to the General Committee the adoption of Rule 15 and, having heard the Legal Counsel on this point, was of the opinion that alternate delegates might be appointed to the Executive Board on condition that the delegation informed the President of the Conference that they act as delegates in accordance with Rule 15.

The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : The Procedure Committee has sat for three days and has settled all the points regarding the Rules of Procedure with the exception of Rule 33, which has been reserved. The Committee has worked very hard and the Conference should be very grateful to them. The best way we can show this gratitude would be by adopting the Rules, which are now put before the Conference, without further discussion. Are there any observations?

The proposals of the Procedure Committee are adopted.

## 9. GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE WORK OF THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION (continuation)

I now call upon the Hon. William Benton, delegate of the United States.

The Hon. William BENTON (United States) : Twelve months have passed since the Constitution of Unesco was drawn up — twelve troubled and war-weary months that have demonstrated once more the urgent need for understanding among the peoples of the world. We here assembled have now reached the solemn but hopeful day on which the Constitution of Unesco is to be made a living force by a programme designed to advance that understanding. To the development of that programme, the Preparatory Commission, under the distinguished leadership of Dr. Julian Huxley, has contributed many months of devoted and fruitful effort.

As Chairman of the United States delegation to this conference I can assure you that, although

Unesco is as yet but little understood anywhere in the world, its hopes and goals have the complete and fervent support of my country and its people.

The United States Congress, informally approving the membership of my country in Unesco, created a United States National Commission in accordance with the recommendation contained in Article VII of Unesco's Constitution. This Commission is a body unique in American history. It unites in one assembly spokesmen of the arts, sciences and learned professions; of the educational system at all levels; of radio, motion pictures and the press; of the educational interests of labour and agriculture, and of religious bodies; and of many other American groups that are now working for the establishment of peace.

In September, the United States Commission met for four days of spirited discussion, to advise the United States delegation to this Conference. My nine associates, appointed by President Truman to our delegation here, are all of them members of the United States Commission for Unesco.

This is not a period of history that encourages pleasant dreams. Peace will not be established by wishful words, no matter how eloquent the expression or how noble the sentiments. If Unesco is to contribute to the peace of the world, it must do so through its programme of education and of scientific and cultural exchanges. This programme must be soundly conceived, boldly planned and energetically executed. It must look toward the decade ahead, and not merely towards this year and next year.

On what principles should such a programme be based ?

First, its primary goal must be a firm peace built on genuine understanding among the peoples of the world. Let me quote from the Report submitted by the United States National Commission to the Department of State :

“ Unesco is not conceived as an international undertaking to promote education and science and culture as ends in themselves, but rather, through education and science and culture: to advance the peace of the world. The American delegation should support those proposals for action which give promise of advancing directly and significantly the cause of peace through understanding. ”

The American delegation accepts this principle as formulated by its National Commission.

This principle would affect the structure as well as the spirit of Unesco. It would minimize the danger that Unesco will develop into a loose federation of specialized groups, each pursuing its own interests on the quite human assumption that each holds a master key to world understanding. This is a very real danger. We must not emerge from this Conference as a series of special interest groups labelled “ creative arts ”, “ natural sciences ”, “ mass media ”, and so forth, insulated from each other and competing or “ log-rolling ” for attention and a share of the budget.

Specialized skills and interests should be placed in the service of the common cause — the cause of peace through understanding. Each in its own field must seek to stimulate interchange on a world scale; but the common cause must not be sub-



ordinated to the service of any special field or group of fields.

Thus, my first principle is an integrating principle, to protect us against the dividing forces that beset us. I suggest that Unesco be organized around its great central unifying objective rather than on the many foundations of the various disciplines and fields of knowledge into which its intellectual resources are divided. The channels through which it will act will themselves exert an integrating influence upon its activities. These channels seem to me to be three in number. First, we have the traditional role of formal education; secondly, the emerging role of scientific and cultural exchanges, in which the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation bravely pioneered and, thirdly, the new and relatively unexplored field of mass education at the adult level. Through these three channels we can perhaps best integrate the efforts of the specialists and focus them upon the common goal.

This, then, is the first principle : to concentrate our efforts upon our primary objective—the building of peace through understanding among the peoples of the world.

My second principle is that the means employed by Unesco should be adapted to the end I have outlined. Let me quote again from the report of the United States National Commission :

“ In the opinion of the National Commission, the responsibility of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation in the present crisis is so great and so pressing that the organisation should not hesitate to employ any proper means, however novel or however costly, which give promise of success. Unesco is itself a new agency, daring in purpose and novel in structure. The means it employs should be appropriate to its nature. It must serve as the cutting edge for international action. ”

I shall cite, as a prime example of a means appropriate to its nature, the mass-education of the peoples of the world. This goal can only be achieved in the world as a whole through the modern instruments of mass-communication, the modern press, the radio and the motion picture. Because these new instruments of world communication have been vulgarized on occasion and have even been perverted and misused for mass deception, it does not mean that they cannot be employed, by those who wish so to employ them, for the high purposes of knowledge and truth. The use of such instruments for mass-education is little understood by many of the world's scholars and intellectuals. The first sentence of the Unesco Constitution states that it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed. We of the American delegation understand that to mean *all* men, not merely *élite* groups with special training.

Scholars and scientists and philosophers and artists are the sources and wellsprings of the world's culture. We can no longer wait upon slow seepage to bring their work to the masses of mankind. The ordinary men and women of the world are at thirst for knowledge. Their stride is the stride of a giant. They will march surely as they have the knowledge, or blindly as they lack it.

As Vice-President of the University of Chicago

for eight years, I saw that the riches of human learning need not — indeed cannot and must not — be the hoard and the monopoly of the few. I learned that, without sacrifice of intellectual integrity, it is possible to reach millions of ordinary men and women by the new instruments of communication, and to provide them with stimulus to thought and intelligent action. Here is the great educational challenge of the future — for Unesco and for all of us.

The task Unesco faces is a, staggering one. It is a grim fact that more than half of the people of the world are living under some degree of political censorship. It is a grim fact that more than half of the earth's population — and not the same half — is illiterate.

The hopeful side of the picture is that men everywhere have an innate yearning for understanding. Further, they have the capacity to achieve it. The anthropologists have demonstrated that, biologically, all races and peoples have, in roughly equal measure, the same potentialities for understanding and for creative work.

Men have struggled for centuries to bring into being the ideal of political democracy; the streets of this beautiful city have run red for that ideal. More recently men have struggled for economic democracy. I propose for Unesco the development of adequate means to a third goal : the goal of cultural democracy; the opportunity for all to share in the ideas and the knowledge that will enable them to participate intelligently in the affairs of the world community.

Unesco does not believe and cannot believe that peace is to be obtained through the intellectual and cultural subjugation of the world by any single political philosophy or through the conversion of the world to any single religious faith. Unesco is founded on the belief that neither the forced unification of the world of the spirit, nor the forced standardization of the world of the mind can give men peace, but only a world democracy of mind as well as spirit. Cultural democracy implies cultural integrity, as true political democracy implies the freedom of the person and his personal integrity and self-respect. The cultural democracy which Unesco proposes is a democracy of mind and spirit in which every culture shall be free to live and develop in itself and in the great community of common culture. Free men do not fear ideas; free men are not afraid of thought; free men are eager to confront the differences and rich varieties that life presents, and to determine for themselves the things they take as true. This, from the beginning, has been the path of freedom.

This brings me to my third and last principle : the scope of our programme, over the years ahead, must be proportioned to the task.

It might be argued that the goal for Unesco is impossible of attainment within a measurable future; that the task is so immense that Unesco can make only a minor 'contribution to it, scarcely decisive in the issue of war and peace.

My answer again is to direct attention to the new means at the disposal of the cultural forces of the world.

One hundred years ago Horace Mann, a great pioneer of American education, was establishing

the common school system of Massachusetts. The system he founded became the model for public education throughout the forty-eight states. It was harder for Horace Mann to travel from Boston to Pittsfield, about a hundred miles away, than it was for the American delegates to this Conference to fly from Washington to Paris.

It was far harder for Horace Mann to communicate with Pittsfield than it is for the President of Harvard University to talk to the Minister of Education in China. The despair one feels in thinking of the immensity of Unesco's tremendous responsibilities is mitigated when we think of instruments now at our disposal. In fact, if the ideas which we espouse here are as dynamic as were those of Horace Mann, there is no reason for despair.

Thus, my fears for Unesco are not the lack of instruments, nor the absence of interest or capacity on the part of ordinary people everywhere. My fears are that we ourselves, we of Unesco, will not set our sights high enough for the long range; that the leaders of our nations will not perceive the true potentialities of Unesco; and that the financial and political support accorded Unesco will not permit us to proportion our programme to the job ahead of us.

I do not now propose, however, an expansion of the budget advanced by the Secretariat of the Preparatory Commission. In fact, it may well be advisable to scale the first year's expenditures downward.

War has left its historic wake of destruction, hunger and disease. The world is now struggling back toward physical and financial health. We must not risk the foundering of the United Nations and of its Specialized Agencies by asking nations to assume heavy new financial burdens at a moment when many of them do not have the resources to subsist and rebuild. Neither should we risk devitalizing this great enterprise by making it largely the responsibility of a few nations.

The coming year, I think we are agreed, should be a year of exploring and planning : planning accompanied by the launching of a small number of crucial projects, which will clearly demonstrate the worth and the significance of our undertaking. This year of planning will bring further clarification of purposes and potentialities. The experimental projects will serve as a laboratory for our own experience and for demonstration to our peoples of the kinds of things we can accomplish.

But of one thing we must be careful : the budget for 1947 must not be regarded by our governments or our peoples as establishing the norm for future years. I suggest we present the 1947 budget as a fledgling budget. If we think of it as the fledgling that indeed it is, while we test our wings and plan our course of flight, this will prepare our governments for the more costly projects that Unesco must embrace when the world emerges from this period of struggle for subsistence. Future budgets must be scaled to the magnitude of Unesco's opportunities, and to the promise of Unesco's organisation as it grows in strength.

As understanding develops throughout the world, the unproductive cost of armaments can and must come down. The combined budgets of

all nations for their military and naval establishments for this year is, I would guess, at least ten thousand times the size of any budget now contemplated for Unesco. In each country the military establishment is an unproductive drain on the economy, as is a fire insurance premium an unproductive expenditure for a home owner. When his fire insurance premium becomes unbearably large, the home owner seeks ways to reduce it by reducing the risk of fire.

To the citizens of the world, Unesco is a vehicle through which the risk of fire can be reduced. Surely it is good business to put money into Unesco when the risk against which we are protecting ourselves is war.

Unesco has been called into existence to serve all peoples of the world, without distinction of race or nationality, sex or language, or economic condition. I trust that the day is near at hand when all nations will have taken their place as members of this Organisation.

Unesco belongs to the people, and not to the scholars and intellectuals, though the opportunity for leadership is theirs. The people will ask one question : What is Unesco doing for peace? The people will not accept excuses. If we offer such, they will merely ignore us.

To help make peace : that is the task of Unesco. It is the hardest, longest, largest task that men can undertake. Peace cannot be built by little men, with a little money, in a little way. Unesco needs strong men and bold men. To those who are strong and bold for peace, the people will not deny the backing they need. The people will give their support, and far more. They will give their devotion, their hearts and their minds.

The military experts have said there is no defence against the weapons of modern war. They are right. There is no military defence. But there is another, a greater defence which is not military. The people have sent us here to build it. That defence must be built by us, and, as the Constitution of Unesco declares, it must be built in the minds of men. It must be built in the minds of all men everywhere.

The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : I now call on M. Reyes, Head of the Mexican delegation.

M. REYES (Mexico) (*translation*) : On behalf of the Mexican delegation, I bring you the warm wishes of the Government and people of Mexico for the success of this Conference.

Mexico is deeply interested in our work, particularly as we in our country are profoundly convinced that any genuine policy must be based upon intellectual progress and educational improvement. So firmly is this idea implanted in us, that such questions are the very starting-point of all administrative work and are the constant pre-occupation of my countrymen.

No nation is isolated today, and international collaboration in this and all other fields is the only guarantee of success. Intelligence and culture, moreover, are by their nature universal, or are becoming so; and it is really extraordinary that a world disaster should have been necessary to arouse us to a sense of the urgent need for harmony

and solidarity between minds, an objective towards which the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation had already made the first move.

Mexico hopes that, while we do not lose sight of the ideal, we shall also take account of facts. Big Utopian schemes are threatened with failure, and to ask all countries for more than they can give would prove a sterile business, courting disaster. The world is made up of rich and poor, strong and weak,\* and it is essential that each should be equal to the task imposed upon him. Only in this way can we succeed in levelling up human communities situated in very different conditions: only in this way can we efface the *chiaroscuros* that mask the true face of humanity.

We were extremely interested in the Executive Secretary's report. It is a fascinating document, for all its mixture of prudence with enthusiasm. In the course of the Conference we shall be reviewing our programme and shall end, I hope, by establishing the limits of our possibilities.

The report may be open to criticism in detail, but we believe that all delegations will approve it as a whole. This general approval, which I recommend to you, would not exclude the insertion of individual view-points on any item in the programme.

This Conference in Paris brings back to us what our civilization owes to French leaders of thought. I catch a distant view of all the great nations who have helped us, and who are now helping us to accomplish our educational and cultural mission. I forget none of them, though I regret the absence of some who, for fortuitous reasons, unfortunate and temporary, are not among us now. It is important that, when these absent ones are able or willing to join us, they shall find their place waiting for them.

The eyes of all men of goodwill are upon us.

We must not disappoint them. My country hopes that we shall live up to our ambitions. Mexico, the heir of many cultures, is, at this moment, making visible efforts to absorb within her melting-pot that substance, the product of all the molten metals, like that which flowed from the burning of Corinth, and which is fashioned by slow degrees in the furnace of history.

The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : The delegate of Mexico concluded his speech with a concrete proposal. He asked the Conference generally to approve the Report of the Executive Secretary on the understanding that delegates have, of course, the right to discuss any item they wish in the course of our forthcoming meetings. I think that the Conference will wish to pay unanimous tribute to the value and importance of the work done. Is that agreed? I see that the Conference is unanimous.

At 4.30 this afternoon we shall meet again to elect the Executive Board.

## 11. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMISSIONS AND ASSIGNMENT TO THEM OF CERTAIN QUESTIONS

Our vote is necessary in order that the three main Commissions, the Programme Commission, the Administrative and Legal Commission and the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Commission may be able to start their work.

I ask the Conference to approve the setting up of three Commissions, of which the Programme Commission and the Commission on Reconstruction and Rehabilitation will meet on Monday at 10.30 a. m.

Is this agreed? In the absence of any objections this is decided.

# EIGHTH PLENARY MEETING

*Saturday, 23 November 1946 at 4.30 p. m.*

*President : Dr. Y. K. CHAO (China)*

## 12. ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

The PRESIDENT : This morning the Conference was asked to adopt the Rules of Procedure so that it became possible to set up the Nominations Committee. Now we are ready to proceed to the election of the Executive Board members in accordance with the Rules of Procedure, after the report from the Chairman of the Nominations Committee.

This election, I would remind you, according to the Constitution, will be by secret ballot.

The following are the relevant paragraphs in the Rules of Procedure :

“ RULE 68 bis (*amended*) : The General Conference shall elect at one and the same time the eighteen members of the Executive Board in accordance with the provisions of Rules 55, 56, 57 and 58B.

“ In accordance with Article V A, 3, of the Constitution, it shall determine, by the drawing of lots, the six members whose term of office expires at the end of the first year, and the six members whose term expires at the end of the second year.

“ RULE 55 : To be elected each candidate must obtain in the first ballot a clear majority of the votes cast. In the second ballot a plurality is sufficient. If in the second ballot the votes are equally divided, the President shall decide between them by drawing lots.

“ RULE 56 : When a certain number of elective places are to be filled at one time under the same conditions, those persons obtaining in the first ballot a majority of the votes cast shall be elected. A second vote shall be taken to fill the remaining places and the candidates who obtain pluralities shall be elected.

“ RULE 57 : If a vote is equally divided in ballots other than those provided for in Rules 55 and 56, a second vote shall be taken in the course of the next meeting. This meeting shall be held within 48 hours after the first vote, and the taking of the second vote shall appear on its agenda. Unless at this meeting there is a majority in favour of the proposal, it shall be considered as lost.

“ RULE 70 : The term of office of each member shall begin immediately on his election and shall end on the day of the election of a member for the subsequent term.

“ RULE 70 bis : The term of office of the members of the Executive Board elected for one, two or three years shall end on the date on which the election takes place during the second, third and fourth regular sessions of the General Conference respectively.”

I now call on Dr. Beeby, Chairman of the Nominations Committee, for his report.

The Chairman of The NOMINATIONS COMMITTEE : I have the honour to report that, as instructed by the General Conference, the Nominations Committee met informally yesterday afternoon and this morning, and again this afternoon they held a formal meeting. After full discussion it was decided to nominate to the General Conference the following individuals for election to the Executive Board of Unesco.

I give the names in the alphabetical order of their countries in English :

Dr. E. R. WALKER . . . . .	Australia
M. P. VERNIERS . . . . .	Belgium
Prof. P. CARNEIRO . . . . .	Brazil
H. E. Dr. DORÉ . . . . .	Canada
Mr. CHEN YUAN . . . . .	China
Dr. Jan OPOCENSKY . . . . .	Czechoslovakia
H. E. SHAFIK GHORBAL BEY . . . . .	Egypt
M. Pierre AUGER . . . . .	France
Prof. Alex PHOTIADES . . . . .	Greece
Sir S. RHADAKRISHNAN . . . . .	India
Dr. M. MARTINEZ BAEZ . . . . .	Mexico
Dr. H. R. KRUYT . . . . .	Netherlands
Dr. A. SOMMERFELT . . . . .	Norway
M. FALSKI . . . . .	Poland
M. GUNTEKIN . . . . .	Turkey
Sir John MAUD . . . . .	United Kingdom
The Hon. Archibald MAC LEISH . . . . .	United States
H. E. M. PARRA PEREZ . . . . .	Venezuela

The PRESIDENT : I should like to remind you that you have before you one of these sheets of paper on which to write the names of the individuals who will take part in the votes. Does anybody wish to have any further discussion?

The Hon. Archibald MAC-LEISH (United States) : We of the United States delegation have heard with the greatest interest the report of the

Committee and we congratulate them upon the work they have done in a difficult matter. We are much impressed by at least seventeen names on the list, but we do feel it necessary to express our deep concern as regards one aspect of the selection. This is a selection of persons and for that reason the Committee must be congratulated. But under the Constitution not only persons are to be considered but also the geographical position. The situation is as follows, that, of the nine European Nations, eight are represented; of the eight American Nations five are represented; from the Middle East and Africa three are represented; from the Far East two are represented. It is, of course, impossible to arrive at a perfect mathematical balance, but it seems to us that what we have here is quite unbalanced in view of the fact that a great part of Unesco's work — my colleagues from the American delegations will forgive me when I say this — must lie in the Far East, where there are tremendous problems of literary value and problems of education to which we must devote our attention. It seems to us Americans that, without interfering with the question of the representation of America, Unesco must fix its attention on the Far East.

We do, however, wish to present not a protest, but to put this as firmly as we can, because our sense of geographical distribution is not in accordance with the one submitted, and we do hope that this one will not serve as a precedent for the future.

In addition to geographical distribution, there is a suggestion in the Constitution that this selection should cover every field of interest and concern. We are struck by the fact that there are no women on this list. We do most earnestly wish to emphasize that Unesco is not to be only a European organisation with representatives elsewhere, nor a purely masculine organisation.

The PRESIDENT : Is there any further discussion? Then we shall proceed with the election. May I suggest that a delegate from Denmark and a delegate of the Philippines act as tellers. If any member of any delegation wishes to make further remarks, let him do so now.

The delegate of BRAZIL (*translation*) : I should like to ask a question : after the names on the list we have to fill in, should we indicate the country, or not mention it?

The PRESIDENT : In principle, the members of the Executive Board are individuals, so it is not necessary to write the names of the countries if the names of the individuals are written correctly.

The delegate of INDIA : Should the voting paper be signed by the Head of the Delegation?

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY : Nobody should sign, Sir, this is a secret vote.

I will now ask the delegates to deposit their votes in the French alphabetical order.

*The vote was taken by roll call.*



The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY : I will now read the names once more of the four states which are absent — Saudi Arabia, Bolivia, Peru, the Dominican Republic.

*The meeting was suspended at 5.25 p. m. and resumed at 6 p. m.*

The PRESIDENT : We will now announce the result of the election. I shall read off the names, the number of votes and whether each name is elected. After I finish the announcement, it still remains for the members of the Executive Board elected to draw lots as to which of them shall serve for the three different terms of office. The number of countries with the right to vote is 28 and the number of countries which voted is 24.

	<i>Votes</i>	
Dr. E. R. WALKER (Australia).	24	Elected
M. P. VERNIERS (Belgium).	24	"
Prof. P. CARNEIRO (Brazil)	24	"
H. E. Dr. DORÉ (Canada).	24	"
Prof. M. CHEN YUAN (China)	24	"
Dr. J. OPOCENSKY (Czechoslovakia)	24	"
H. E. SHAFIK GHORBAL BEY (Egypt).	24	"
M. P. AUGER (France).	24	"
Prof. A. PHOTIADES (Greece).	24	"
Prof. H. R. KRUYT (Netherlands).	24	"
Sir S. RADHAKRISHNAN (India).	24	"
Dr. MARTINEZ BAEZ (Mexico)	24	"
Dr. A. SOMMERFELT (Norway).	24	"
M. FALSKI (Poland)	24	"
M. GUNTEKIN (Turkey).	24	"
Sir John MAUD (United Kingdom).	24	"

Hon. A. MACLEISH (United States)	24	"
H. E. M. PARKA PEREZ (Venezuela).	24	"

The PRESIDENT : Now we shall draw lots for the terms of service of the members elected. The names are being put in the ballot box and will be drawn. The first six names drawn are to serve for one year.

Here are their names :

Dr. H. R. KRUYT  
Dr. MARTINEZ BAEZ  
Sir John MAUD  
Mr. CHEN YUAN  
Dr. E. R. WALKER  
M. FALSKI

Here are the six names to serve for two years :

H. E. SHAFIK GHORBAL BEY  
H. E. Dr. DORÉ  
Dr. J. OPOCENSKY  
Sir S. RADHAKRISHNAN  
M. P. VERNIERS  
Prof. PHOTIADES

And here are the next six, who will serve for three years :

H. E. M. PARRA PEREZ  
Hon. A. MACLEISH  
Prof. P. CARNEIRO  
M. P. AUGER  
Dr. A. SOMMERFELT  
M. GUNTEKIN

The PRESIDENT : This concludes the first set of the Plenary Meetings of this Conference.

## NINTH PLENARY MEETING

*Friday, 6 December 1946 at 11 a. m.*

*President : M. SEBASTIAN (Philippines)*

*Later M. LÉON BLUM (France)*

The PRESIDENT : Before proceeding with the items on the Agenda, the Chair wishes to announce that the Meeting will be adjourned at about 12 o'clock and that a private meeting of the Conference will then be held.

### 13. CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS OF THE COMMISSIONS AND SUB-COMMISSIONS

#### I. — REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGAL COMMISSION.

The first item on the agenda is the Report of the Administrative and Legal Commission. I call upon M. Claude Gruson, Rapporteur of the Commission, to report to the Conference.

M. GRUSON (France) (*translation*) : The Administrative and Legal Commission has elected M. Sommerfelt (Norway) Chairman, and Mr. Eisenhower (United States of America) Vice-Chairman. —

The Commission has completed part of its work and submits the present Report to the General Conference. Before reading the report I should like to make a short comment on the material aspects of the document which you have before you. This document contains the proposals of the Commission on various Legal and External Relations matters, the Revised Staff Regulations, and finally the report on the Provisional Financial Regulations.

I will now deal with the proposals of the Commission concerning the various Legal and External Relations questions.

(The Rapporteur then read the report concerning the proposals of the Commission concerning Legal and External Relations questions.) (Annex 2.)

I will not read the Annexes which appear at the end of this Report, and will carry straight on with the second part of the Report dealing with the Revised Staff Regulations. (Annex 2.)

“ The Commission has been actuated by, the desire to constitute a staff offering serious guarantees of efficiency and to recruit it on a broad and truly international basis. It has endeavoured to reconcile the necessity of recruiting on the widest possible basis with the legitimate interests of the staff of the Secretariat of the Preparatory Commission. Finally, it desires to provide stable careers for the staff, while bearing in mind the necessity of relieving the Organisation of obligations towards members of the staff, who, in the course of their work, may not prove entirely satisfactory. ”

After this, you will find the text of the Revised Staff Regulations.

I now come to the third part of my report which concerns Provisional Financial Regulations. (Annex 2.)

“ In the course of a detailed study of the question, the Commission has endeavoured to clarify the accountancy and financial regulations already outlined by the Secretariat of the Preparatory Commission, to which the Organization will have to conform. It has considered at length the problems raised by the control of financial administration. It has framed regulations reconciling the necessity of efficient internal control and of basing the budgetary control exercised by the General Conference on detailed information of the past year's accounts with the desire not to hamper the Director-General by too onerous methods of control. It hopes that these regulations will provide a guarantee of efficiency and economy. ”

After the Preamble which I have just read you will find the Provisional Financial Regulations submitted to the approval of the General Conference.

The PRESIDENT : I would like to, know if any delegate wishes to make any observations on the Report. I am willing to grant reasonable time to any delegate who wishes to speak on this matter. If there are none, then we may proceed with the discussion of the Report section by section. It seems that everybody has already discussed at length some of these points in the Commissions and Sub-Commissions; we will not, therefore, consider the Report page by page.

## A. — EXTERNAL RELATIONS

### I. -DRAFT AGREEMENT WITH THE UNITED NATIONS.

If there are no objections to the Report of the Sub-Commission, we will take it as approved. It is *approved*;

## II.— DRAFT CONVENTIONS CONCERNING PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES.

We now come to two draft conventions between members of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization concerning privileges and immunities. The Commission recommends that the discussion should be referred to another sitting of the General Conference; but approves the text of the following recommendation :

“ Pending the conclusion of a General Convention regarding the privileges and immunities of the Specialized Agencies, the officials and the representatives of their States Members, the General Conference requests the Governments of all States Members to grant suitable facilities to officials and representatives of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, travelling through, or staying in, their territory in the course of an official mission. ”

I wish to call your attention to the last page, which contains some corrections. The paragraph which I have read should read as follows: “ while awaiting the drafting of a General Convention defining the privileges and immunities of Specialised Agencies, of their officials and of representatives of States Members, the General Conference requests the Government of each State Member to grant the appropriate facilities to officials and representatives of Unesco who pass through their country or stay there while on an official visit. ” That is the text recommended for approval. Are there any objections to the approval of this recommendation? Then it is *approved*.

## III. — DRAFT AGREEMENT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC CONCERNING PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES.

The Sub-Commission also recommends to defer the discussion of this draft until such time as the General Convention on privileges and immunities may be adopted. Are there any objections to this recommendation from the Sub-Commission? If not, the recommendation is *approved*.

## IV.—PROVISIONAL DIRECTIVES CONCERNING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANISATION AND INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS.

You will find the Provisional Directives on page 5 of the report, which contains the full text. Is there any objection to the approval of this provisional directive as recommended by the Sub-Commission, As there are no objections it is *approved*.

## V. — DRAFT AGREEMENT WITH THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

The full text appears in the annexes to the Report. As there are no objections it is *approved*.

VI. — DRAFT AGREEMENT WITH THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

The full text also appears in the Report (Annex 2). Are there any objections to the approval of this recommendation that the General Conference adopt the text? If not the Agreement is *approved*.

VII. — DRAFT AGREEMENT WITH THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC UNIONS.

The Sub-Commission recommends that the General Conference should adopt the amended text as it appears in the Annex: Are there any objections to this? As there are none the project is *approved*.

VIII. — RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANISATION AND THE MEMBER STATES.

I would like to call the attention of Delegates to the fact that there is a correction on the last page. It should read as follows: " that the General Conference shall invite those Member States which have not yet established National Commissions or National organs of co-operation to take the required measures for putting into force the provisions of Article VII of the Constitution of Unesco ". Are there any objections to the approval of this part of the Report? Then it is *approved*.

IX. — RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANISATION AND OTHER SPECIALISED AGENCIES.

Are there any objections to this part of the Report? If not it is *approved*.

This first part of the Report is therefore *approved* from Part I to Part IX.

B. — REVISED STAFF REGULATIONS

We shall now turn to the Revised Staff Regulations (Annex 2, part B). It begins with a Preamble. Are there any objections, or any amendment you would like to introduce to the Preamble as drafted by the Sub-Commission? If there are no objections to the Preamble as it is recommended, then it is *adopted*.

We will take Chapter I, DUTIES AND OBLIGATIONS OF THE SECRETARIAT. Are there any objections to the approval of this Chapter or to any of the regulations contained in this Chapter? As there are no objections it is *approved*. Chapter 2 provides for APPOINTMENT, PROBATION AND PROMOTION. I wish to call the attention of the meeting to a correction. Regulation 10 should be *deleted*. Are there any objections?

The delegate for FRANCE : The French Delegation asks that Regulation 10 be maintained. The clauses of Regulation 10 were introduced at

the request of the French delegation. They were discussed at length and adopted by the Sub-Commission responsible for the study of Staff Regulations. They were then referred to the full Commission, but the document contained some mistakes, some very important sentences being omitted in the French text. The Commission was very pressed for time and, after a rapid survey of the rules, decided to delete Regulation 10.

The French Delegation urges that this Regulation should be re-inserted for the following reasons. Candidates' records should contain information provided by the National Commission of the country to which the candidate belongs. Throughout the drafting of the Staff Regulations, the French Delegation has attempted to introduce adequate safeguards for the staff, and even to avoid that they should be dismissed without compensation when a post is abolished, but the French Delegation considers that such safeguards should be reciprocal, and that the Organisation should be protected against the staff, just as the staff is protected against the Organisation.

The French Delegation holds the view that it is essential to have candidates' qualifications verified by an organisation on the spot, capable of providing considered recommendations. As an example, I will quote the following case. The French Delegation is aware that among the candidates for appointments in the Secretariat there is a candidate whose record contains several important diplomas, but the French Delegation knows that they are forgeries. Now it is a material impossibility for Unesco to verify the authenticity of these diplomas, but it would be most unfortunate. if such a person were engaged, when consultation with the competent organisations in the country concerned — in this case it happens to be France and that is why we were informed of it—would have easily shown that these degrees were not genuine.

This is why the French Delegation asks that this Regulation should be re-inserted with the following wording :

"A record containing all the information concerning the qualifications of the candidate and his previous career shall be drawn up and submitted to the Director-General. This record shall also contain any further information on the candidate, which shall be provided whenever possible by the National Commission of the country to which he belongs, or failing this, by any qualified organisation which replaces the National Commission."

The reintroduction of the wording "...shall be provided whenever possible" corresponds to the United Kingdom draft, thus in cases where consultation with the organisation is impossible the Secretariat will be entitled to dispense with it.

The French Delegation strongly urges the reintroduction of this clause, which it considers essential to the efficient working of the Organisation.

The PRESIDENT : Will anyone second the proposal by the French Delegation that Article 10 be maintained? (*The Delegates of Peru and Belgium raised their hands.*) In view of the fact that it is seconded, we will put it for discussion.

The Delegate of the UNITED KINGDOM : On behalf of, the United Kingdom Delegation, I would like to say that we recognise that the decision to delete Regulation 10 was taken at a late hour in the Sub-Commission. There was a great deal of business, and it was necessarily hurried. But we are of the opinion that further consideration would have led to exactly the same result, and we wish the deletion of this regulation to stand. The Director-General and the Executive Committee will have the possibility of obtaining full information with regard to the qualifications of any candidate from the scientific and cultural point of view. There is no difficulty whatever in obtaining satisfactory information about a candidate's qualifications by reference to appropriate bodies in the countries concerned, and by obtaining personal opinion wherever necessary. What we take particular objection to is that the Director-General should be provided with a file containing all information concerning the candidate's previous career, and that this should come from a national body. The whole thing savours too much of a political record, not to say police record. The United Kingdom Delegation considers that it is contrary to the normal practice in our own country. We therefore oppose the re-insertion of this Regulation.

The delegate of DENMARK : I only wish to associate myself with the views put forward by the United Kingdom Delegate. I think that in the wording of the Regulations, as drafted, there is nothing to prevent the Director-General from collecting all information in whatever way he may wish to do so; but we do not know at present the way in which the National Commissions will be established in the various countries. We do not know to what extent they will express the views of their governments and to what extent these views will be taken. I think it would be better to leave the findings of the Director-General to his own discretion, and I think there can be no difficulty in ascertaining whether a diploma is genuine or not. This can of course be done by direct communication with the authorities concerned.

We must also look at the complementary side of the question. This Regulation might have the danger of conferring political influence on some Government or another, which might try to get such an influence by this means; we should avoid putting into the Regulations any rule which gives an advantage to one side or another. I think the question should be left as it now stands, namely at the discretion of the Director-General. I think that the Regulations, as they are now drafted, give him every necessary facility.

The PRESIDENT : Are there any other delegates who wish to speak on this same subject?

The delegate of the UNITED STATES : Speaking on behalf of the United States Delegation, I am firmly opposed to the re-insertion of Rule 10, for the reasons already stated by other delegates.

The delegate of MEXICO (*translation*) : I simply wish to support the views expressed by

the delegates of the United States and of Denmark.

The PRESIDENT : If there is no other delegate who wishes to speak on this proposition, then let us take the vote.

The delegate of BELGIUM (*translation*) : While perfectly understanding the opinions expressed and the difficulties of dealing with National Commissions not yet created, their role and importance must not be exaggerated. It is quite different from direct collaboration in our work.

I should like to propose a solution. Arguments have been presented here regarding counterfeit diplomas, candidates coming from anywhere, perhaps adventurers; could not the chief of each national delegation be consulted on each nomination? This would remove the objections to referring to the National Commissions and give all the necessary guarantees concerning qualifications.

The delegate of FRANCE (*translation*) : I should simply like to add that if we delete Rule 10 there is nothing to prevent the Organisation from making appropriate enquiries as to the qualifications of a candidate, but, on the other hand, there is nothing which compels it to do so. I should like to state that in the case I have just quoted, the French delegation believes that the candidate in question was favourably recommended, obtaining nine marks out of a possible ten.

The PRESIDENT : The proposal before the meeting is whether Regulation 10 should be re-inserted. The proposal is submitted by France. We will take a vote. All those who are in favour of this proposal, that is to re-insert this deleted paragraph, please raise their hands. One vote from each voting nation. Those against? By nine votes in favour and fourteen against, the motion is *rejected*.

This vote applied to Regulation 10 only. Are there any objections to the adoption of the whole of Chapter 2? Chapter 2 is *approved*.

We will now take CHAPTER 3. — SALARIES. Are there any objections to this part of the report? Chapter 3 is *approved*.

CHAPTER 4.—HOURS OF WORK. Hours of work shall be determined by the Director-General. Are there any objections? It is *approved*.

CHAPTER 5. — LEAVE. Are there any objections to this part of the report? It is *approved*.

CHAPTER 6. — MEDICAL BENEFITS SCHEME. Are there any objections? Chapter 6 is *approved*.

CHAPTER 7. — DISCIPLINARY MEASURES. Are there any objections to Chapter 7? It is *approved*.

CHAPTER 8.—ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL. The Regulation which appears in your text does not have the full text of Regulation 30. I will read Regulation 30 :

“ Any dispute arising between the Organisation and a member of the staff regarding the fulfilment of the contract of a member of the staff or arising out of disciplinary action, may be referred for final decision to an Administrative Tribunal to be established by the Executive Board for such period as may be necessary



pending definitive arrangements with the United Nations.”

If there is no objection Chapter 8 is *approved*.

CHAPTER 9. — TERMINATION AND RESIGNATION OF APPOINTMENT. The Delegate of Australiawishes to speak.

The delegate of AUSTRALIA : Regulation 31 now reads :

“ With the concurrence of the Executive Board, the Director-General may terminate the appointment of a member of the staff if the necessities of the service require the abolition of the post. ”

This Regulation has been the subject of much contention in both the Administrative and Financial Sub-Commissions, and in the main Administrative and Legal Commission. The Australian delegation originally supported the Polish proposal to insert the key words “ With the concurrence of the Executive Board ”.

These words were included by a vote of eight to six in the Sub-Commission, and by a vote of seven to six in the main Commission. On the one hand, the Australian delegation, while regarding the principle of obtaining the consent of the Executive Board to any major change in the directive of the Secretariat as very important, is not altogether satisfied with the words as they now stand. They tend to hamper the Director-General somewhat unduly as requiring him to obtain the consent of the Board, even for the abolition of a trivial minor post in the Secretariat.

Further, it is desirable that in the case of a Regulation of such importance, the maximum unanimity be obtained. With that objection in view, informal consultations were held yesterday with most of the delegates who spoke on both sides of this issue, on the Sub-Commission itself and on the main Commission; and a general informal agreement was given to the formula which I am about to propose.

I formally move, that the following wording be substituted for the present wording of Regulation 31 :

“ The Director-General may terminate the appointment of a member of the staff if the necessities of the service require the abolition of the post. Any such projected abolition shall be reported to the Executive Board whose approval shall be required if in its opinion the abolition would effect an important change in the structure of the Secretariat. ”

The Australian delegation puts forward this formula in the hope that it may secure the unanimous approval of this Conference.

The PRESIDENT : Does anyone wish to second the proposal submitted by the delegate of Australia? The delegate of Belgium seconds the proposal. Therefore I put this question before the Conference for discussion. Does anyone wish to speak against this proposition? I will repeat the proposal for the information of the Conference. The proposal is: take out the words “ with the concurrence of the Executive Board ” at the beginning of the Resolution, and at the end of the paragraph add “ any such projected abolition shall

be referred to the Executive Board, whose approval shall be required if in its opinion it would affect the structure of the Secretariat ”. Does any delegate wish to speak on this suggestion?

The delegate of INDIA : I presume that the intention of this amendment is to see that the Director-General is not hindered in his work by the Executive Board even in abolishing an important post. But the Australian proposal says “ any such suppression,.. if in its opinion it will affect the structure of the Secretariat ”. That might introduce many difficulties. First, they will have to wait for the Executive Board to meet, and second, the Executive Board may or may not agree on that matter. I think it would be wiser phraseology if we said : “ The Director-General will have at his disposal the possibility of creating certain posts if they are necessary, but he shall also be entitled to suppress those posts. ” If the Australian delegation will agree, I will propose the addition of these words at the end of the Regulation and with the proposed deletion of the first few words “ with the concurrence of the Executive Board ”. I should prefer the Director-General to be able to suppress less important posts, but not the more important posts, for which he would be obliged to obtain the approval of the Executive Board.

The PRESIDENT : The delegate of India proposes an amendment to the Australian proposition. Does anyone second the Indian proposition?

The delegate of the Netherlands seconds the proposal.

Does the Australian delegate accept the amendment as proposed by the Indian delegation?

The delegate of AUSTRALIA : While appreciating the suggestion of the delegate of India, I do not think it quite covers what we had in mind. The key word in our proposal is “ any important change ”. “ Important ” has a twofold connotation. Firstly, any wide-sweeping change in the structure of the Secretariat such as, to take an extreme example, the abolition of a complete Section; secondly, the abolition of one individual important post. Now the second point is covered by the form of words suggested by my Indian friend, but I am afraid the first point is not. I think his point is covered by the wording as I have suggested. So I would ask the honourable delegate of India to consider whether what he has in mind is not already covered by the form of words I have proposed, and I hope that the Executive Board will, in defining its relationships with the Director-General, indicate which posts it regards as important, so that it will be quite clear when its consent will be required.

The PRESIDENT : The question before US is a discussion of the amendment to the Australian proposal. Does anyone wish to speak on this amendment, or on the Indian amendment?

The delegate of FRANCE (*translation*) : The French delegation would like to make an observation on the wording of this amendment. In the French text, with or without the amendment,

the distinction is so subtle that it ceases to have any real meaning. In the French text the use of the expression "son" makes it difficult to realise to what the possessive pronoun refers. Does this mean the Director-General or the Executive Board? If it means the Executive Board, then there is no difference; if, on the other hand, it means the Director-General, I must point out that there is an extraordinary contradiction in the meaning implied by the word "shall" and the element of doubt suggested by the word "if". Finally, with regard to the amendment proposed by the Indian Delegate, this Article is intended to provide the staff with certain safeguards, and I consider that it is essential to provide the junior staff with the same guarantees as the senior staff, if not more.

The French delegation, therefore, will not only oppose the Indian delegation's amendment, but also the Australian amendment; and asks that the Regulations should be adopted in the form originally proposed by the Commission.

The PRESIDENT : The question before us is the amendment of the Indian delegation to the Australian amendment. The Indian amendment consists of the insertion of these words...

"The Director-General will have at his disposal the possibility of creating certain posts if they are necessary, but he shall also be entitled to suppress those posts."

I shall now put this amendment to the vote. Those who are in favour of the amendment introduced by the Indian delegation to the amendment of the Australian proposition, please raise their hands.

By eight votes in favour to ten against the Indian amendment is rejected.

Now we shall take up the principal proposal as submitted by the Australian delegation. I shall read the text again. The proposal is to delete the words : "with the concurrence of the Executive Board" at the beginning, so that the full text will read as follows :

"The Director-General may terminate the appointment of a member of the staff if the necessities of the service require the abolition of the post.

"Any such projected abolition shall be reported to the Executive Board whose approval shall be required if in its opinion the abolition

would effect an important change in the structure of the Secretariat."

Will all those who are in favour of the Australian proposition please raise the right hand?

The proposition is adopted by fifteen votes in favour to two against. Regulation 31 will therefore be drafted in conformity with the Australian amendment.

Is there any objection to Chapter IX as amended? None? Then Chapter IX is approved, with the amendment we have just passed.

CHAPTER X. — EXPENSES AND ALLOWANCES. Are there any objections to this chapter? If not it is approved.

CHAPTER XI. — PENSION SCHEME. Are there any objections to this chapter? It is approved.

CHAPTER XII. — PROVIDENT FUND. Are there any objections? It is approved.

CHAPTER XIII. — SPECIAL INDEMNITIES. Are there any objections to this chapter? It is approved.

CHAPTER XIV. — GENERAL PROVISIONS. Is there any objection to this chapter? Then it is approved.

There are still the "Provisional Financial Regulations". As I have already announced, the Conference will now hold a private meeting. I will adjourn for a few minutes, then I will request all the delegates to come back for the private meeting. Persons who are not delegates or members of the Secretariat will not be admitted to this private meeting.

The meeting was adjourned at 12.5 and resumed at 1.10 p. m.

#### 14. ELECTION OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

Result of vote :

Delegates with the right to vote. . . 30  
Voting . . . . . 27

The result of the vote on the proposals of the Executive Board was as follows :

Yes . . . . . 22 votes  
No . . . . . 3  
Invalid Votes. . . . 2 "

In accordance with the proposals of the Executive Board, Dr. Julian Huxley was elected Director-General of Unesco.

# TENTH PLENARY MEETING

*Saturday, 7 December 1946 at 10.30 a. a. m.*

*President : M. LÉON BLUM (France)*

## INSTALLATION OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : The first item on our agenda is the installation of our Director-General.

The Vice-Presidents of the Conference have been invited to take their places on the Tribune.

I shall now ask Dr. Wilson and M. Jean Thomas to present Dr. Julian Huxley, Director-General of Unesco.

*Dr. Huxley enters the hall amid applause from the delegates.*

The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : At yesterday's meeting, the General Conference approved the proposals of the Executive Board, appointing Dr. Julian Huxley as Director-General of Unesco until the termination of the 3rd General Conference. Therefore I now have pleasure in introducing to this Assembly, Dr. Julian Huxley as Director-General of the Institution of which you are the supreme representatives.

Turning now to you, Mr. Director-General, I congratulate you and thank you on behalf of the Assembly for having accepted this high office. Although you have accepted it only for two years, there is nothing provisional about it.

It is during these two years that Unesco will have to prove itself. It will have to prepare and put into operation a very complicated administrative system. It will need to show coherence as well as a convergence of many varied activities, which will each almost inevitably tend to become specialised or even to be subdivided: Above all, it will need to convince world opinion that, whilst seeking positive results and securing tangible benefits for the peoples, it still remains true to the great ideas and ideals which inspired its creation and to-day have become high hopes : mutual knowledge and understanding, intellectual co-operation and spiritual solidarity between nations and between men and the preservation and development of the spirit of world peace.

Your outstanding intellectual qualities, your strength of character and personality, the fame which your work has added to your distinguished name and, above all, your faith in the common task made you particularly worthy to be chosen. I am fully convinced that you will have every assistance you may need in your work. In any case I can assure you in the name of all present at this assembly, that without exception they will make every effort to see that Member States collaborate with the Executive Board and yourself fully and enthusiastically.'

I too have faith in our Unesco, because I have faith in peace and faith in humanity.

Dr. Julian HUXLEY : May I first of all thank you personally for what you have said about me and also for the devotion and faith which you have shown in Unesco for such a long time, from long before the meeting last November at which the Preparatory Commission was born..

Then, Member Delegates, may I say that I am deeply moved at the honour which you have done me, and still more by the confidence which you are reposing in me. I do feel it most deeply. This is the moment at which the Preparatory Commission dies, and Unesco itself is formally born.

Just before this Conference, we gave a little dinner for the Preparatory Commission, and at that I said we should on this occasion look forward as the Preparatory Commission to suffering the fate of the phoenix and that we would in the next few days be re-born as Unesco. That event has happened, though it has not been so much by the fire of eloquence : it has been by the fire of hard work. The young fledgling which fluttered its wings in Dr. Kotschnig's hands has grown into a fine fowl. This is the more surprising as I think that during the last three weeks all the humans in the transformation have probably lost rather than gained weight in the process.

But if I may be serious, Unesco is now born. We must not look back at the Preparatory Commission, we must look forward, as this Organisation is of the greatest importance and although it is very complex, it is, I am sure, realizable. Thanks to the co-operative spirit, and the hard work which has been shown by all nations, their representatives and their delegates, and the international secretariat, we have got together, with representatives of all the private organisations which have been here, and who have corresponded with us in the past, and by private persons who have helped generously in our work with their advice. Endless co-operation has been shown, and this, I think, has been the more striking because it has been independent of political or economic, religious or philosophical creeds, whatever the colour of the skin, or whatever the region of the world from which the delegate or person has come. I am sure that it is realizable, this ideal, this task, provided we are given adequate means to realize it. This gathering symbolizes both the complexity and also the hope which we feel, and also I would like to stress, the uniqueness of the occasion. I am sure I am right in saying that never before in the history of the world have there been brought together in one place so many representatives of the arts, science, philosophy and education, of radio, of government, of relief societies and youth organisations, town-planning, and of all the higher

activities of the human mind. And not only that but also from every region of the world, not merely, — as Johnson said in his poem, from China to Peru, — but from the Arctic Circle to the Equator and from the cradle of our Western Civilisation to the Eastern Mediterranean and the Antipodes. It is a unique occasion and marks, I hope, a real milestone in the unification of the spirit of man, to use the phrase which our great poet, Mr. Robert Bridges, chose for the title of his work. Let me re-emphasize here my strong conviction that this multifariousness of our task, though it does make it in some ways more difficult and complex, is essential and valuable, because it emphasizes the need and the desirability of keeping the unity of the human mind and spirit before us all the time.

The factor for the success of this Conference is the factor of hope. People want to work together and manage to work together in a practical way. If I may conclude on a personal note, the experience that I have had in these last nine months has been most moving and inspiring, in spite of various inevitable difficulties and troubles that have cropped up and would crop up in any such organisation; in general, it has been so moving and inspiring that it effected in me what I might call a conversion. It made me believe in the work facing Unesco in a way I never did before. I took over the Executive Secretary ship because, owing to an accident, a stop-gap was needed, and no other stop-gap was readily available. I gradually became imbued with a real devotion to the cause we have at heart, and the desire to give some of my life to working for Unesco and for that cause. You have given me the privilege of being able to realize this desire and I want again to thank you and to say that you can count, at any rate, on this devotion which this task has inspired in me.

The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : I call upon M. Moniz de Arago of the Brazilian Delegation, who has an announcement to make to the Assembly.

#### DEATH OF DR. ROWE.

M. MONIZ DE ARAGAO (Brazil) (*translation*) : Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, it is with great emotion that I have to announce to you the tragic death yesterday in Washington of Dr. Rowe, Director of the Pan-American Bureau.

It is not necessary for me to tell this Assembly who Dr. Rowe was, or what work he did. His fame and reputation were world-wide, and he was especially well-known in America for his loyalty and principles. He was a great worker in the cause of good relations between the countries of the Americas.

I am quite sure that I am interpreting the feelings of all who are present here today, and in particular of Americans, when I ask the Assembly to record in the minutes the statement which I have just made, and to send a telegram of condolence to his Bureau.

The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : I am sure that the whole Assembly will accept this proposal put

before us by the Brazilian Delegate, and will take this opportunity of expressing to the Pan-American Bureau our sympathy in its loss.

It is understood then that this statement will be recorded in the minutes of this morning's meeting and the telegram of sympathy will be sent to the Pan-American Bureau.

Before resuming our Agenda there will be a short recess.

### 13. CONSIDERATION OF REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONS (continuation)

#### A. — REPORT OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGAL COMMISSION (*continuation*)

*The Meeting re-opened at 11.30 with M. Blum in the chair.*

The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : We shall now continue discussion of the report of the Administrative and Legal Commission. Yesterday our discussion stopped just when we were about to reach the Draft Financial Regulations (Annex 2, part C). You have before you the report which was distributed. We have then the first chapter of these regulations, THE FINANCIAL YEAR. Has anyone any comments to make on this section? As there are no observations, I assume that this chapter is adopted.

We then have the second chapter which has six Regulations in it. Has anyone any comments? This chapter is adopted.

The next is CHAPTER III. — EXPENDITURES UNDER THE BUDGET, which contains two Regulations. Are there any comments on this chapter? Adopted.

The next chapter is MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS and consists of a single Regulation. Any comments?

Adopted.

The following chapter 5 is the CURRENCY OF THE CONTRIBUTIONS. We have two articles here. Are there any comments?

*Adopted.*

The next chapter contains one Regulation only. It is APPROPRIATION OF FUNDS. Are there any comments here?

*Adopted.*

The next chapter contains two Regulations and is headed INTERNAL CONTROL. Any comments? *Adopted.*

The following chapter has four Regulations and the heading is THE ACCOUNTS. Any comments? *Adopted.*

The next one is headed APPOINTMENT OF EXTERNAL AUDITORS and contains a single Regulation. The French delegate would like to speak on that.

The delegate of FRANCE (*translation*) : In this 'Regulation there is twice mentioned in the French text " Auditor " in the singular. This should be "I Auditors " in the plural.

The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : The correction will be made in the final text.



The following Chapter is CUSTODY OF FUNDS. Any comments?

*Adopted.*

The next has three Regulations and concerns LAPSING OF CREDITS. Are there any comments?

*Adopted.*

The following chapter has four Regulations, the heading is TRANSITORY PROVISIONS. No comments?

*Adopted.*

The following has three Regulations and appears under the heading of GENERAL PROVISIONS. Any comments?

The delegate of the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA : I prefer that Regulation 32 be deleted. It is not necessary.

The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : The Regulation to which the delegate of South Africa refers reads as follows : " The present Regulation will come into force... " What is the opinion of the Commission?

The delegate of BELGIUM (*translation*) : We have a similar provision in the draft Staff Regulations, in which a Rule provides for a date for the entry into force of these regulations; this question was taken up. The Belgian delegate had said that in any case, a date of entry into force could not be fixed before the General Conference approved these Regulations. He thought that for legal reasons, it would be wise to state a date of entry into force : the day the General Conference adopted them, in the case of the Staff Regulations, and today's date for the Financial Regulations, if 'approved. It would be a good thing to indicate the effective dates of these documents.

The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : The President would be glad if the South African delegate would clarify the statement he made. Does he wish to see Regulation 32 deleted? Or would he like to see it completed by a definite date?

The delegate of SOUTH AFRICA : Mr. President, I understand that there will be a resolution submitted to this General Conference from the Financial Committee, which will deal with the matter. If the resolution is submitted, this Regulation would come into effect when it is promulgated. However since I am told a specific resolution is now being prepared, I would suggest that the Conference do not pass this until a later date.

The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : I think it would be better, instead of deleting this Regulation, to leave it until such time as the Sub-Commission has a report to submit to us. Does everybody agree to this procedure? Then, it is decided that it will be done thus.

The Administrative and Financial Sub-Commission will meet now in Room 8. These draft regulations have now been *adopted* and that settles this item on the Agenda.

## B. — REPORT OF RECONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION COMMISSION

(Annex 6.)

I call now on the Rapporteur of the Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Commission.

Mr. BRUMBAUGH (United States) : Mr. President and Fellow Delegates : I have the honour of presenting to you the report of the Commission on Reconstruction and Rehabilitation. The Commission held six sessions in which it considered the statement of policy and the recommendations that had been prepared by the Technical Sub-Committee on Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of the Preparatory Commission. The work of our Commission was greatly facilitated by the excellent statement prepared by the Technical Sub-Committee. The Report now before you embodies in general the proposed policy, and the programme contained in the statement put forward by the Preparatory Commission.

Our Commission has amended this report in three main particulars; (1) placing on Unesco the duty of stimulation to the maximum extent; (2) using the national co-operating bodies as agents in carrying out its work; (3) not attempting work in any country except at the express request of the government concerned. The report was formally approved by the Commission on Reconstruction and Rehabilitation at its final session, held on Wednesday, 4 December.

It will be noted that the first section of the report presents a statement of policy affecting the reconstruction and rehabilitation activities of Unesco. Especially important is Paragraph 2, in which is stressed the role of Unesco as a stimulating agency, both for the purpose of securing aid from governmental and non-governmental organisations in donor areas and for the purposes of promoting the production of educational materials and equipment of which there is a worldwide shortage. It was the point of view of the Commission that Unesco should be primarily a clearing-house for information and propaganda. Paragraph 3, under the statement of policy suggests, however, that certain projects having a direct bearing on the ultimate success of Unesco should be undertaken immediately and should be financed by Unesco.

The second section is devoted to the Programme of Activities consistent with the statement of policy. This section presents specific recommendations as to reconstruction activities in which Unesco should engage. Items 1 and 2 in this Programme suggest that, as a stimulating agent, Unesco should take the initiative in forming relief proposals, in securing contributions, in distributing supplies, and in enlisting the co-operation of National Commissions and Voluntary Organisations. It is proposed further that Unesco should prepare various types of publicity materials which are essential to the effective discharge of this function. It will be necessary to strengthen and expand the appropriate staff of Unesco so that it may discharge effectively this responsibility.

The report also proposes that Unesco should publish certain materials having direct value to

the teachers in the schools and institutions of needy areas, and that it should encourage the re-printing and translation of especially valuable leaflets, pictorial materials, maps and other such teaching aids.

The third proposal in the Programme is that the Unesco staff should encourage institutions and organisations in the more fortunate countries to grant fellowships for qualified teachers. In the matter of fellowships, Unesco should serve in the main as the administrative agent, but should only make fellowship grants to a very limited extent.

The fourth item in the Programme provides that Unesco should seek ways and means of (1) aiding selected leaders in the devastated areas to go abroad to study; (2) arranging for specialists from the more fortunate countries, at the expressed invitation of governments, to visit the war-torn areas, for the purpose of conducting brief practical seminars or workshops. Here again it is emphasized that Unesco's function should be primarily that of arranging for and administering these projects. While Unesco should not be expected to underwrite such projects in any large amounts, it is regarded as desirable that it be in a position at once to undertake the cost of pilot projects.

The fifth item\* in the Programme relates to Youth Service Camps. Here it is proposed that Unesco take the initiative in promoting and securing the equitable distribution of youth service camps in the devastated areas for the summer of 1947. While Unesco should be in a position to facilitate the travel of participants, and to take a part in advising on the educational aspects of youth service camps, it should not bear the major part of the expenses involved in the operation of such camps.

The final recommendation in this programme provides for the establishment of a limited reserve fund which in certain respects can be used as a revolving fund in case of emergency. It is anticipated that economies may be effected and that materials may be secured when they become available if Unesco is in a position to make purchases promptly, with the expectation of reimbursement from gifts. The Emergency Fund will also be a means of enabling Unesco to provide facilities for shipments of supplies to countries in need which are unable to pay transportation costs.

The final section of the report consists of resolutions adopted by the Commission. These resolutions, with the exception of No. IX, relate to the co-operation of Unesco with governmental and voluntary organisations, the exchange of information between donor countries and recipient countries, and the provisions for making available to teachers, students and children in the war-devastated countries, such educational facilities as the more fortunately situated countries may be able to provide.

Resolution IX formally approves the agreement negotiated between Unesco and UNRRA and the termination of this agreement when UNRRA ceases to operate.

There is also appended to the report a statement which indicates that certain resolutions have been referred to the Sub-Commission on Education, and to the Executive Board. Several resolu-

tions received from Sub-Commissions were approved. These resolutions are not re-stated here because, in the opinion of the Commission, they are covered in the terms of this report and will appear in their full form in the reports of the Sub-Commissions.

The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : Does any delegate wish to comment on the report ?

May I add, your special attention is called to a resolution that Unesco should take over and continue the UNRRA fellowship programme.

The delegate of the UNITED KINGDOM : The United Kingdom delegation wishes to support fully the proposals for reconstruction and rehabilitation and to ask the Conference to approve the report as it stands. The United Kingdom delegation regards the work of reconstruction and rehabilitation as the most important task that lies before Unesco in 1947. We feel that this task will appeal to the ordinary man, woman and child in the countries of the world. And if by this work we can win their support, Unesco will be founded on a firm basis in future years. I should like again to stress the urgency of the work, which brooks no delay. Not only must the campaign mentioned under Item No. 1 be started at once, but much information from recipient countries and donor countries, which is set out in the resolutions, must be collected very early, and the generosity of Voluntary Organisations, which is now ready to play its part, can be brought into action at the earliest possible moment. So urgent do we consider this work, that I hope it will not be out of order to say that the Chairman of our Commission would like to meet the Secretariat and Delegates before we disperse, in order that, as soon as this is passed, some plans may be made for carrying out the work immediately, and he asked me to say he would like to meet them at 10.30 on Tuesday morning, if that was possible. The United Kingdom delegation would like to finish by thanking the Chairman and the Rapporteur for their admirable work in getting the report through so quickly.

I should like to move now that the report be adopted as it stands.

The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : Does anybody wish to speak?

The delegate of FRANCE (*translation*) : I wish to draw your attention to a point of detail. The French text contains several errors which make it rather obscure. The French delegation have prepared a text, and we feel it would be better to use this text as a basis for our discussion.

The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : I think that the simplest solution would be to ask the French delegation to hand their text in to the Secretariat. Does anybody wish to speak in the general discussion on the Report which has just been made to you?

I will put the document to the vote. I propose we take it by Resolutions.

Resolution 1 : No observations? *Adopted.*

Resolution 2 : No observations? *Adopted.*

Resolution 3 : No observations? *Adopted.*  
Resolution 4 : No observations? *Adopted.*  
Resolution 5 : No observations? *Adopted.*  
Resolution 6 : No observations? *Adopted.*  
Resolution 7 : No observations? *Adopted.*  
Resolution 8 : No observations? *Adopted.*  
Resolution 9 : No observations? *Adopted.*  
Resolution 10 : No observations? *Adopted.*  
Resolution 10 being the last, the report as a whole is *adopted.*

The Conference will meet again at 4.30 p. m. The document for discussion will be that of the Administrative and Financial Commission (Unesco C/22) which will be distributed as early as possible this afternoon.

The speed with which our Report has been approved does not mean that our Conference is indifferent to the reports submitted to it. It is a tribute to the good work done by the Commissions in the preparation of these reports.

## E L E V E N T H P L E N A R Y M E E T I N G

*Saturday, 7 December 1936 at 5.30 p. m.*

*President* : Mr. A. A. ROBERTS (South Africa)

The PRESIDENT : The meeting is open. Before continuing with the Agenda, I have two announcements to make.

1. This morning the Commission on Procedure met to discuss Rule 33 which deals with the official and working languages of the Conference. Since there was no quorum, heads of delegations entitled to vote are asked to send their representatives on Monday morning at 9.30 a. m., to Room 9-10, when the matter will be raised again.

2. The next Plenary Meeting of the General Conference will be held on Monday at 10.30 a. m., in this room. Agenda : Report of the Programme Commission"

### 13. CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS, OF THE COMMISSIONS (*continuation*)

#### C. — REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL SUB — COMMISSION ON THE ORGANISATION OF THE SECRETARIAT (Annex 3)

The PRESIDENT : The next item on the Agenda of this meeting is the examination of the report of the Administrative and Financial Sub-Commission on the organisation of the Secretariat.

I call upon the Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission.

*The Rapporteur read his report.*

The PRESIDENT : The report has been circulated in French and in English; therefore I move that no translation will be given unless a delegate expressly requests it.

Does anyone second this motion?

The NORWEGIAN delegate' : I second the motion.

The BELGIAN delegate : I also second it on behalf of the Belgian Delegation.

The PRESIDENT: In view of the importance of the report, I propose to put it to the vote article by article.

Preamble : *Adopted.*

Point A 1 : *Adopted.*

Point A 2 : *Adopted.*

Point B Principles, 1st paragraph : *Adopted.*

Point B 2. : *Adopted.*

Point B 3 : *Adopted.*

Point B 4 : *Adopted.*

Point C Directives : *Adopted.*

Point C 2 : *Adopted.*

Point C 3 : *Adopted.*

Point C 4 : *Adopted.*

Point C 5 : *Adopted.*

I put the document as a whole to the vote.

The document as a whole is *adopted.*

Does anyone wish to speak?

# TWELFTH PLENARY MEETING

Monday, 8 December 1946 at 10.30 a.m

President : M. CARNEIRO (Brazil)

## 13. CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS OF THE COMMISSIONS (*continuation*)

### D. — REPORT OF PROGRAMME COMMISSION (Annex I.)

On the agenda we have the consideration of the report of the Programme Commission. I call upon Mr. MacLeish, the Rapporteur of the Commission.

The RAPPOREUR OF THE PROGRAMME COMMISSION : I am speaking in my capacity of Chairman of the Drafting Committee, appointed by the Programme Commission to submit a report on its work to the General Conference.

I first wish to explain how this drafting committee came into existence and define the responsibilities which rest upon its members. This committee was composed of M. Gilson, representing France, Mr. Grierson, representing the United Kingdom, and myself, and was entrusted with the drafting of the report. The report was to be drafted in two languages, and we intended to have as thorough and detailed bilingual discussions as possible concerning its wording. Unfortunately, time was short, with the result that I am submitting a report I drew up alone and in English only, as M. Gilson was not able to follow all our work. M. Gilson wishes to stress that he is not responsible for the French text, which is all the more unfortunate as we had worked in perfect harmony together in London, in the period prior to the drafting of the Unesco Constitution.

Mr. Grierson, however, shoulders the entire responsibility for the English text, together with myself.

In view of the importance of the declaration I, have just made, I request that it be translated into French and that the interpreters indicate the corrections to be made in the French version.

The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : Allow me to thank the Rapporteur for the excellent report submitted to the General Conference and to congratulate him on the form as well as on the substance of this document, which will remain one of the factors guiding the activity of Unesco during the coming year. It will be one of our most useful working implements.

Let me also thank the Secretariat for their achievement in circulating this document, both in English and French, the final draft of which was only ready yesterday at 3 p. m.

It does not seem, therefore, necessary to make an oral translation of it at the meeting, since the French version has been circulated. The interpreter will only read out a short correction of the French text, after which I shall call upon the Director-General, who will comment upon the report before the discussion begins.

*The interpreter then read out the text of a conviction on page 10 of the French text.*

The DIRECTOR-GENERAL : I wish to make a few specific suggestions. First, I must say that the translation and documentation services have carried out a technical feat in view of the limited time at their disposal. I must also stress that it was no mean achievement on the part of Mr. MacLeish to make a choice, in so short a time, of the wealth of detail to be included in the introduction of the programme he has submitted as rapporteur.

Here are my suggestions : first, that we adopt the report of the Chairman of the Commission by a motion of approval. This report would thus be incorporated in the general report, together with the six reports of the sub-sections or Programme Sections,

Secondly, this introductory report could be widely circulated, and especially among people who are not technicians, among the press, for example, as it is more readable than reports of a more technical nature, like those of the other sections.

Thirdly, I wish to point out that the Green Book, drawn up by the Preparatory Commission, contains many ideas, especially in the introduction. It would be unfortunate if all this were to be wasted.

I therefore think that it would be worth while to circulate this introduction together with copies of the report, for information, for these documents contain useful reading matter and show the foundation upon which our programme study has been based.

The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : The discussion is now open and I call upon Mr. Hardman.

Mr. HARDMAN (United Kingdom), : Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, fellow delegates, first let me tell you that I have been much impressed by the achievements before us, which are the result of the efficient work of our sub-commissions. These achievements were not the monopoly of the Great Powers or of war-devastated countries in search of relief and which we intend to help.

All the countries represented at Unesco, of course, have had their own interests in mind,



but have also made a point of co-operating with other nations for the benefit of all.

We congratulate the Commission on its report and I think that I express the opinion of all when I address these congratulations more, especially to the Chairman.

The Report of the Programme Commission stresses the urgency of rehabilitation, more especially in countries which bore the brunt of the war.

I entirely agree with the insistent demands made on governments for contributions. I can guarantee the participation of my government in the supplying of materials, most needed in war-devastated countries and can say that we are ready to co-operate with other nations in the sharing of all technical equipment available.

My country is among the nations which have aided the technical advance of our generation. It would, however, be a privilege for us to make use of our experience, efficiency and personnel for the service of mankind. I also request that the report stress the welfare of mankind and the definition of this term. I agree that peace is not only the cessation of war but the efficient and dynamic implementation of human co-operation for the benefit of all. Such is the foundation of common interest.

As the representative of Great Britain, I am much interested by the observations contained in the report of the Programme Sub-Commission concerning the dissemination of knowledge by teaching and mass communication. The task of my country is to administer vast expanses of the world. For this very reason we have invited some of our most competent colonial experts to this conference with the idea that they would carry away with them a new spirit of objectivity with which to consider the scientific education of the masses and the culture of the peoples to whom they devote their activity.

In the United Kingdom we have, during the last twenty years, shown a marked interest in the new media of mass education, and I think that we have widely contributed to the advance which has been achieved in this field. We think that the experience thus acquired could be applied with energy and enthusiasm to the implementation of the general programmes which Unesco now proposes.

Mr. President, our world-wide experience also accounts for my special interest in the observations made concerning mass media of information. We are to-day in a position to develop international contacts for the benefit of the masses, and we are perfectly aware of the international significance of the radio. However, I would not respect the spirit in which my government has adhered to Unesco, if I did not again stress the need for each country to have its own means of communication and information, and the desirability of developing national cultures throughout the world. In discussions on the media of mass communication, the experts of the various delegations have taken into account the technical opportunities which are due to the advance of the modern world. The press, the radio and the film can pave the way to common understanding in

a world where half of the population is unfortunately still illiterate. These discussions illustrated the threat of encroachment on the culture of backward peoples by peoples who are highly developed technically and who consider their own culture as a surplus for exportation. These privileged countries, among which I number my own, should be ready to supply handicapped countries with the maximum of information and material resources. They would thus be in a position to develop their own cultures, and we, in our turn, would benefit by their advance.

Mr. President, fellow delegates, what finer task is there than to place the advantages of science and culture at the disposal of a knowledge-hungry world?

We all know the "dark zones" in our own knowledge, as well as the "bright zones" of our common culture. Among the commissions working for our common aim, let me mention the Sciences Commission, the delegates of which, speaking the common language of facts and needs, have set up a programme which demands the co-operation of the more advanced nations with those which are not so favoured and are in need of technical assistance. Our project is both creative and practical; it contains the problems at which we must work, and transports us to the different countries of South America, to Africa, to the Far East. The bright picture of the Tennessee Valley casts its reflection upon other darker valleys in other parts of the world; in fact we may wonder if it is not the very picture of peace itself.

Since the beginning of the Conference I have been back to my country and have been in close touch with my Government and members of Parliament. I noted a friendly but critical interest in our work. Members of the House of Commons have discussed Unesco and it would appear from their discussions that the statesmen of Great Britain have a realistic view of our Organization, and that they wish to see the nations concerned implement a realistic programme. This is only feasible if we make the conclusions of this Conference available to public opinion in our country. It must be clearly realized that the economic development of rehabilitation is one of the essential tasks which Unesco must undertake if civilization is to survive.

If we sincerely believe in what has been accomplished here — and personally I do believe in the aims we have reached by our common effort — we must, as delegates, return to our countries, decided to carry out what we believe in, through those governmental organizations upon which we can exert some influence. That is why I move a resolution, the implications of which must be realized by all.

Let Unesco recommend that the government of every State Member use every means and avenue to carry out the programme of Unesco, as it is here defined.

Twenty years ago I had the honour to sit on the commissions which met at Geneva in those optimistic days in the nineteen-twenties. At that time we talked a lot and thought we were doing a lot. Mr. President and fellow delegates, let that

experience be useful to us and let us to-day accomplish a realistic and constructive task.

The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : I call upon the delegate of Yugoslavia.

The delegate of YUGOSLAVIA (*translation*) : Mr. President, as spokesman for the Yugoslav delegation, I shall comment only generally upon the report of the Programme Commission.

During the general discussion, the Yugoslav delegation made known its point of view, according to which the success of Unesco depends upon a programme based on the following three principles :

1) Absolute respect for the individuality of the culture of every country and for its independence and integrity.

2) Effective support for the natural development of the culture of every people.

3) Prevention of all activity directed against peace or against international co-operation.

At the same time the Yugoslav delegation drew attention to the fact that a certain number of proposals, moved last summer at the meetings of the Preparatory Commission, were at variance with this principle.

We have realized with satisfaction, at the General Conference, that many delegations share our point of view and that the work of the commissions, in a certain measure, has developed in harmony with the three principles outlined above. Thus, some of the proposals of the Preparatory Commission have been amended, for example, those concerning international literary reviews, the International Theatre Institute, the International Translation Office, etc. Others have been deferred; lastly, certain delegations have submitted new proposals tending to circumscribe the influence of Unesco in the development of the specific cultures of each nation.

Apart from questions which have been finally solved in the Commissions, there are a number of problems concerning the programme of Unesco — these are of paramount importance to the future cultural relations between peoples — which have, in fact, first been raised in the Commissions and are now before the General Conference. Most of them are to be settled in 1947 or later, by conferences of expert committees to be convened by Unesco.

To sum up the work of the Conference in the light of decisions so far taken, we can say that, in the majority of the most important cases, the Conference has only assigned to the executive bodies of Unesco for 1947 the task of examining thoroughly and exhaustively (after preliminary surveys and investigations on an international scale) basic questions of cultural co-operation, so as to supply the next General Conference with enough concrete material to take new decisions on these questions.

This being the case, we can only welcome the fact that the General Conference has taken no final decisions on questions which have not beforehand been the object of sufficient study. But, we can also conclude that this attitude is the result of a basic weakness of the whole organization — a weakness due to the lack of information which

would afford a general view of the scientific and cultural life of peoples. Since all the United Nations are not represented at the Conference of Unesco, the latter has to allow for the absence of representatives of Soviet culture and science, which constitute an all-important factor in the cultural life of mankind.

If the draft projects which are to be submitted to the Secretariat are to be worked out in the absence of representatives of the Soviet Union, it is doubtful whether the premisses for the taking of final decisions on these important questions will be any more favourable in a year's time than they are today.

Allow me to make a few remarks of a general nature concerning this future work of the Secretariat.

It sometimes happens, and it may happen in our case, that general agreement is easily reached on certain formulae, but that their implementing gives rise to differences of opinion. This may be due to the fact that some of the technical terms we use are not universally accepted.

Take the words " democracy " and " freedom " for example, words much used in the past, and much used — not to say abused — today. There are some who give them the meaning attached to them by the literature and the political traditions of the governing classes of the nineteenth century, others who understand them in a wider or a narrower sense. There are differences of interpretation not only between the nationals of different countries, peoples and cultures, but among individuals and groups of the same nation. These differences appear even in practice : the democracy of Yugoslavia cannot be compared with the democracy of certain countries of Western Europe or America, for example, or even with that of present-day Greece.

Let us take another example. We are speaking here of the " dignity of, and respect for, man ". We all know that this conception, too, is not the same for all. The " struggle for human dignity and respect " means for some the struggle for full equality of rights between individuals, for the removal of economic shackles, for the prevention of the exploitation of one man's work by another. Others see in these words abstract ideas of ethical or moral significance.

Again, Unesco contemplates a conference with a view to making a Declaration of the Rights of Man. I am not satisfied that this declaration will contain one of the fundamental human rights : the right of each man to work. This right is as a rule ignored, for the simple reason that, outside the Soviet Union, there is not a single country where it is safeguarded. The Soviet citizen, whom we cannot afford to neglect in our work, actually possesses this right and prizes it above all others. The same applies to a Code of Civil Rights applicable to all nations.

I may quote another term used in the report of the Preparatory Commission : the word " totalitarianism ". It was introduced into the political vocabulary of pre-war days by the exponents of Fascism, to describe their anti-democratic political system and their social and economic organization. Today, in a section of the reactionary press,

which does not hide its fascist sympathies, the word is used tendentiously, with the propagandist aim of sowing distrust among the United Nations and thus obstructing the organization of a lasting peace throughout the world.

Unesco should not become, unwittingly, the instrument of such propaganda. Each time that the words "totalitarianism" or "totalitarian ideology" appear in the documents of Unesco, it should be stressed that they mean "Fascism" and "the system of Fascist domination".

The Secretariat has undertaken to establish an international glossary of the different meanings of technical terms used in the social sciences. This glossary should be conceived on a really scientific basis, points where a double interpretation is possible being meticulously defined.

Since we are considering the report of the Programme Commission, allow me to make a few more general remarks. I deplore the fact that the programme of Unesco does not take sufficient account of the third principle upon which the Yugoslav delegation insisted during the general discussion. Thus, not one of the proposals of the Programme Commission would enable Unesco effectively to oppose activity directed against peace and friendly co-operation between peoples.

Contending that the problem of war and peace can be solved, in a great measure, by the education of youth and a higher cultural level of the masses, the Programme Commission has centred its attention on the question of instruction and education of peoples. But although general education is admittedly an important factor in the political conscience of peoples, we do not consider that the premisses adopted by the Programme Commission touch the core of the problem. History shows that wars are not caused by the masses and that their cultural level has no decisive influence on their being drawn, against their will, into wars of conquest. Today, for example, it is obvious that the masses of free peoples deeply and sincerely want peace. Nor does youth constitute a factor which can shake the foundations of peace. War-mongers are not to be looked for among the masses of the people, nor among youth; opposition between nationalism and internationalism does not create "tension spots". These war-mongers are to be found among certain social groups which are very influential in certain countries. These groups have an interest in dragging peoples into wars of conquest and to this end make ruthless use of all the means of propaganda at their disposal. Unesco, whose first and foremost task is to safeguard peace and security, must direct its activity against these anti-peace media of propaganda, against their press, their radio, their films and their publications. This specific part of Unesco's work should not be restricted to the fields of culture and art, but should extend to all media of general information — especially political information, which is the most penetrating, the most effective for good as for evil — thereby influencing culture itself.

The Mass Communication Sub-Commission has considered this problem; it has discussed how to prevent the dissemination of false news in the press: Someone declared that it was impossible to

give a definition of the term "false news". On the contrary, we consider that it is by no means difficult to expose false news in the press. As a newspaper-man myself, this seems to me a very simple matter. Let me give you a recent example, which I can guarantee, all the more as it concerns my own country.

A few days ago, during the General Conference, the papers printed sensational news of a conflict on the Greek-Yugoslav border, inferring that the Yugoslav Army was moving towards Greece. This news was repeated systematically by the press all the time that the debate on Trieste, of paramount importance to Yugoslavia, was taking place in New York.

Suddenly these reports ceased, at the very moment that the question of Trieste was removed from the agenda.

Such reports are circulated every time that vital issues for peoples are at stake at international conferences. They are most often an organized campaign on the part of papers connected with the no less influential groups that I have already mentioned. I do not think that those who seek the truth, and more particularly Unesco, would find it difficult to establish the falsity of such reports.

The above observations are of a general nature and apply to the programme proposals and to the terminology used. I have one more remark to make. I said that it was easier to agree upon formulae than upon their interpretation. Those who will first have to construe and carry out the adopted proposals are those whom the General Conference has placed at the head of Unesco. Unesco's future work will be dependent upon these directors, upon their capacity for organization and their breadth of view on cultural questions of international moment. I am convinced, therefore, that, for countries which have not yet taken their stand towards the Organization, the question of the directorial set-up of Unesco is as important as the programme itself. The substance of Unesco's programme, and to an even greater degree, the way in which this programme is carried out, and also Unesco's ability to overcome its initial handicap of having no representative of the Soviet Union — all these factors will determine whether or not States Members of the United Nations who have not joined Unesco will be able to co-operate with this Organization.

Only when Unesco has overcome this weakness shall we be able to say whether the words "international" and "universal", of which Unesco makes frequent use, have any definite meaning, or whether they are limited to the ideology of a fraction of mankind and mean, in culture, domination by one nation or group of nations.

The PRESIDENT (*translation*): I now call upon the delegate of France.

M. CASSIN (France) (*translation*): The French delegation deplores that it was not able, because of the haste with which the Drafting Commission had to work, to co-operate as much as it would have wished, and take its full share of responsibility. It is all the more pleased to pay tribute to the quality and the importance of the report which Mr. MacLeish has drafted in such lofty terms.

A summing up of the work of the Programme Sub-Commission became an obvious necessity; several sub-commissions had already endeavoured to group, under more general headings, a series of projects which, though interesting in themselves, needed classifying in wider categories. The effort made in this direction has resulted in a general clarification and will give great assistance to the men responsible for executing the first programme, as drawn up by the 1946 Conference.

The small modifications to the Report which the Chairman agreed to make it more in harmony with the realities of our work. In the Social Sciences field, the study of Nationalism and Internationalism, the enquiry into war psychoses, were discussed. This whole series of problems is all related to the same idea: that Unesco should make a scientific and objective study of International Relations.

Around this one idea, international relations, many apparently divergent studies could be grouped. Obviously if the terms of the "Commentary" had been too rigid in the matter of responsibilities, the Executive Board and the Director-General would perhaps not have been able to adopt the classification now possible.

I wish to stress the French Delegation's interest in the suggestion of publishing a certain number of works already printed by Unesco, but I venture to doubt whether the proposed methods of distribution strictly correspond to the Director-General's point of view. Having spent 25 years in the field of popular education, I would hesitate to put the Preparatory Commission reports into the hands of people who did not know much about Unesco. These reports were for people sharing in Unesco's activities, who were in a position to appreciate the wealth of ideas accumulated in a year's work. However, the Conference documents, i. e. the resolutions which have been passed and are still to be passed, should be distributed as widely as possible among the general public.

It is time for me to leave the plane of technical discussion and to turn to the question presented in so interesting a manner a few minutes ago. Our delegation, like many others, is convinced that the supreme aim of Unesco, its very substance and justification is to become universal and to achieve co-operation with all organized states, with organizations like Scientific Societies which are not strictly governmental, and lastly, with men, in all the countries of the world, whatever their race, creed, language and political ideas. If I may make a suggestion, I think we might achieve universality quicker if, in carrying out the world stock-taking necessary to a survey for the next conference, we extended our enquiries not only to the countries which have joined Unesco, but to all other countries as well. In this manner we should avoid big gaps in our information, a danger to which the delegate of Yugoslavia alluded.

Further, still with a view to universality, the first duty of Unesco is to give a constructive character to its work, stressing all that unites peoples instead of all that divides them.

It is very fortunate that the discussion of political questions in the commissions — which was not our task — has been eschewed, and that the

definition of certain terms was avoided as long as all nations are not represented, for these terms have different meanings in different countries.

Alongside with universality, independence is among the basic aims of Unesco.

True, we have tried to make Unesco a specialized organization, one of the agencies of a whole system, geared for the establishment of peace throughout the world. But Unesco must not become a spiritual isolationist state detached from the United Nations, from the great Specialised Agencies already in existence or which we wish to create. At the same time Unesco must be independent in its choice of methods, which is why we think that it must not, at the outset, adopt a uniform philosophy, which would hamper the variety of thought, not only of nations, but of the individuals making up those nations.

Apart from this negative aspect of Unesco's independence there is a positive aspect. You refused, in the commissions, to limit the role of Unesco to that of a co-ordinating agency, although the importance of co-ordination and stock-taking will be paramount for some time; Unesco must have other aims, creative aims, original aims, modest as they may be. This is neither too vast nor too ambitious a project. Men are willing to co-operate and all the goodwill of the human race is in search of a meeting place.

The great project of the Tennessee Valley was mentioned; our programme contains a notable and well-defined project for the Amazon Basin. In the past, astronomers co-operated to draw a map of the sky. Now, it is for Unesco to become a laboratory of new enterprise, capable of developing initiatives which are entirely independent of what any nation, or group of nations, has ever conceived.

I now come to the third rule for Unesco's work: the rule of effectiveness. All new-born organizations are threatened by a flood of written and printed matter, to the point where thoughts and ideas are submerged in paper. We do not want Unesco — and this is borne out by recent votes — to become a paper machine, we want it to be a centre of thought. And this centre of thought must appear to the outside world, as rapidly as possible, as the initiator of useful and effective action. We were glad to hear Mr. MacLeish declare in his preliminary commentary that the first task of Unesco was the rehabilitation of countries devastated by the war, by a war waged for all nations, for all peoples are the debtors of those who suffered for the comity of nations.

Speaking of effectiveness, allow me to stress the danger there is of attempting to prescribe a uniform pace for all. During the war, when it was necessary to transport soldiers, passengers and goods across mine and submarine infested oceans, ships were assembled in convoys. The fastest steamers were often obliged to reduce their speed to four knots, so that the slowest cargo boat could keep pace.

But peace has come: the development of nations varies with their geographical situation. The great effort we are contemplating, to raise the general level of peoples, must by no means handicap the forward march of pioneers, whose pace is quicker.



They pave the way for future convoys and, without them, we could not even discuss the general education of the masses.

We must, therefore, in Unesco always bear in mind the advance of the masses and favour the growth of talent, development of thought, scientific discoveries, new research methods in the various fields of science, which will result in a better standard of life for mankind and also in a higher level of general education.

"Education" is not enough. The final aim towards which Unesco must strive, with other international organizations, the specific responsibilities it will shoulder in the field of action in which it is engaged, impel it to demand of peoples, and of their leaders, that they become more keenly aware of the meaning of an international spirit.

Mere knowledge must not be confused with an

international spirit. We have a recent example of peoples of a high level of education becoming the victims of propaganda which all but led them to destroy human civilization.

Nor must knowledge and civilization be confused. Civilization implies, besides added knowledge, a response from the heart, and what I called just now an awareness of the common elements which bind the people of one country to the people of another.

That is the fundamental aim of Unesco. It is no denial of the tremendous importance of material progress to say that material conditions and education combined did not ensure peace and the progress of human civilization, unless there were above it all a will and a capacity to understand, and a desire to act in an international spirit in the highest sense of the term.

## THIRTEENTH PLENARY MEETING

*Monday, 9 December 1946 at 2.45 p. m.*

*President* : Mr. HARDMAN (United Kingdom)

### 13. CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS OF THE COMMISSIONS (*continuation*)

#### D. — REPORT OF THE PROGRAMME COMMISSION (*continuation*) (Annex 1).

The PRESIDENT : I imagine delegates would like to know a little of the business we have before us this afternoon. Three other delegates wish to speak on the general programme which was submitted this morning; then there will be a brief report from the Unesco Month Sub-Committee and a resolution to be proposed and discussed. After the discussion of the resolution from the Unesco Month Sub-Committee, there will be a report and resolution from the Committee on Procedure. After that, of course, there is a very important discussion on the budget, so we have a very full afternoon.

I now call upon Miss Bose, one of the Delegates from India, to address the Conference.

The delegate of INDIA : Mr. Chairman, and fellow-delegates. On behalf of the Indian delegation I should like to express our whole-hearted approval of the recommendations of the Programme Commission, so ably presented to us by its Chairman. We especially welcome the sentence which reads 'as follows :

"The present educational inequality between nations represents a danger to the peace of the world which cannot become one if half of it remains illiterate."

To this word "illiterate" I should like to add "hungry and in bondage" This would meet from another angle the sentiment expressed by the leader of the British Delegation to the effect that our

spiritual enrichment should be built up on the basis of economic security.

I am glad that the Programme Commission has warned us that we should not bite off more than we can chew — it is one condition necessary for our success. There is a second condition which I should like to emphasize. In this organisation we should be willing to eschew all political considerations so that we may not only visualize, but also realize, our cultural and educational and scientific programmes as an integral whole.

I should like to express, on behalf of the Indian Delegation, its sincere desire that the universality that M. Cassin has emphasized should be speedily realized by the inclusion of all these nations who are not yet members of Unesco. I need, hardly add that India would be a willing co-operator in giving effect to the programme, both within her frontiers and in the wider field of international effort.

I therefore gladly support the proposal of the British delegate.

The PRESIDENT : I call next upon the Delegate of Australia, Dr. Mills.

The delegate of AUSTRALIA : Mr. President, I wish first of all to move that the report now before the Conference be adopted. Next, on behalf of the Australian Delegation, I wish to associate myself with the views expressed by the other speakers on their admiration for the task performed by the Committee which drew up this report.

I further would like myself to offer, special thanks for the following reasons : it had been my intention to point out that the test had not been sufficiently applied and to suggest that a small Committee of three should be appointed as a Drafting Committee, and should be asked to draw up the total programme to be adopted by the Com-

mission. The document before us is a reply to my unspoken speech and it is for this reply that I wish to thank the Committee and the Secretariat. The report is admirable, clear and concise in defining Unesco's various objectives. My delegation's views as to the tests we have agreed upon and to the plans have been exposed in this document. It was always clear to us that the test of coherence should only be applied when the programme as a whole had been adopted by the Programme Commission. It has now been applied in a way which certainly deserves all our admiration. The other tests have been applied with all the goodwill of this Conference and with constant emphasis placed on the urgency for action which is necessary if Unesco wants to succeed.

This report furnishes a basis for our activities but it does not go as far as Unesco will go. The test of coherence is of wider application; we must see that our programme is consistent not only in itself, but also within the planetary system of collaboration. We must work in harmony with the United Nations and with the other Specialized Agencies. In this report there is a reference to the study of populations. We hope that Unesco in its demographic studies will make the fullest use of the organizations already established for the study of population problems in the various countries. We hope it will encourage the organizations to put in their programme materials for Unesco studies. These studies should serve to relax those states of tension which lead to war, and should deal with the broad, economic and social aspects of demography, which the United Nations Demographical Commission is itself responsible for studying.

With regard to the Director-General's proposal that the first part of this report should be circulated along with the Green Book, I should like him to reconsider the point of view of this delegation, i. e. that the Green Book has served its purpose, as it has helped to produce the document now before us and I think one would be forced to say that the document would not be as it is if the Green Book had not been prepared. The Green Book is now merely historical; it is headed "Report on the Programme of Unesco"; if it were circulated with this Report it might be confusing to the people who wonder what Unesco will do in 1947.

Mr. President, I move the adoption of the report now before us.

The PRESIDENT : I call upon the delegate of Greece.

The delegate of GREECE (*translation*) : We wish to give our full approbation to the work of the various commissions which have prepared the programme for 1947.

This programme represents a wonderful effort on the part of the Preparatory Commission and also on that of the Secretariat. Both the form and the substance of this programme are fully approved by the Greek Delegation.

As for questions relating to the ideas inspiring all those who respect intellectual values, values springing from that Mediterranean civilization which commands the admiration of the great

majority of races, we think we should not diminish their significance by disputing their importance.

The idea of liberty rests on an age-long tradition, and any discussions on this subject could not alter the conception of civilized peoples that this idea of liberty should be deep-rooted, not only in the minds of men, but in their hearts.

The examples cited here by observers regarding this idea of liberty or democracy, should not encourage delegates at this Conference to use this as a platform for political propaganda or policy. There are other Sections of the United Nations dealing with differences of a political character, and my own country has already thought it wise to apply to them in various very delicate questions, and not to appeal to Unesco, which is a cultural organization.

The French Delegation and the Indian Delegation have clearly expressed that point.

Let us respect the well co-ordinated work of the United Nations delegations, and let us say honestly that an agreement has been reached between us. The gaps mentioned will be filled if we adopt the principle of fraternity, broad and effective fraternity, which will prove that the unity of all nations has its foundation in the minds and hearts of men.

The PRESIDENT : That brings us to the end of the speeches on the Programme. I want to suggest that on page 1, paragraph 4 of the English text be omitted. I have discussed this with the Director-General and Mr. MacLeish, and, if the Conference agrees with us that it is the right thing, we will delete that paragraph. This report will be circulated all over the world. It is such an excellent report that we should, as far as possible, deal with the most important things, and this paragraph 4 is only information for the members attending the Conference. We agree with the Director-General and Mr. MacLeish that this paragraph should be omitted. (Document Unesco/C/23 Page 1, paragraph 4 of the English text.)

The Australian delegate, Dr. Mills, had proposed that the Report should be printed as we have it here, without the omission of paragraph 4. I want to ask Dr. Mills if he wants to modify his proposal and will allow us to omit it; I refer to page 1, paragraph 4, in the English text, page 1, paragraph 3 of the French text.

*Dr. Mills nods in agreement.*

The delegate of FRANCE (*translation*) : I agree. I merely want to point out that the next paragraph does not follow on if only paragraph 4 is deleted.

"The PRESIDENT : I suggest that in the paragraph starting with "faced with this situation", the word "nevertheless" should be put in to follow "has" in the third line. "Faced with this situation" is omitted and it will read as follows : "The Drafting Committee, appointed to develop from the reports of the various Sub-Commissions a coherent and single programme, has nevertheless found itself obliged, etc." Paragraph 4 of the English text is therefore deleted.

May I suggest also to the Conference that, as this report was done in a great hurry and then had

to be typewritten, it be left to the Director-General to arrange for these small amendments?

The DIRECTOR-GENERAL : And occasionally as regards the form, to bring the Sub-Commissions into harmony without altering the sense at all.

The PRESIDENT : May I now propose that the report of the Programme Commission be adopted formally by the Conference?

The UNITED KINGDOM delegate : May I ask in what form exactly the report will be published? Will the final text consist of the introductory report of the Programme Commission with the reports of all the Sub-Commissions, and not the Green Book?

The DIRECTOR-GENERAL : I gather that nothing has formally been decided. Views have been expressed, and I find myself in the unenviable position of being in two places at once. No formal decision has been made about the Green Book. It has been decided that now that Mr. MacLeish's introduction has been approved, it should go out as an integral part of the Programme Report.

It has also been agreed that it be separately printed to go out to a wider public. In spite of the criticism there has been, I would still propose that the Programme Report, when printed, should go out accompanied by a copy of the Green Book, with a statement that the book, although dating back to the Preparatory Commission, contains a number of passages that can be used as a more useful background than the Programme Report. Many of these general introductions to the separate subjects have not been reproduced in the small reports. Immense thought and time went into the preparation of some of the chapters in the introductions : I remember the work on education, social science and creative art, and an equal amount of work was done in the other divisions. It would be useful to send this out as collateral reading matter. We have a large number of these green books and I think we should be depriving the delegates of something useful if we did not send it to them, but it should be sent as something which is not binding : the Conference is not bound by anything in the book.

The delegate of the UNITED KINGDOM : The order of circulation should be, first, the preamble, next, the preamble plus the report of the Sub-Commissions and, thirdly, the Green Book with the reports.

The PRESIDENT : I think this is a small matter. I want you to know there is a great deal to do this afternoon. We have a number of copies, we can stamp it " draft copy " and then it could go out with the Report. I think you know that it would be quite all right, and would be a fair safeguard — if it is agreeable to you. Is that agreed? Any further comments? Now we will pass on to the report from the Unesco Month Sub-Committee.

#### E. — DRAFT RESOLUTION SUBMITTED TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE BY THE UNESCO MONTH SUB-COMMITTEE (Annex 5.)

The PRESIDENT : We now pass on to the Resolution submitted by the Unesco Month Sub-Committee. I call on the Rapporteur.

The RAPPORTEUR (Mr. Kennedy Cook, United Kingdom) : The question of the organization of the Unesco Month first came up in the Arts and Letters Sub-Commission. It arose on a point as to whether Unesco itself, or the host-countries, should be in charge of the organization of future Unesco Months. It was decided in general at the Arts and Letters Sub-Commission, that Unesco, and not the host-countries, should be the organizer of this " Month " ; the matter was then referred to the Administrative and Legal Commission. In the meantime, the Secretariat paper on the Unesco Month was circulated, and the Administrative and Legal Commission appointed a Sub-Committee of nine nations to study the matter, and to present a resolution to the Plenary Conference. The Sub-Committee met, but unfortunately only seven nations, and not nine, were represented. The decision of the Sub-Committee was that (for reasons which I will give presently), though they appreciated the hard work and magnificent achievement of the Secretariat in organizing the present Unesco Month, it was impossible to accept the paper as a whole, particularly as there was the danger that one nation after another might increase the scope of Unesco Month in something of a competitive spirit. The reasons that led the Sub-Committee to place the resolution that you now have before you were mainly three. First, the Sub-Committee felt that the object of " Unesco Month " had become slightly confused. One of the main objects was to acquaint the general public in every country with the aims of Unesco, and, in due course, with its achievements. They felt very strongly about it. The voting was six for, one absent, none against. The best way to do this was for each country to organize a " Month " in connection with Unesco and to reduce the " Unesco Month " accompanying the Conference to such celebrations as the host-country of the Month considered appropriate. The second reason for this recommendation was that they felt that, with the budget which was not in any case going to exceed 8,000,000 dollars, and might be considerably less, there was no money to be taken away from the projects and devoted to the type of celebration that we had had this year. Thirdly, the Sub-Committee was anxious that the activities of the staff of Unesco should not be diverted from the vastly important task it has to perform, to what was, after all, a temporary matter : that has led to the resolution which is now before the Plenary Conference.

I do not think I need read that resolution, as it has been circulated. There is only one point : the Sub-Committee which met the other day would, I think, agree with me — that is, if the Conference sees fit to amend the order of this resolution in any way — that it would be of advantage if the point which came up at the original meeting of

the Arts and Letters Sub-Commission were decided : who is to be responsible for the organization of any celebrations that will take place?

If they decide it is Unesco, Unesco will consult the host-country. If it is the host-country, the host-country will equally consult the Unesco Secretariat.

The DIRECTOR GENERAL : I am sorry to interfere but I think I may be saving time. First of all, I would like to say that in a few days a report will be issued to all delegates on the success or otherwise of the present Unesco Month. I would mention one particular point which came to my notice yesterday. M. Lavalier, who helped to organize the Science Exhibition, has asked that the exhibition should be kept open beyond the original date because he is getting so many applications from conducted parties of schools and technicians from the provinces and all parts of France, that he feels it would be a waste if it were not open for three or four weeks more.

I was going to say, we are all agreed that this year we were too ambitious both as regards the manifestations to be undertaken by the host-country (wonderful as they have been, we have not all been able to keep up with them); secondly, those we organized ourselves have been too multifarious. We in the Secretariat realize that, but we do feel that both the manifestations by the host-country and some, at any rate, of those organized by Unesco have been outstanding successes. It is not for me to say, but the delegates will know what a wonderful opportunity they have had of seeing French and other artistic manifestations. I have mentioned Science and will also mention the Exhibition on Modern Art which far exceeded the expectations of the most enthusiastic among the members of the Secretariat concerned with its preparation. It has been a most remarkable and unique manifestation of artistic trends in the world today. While welcoming this general statement, I hope that some loophole may be left for Unesco to collaborate, through its Secretariat, and with its own funds, in the Unesco Month. I feel that it would be impossible for many host-countries — I think any host country, however powerful or important — to organize certain types of exhibitions or manifestations.

I should like to see (and to read in the form of a minute) the number of projects reduced to one or two, organized jointly by the host-country and the Secretariat. I should try always to make those of a very general character, covering the work of the sections of Unesco and collating education exhibitions here and science exhibitions there.

Next year we hope that the Conference may meet in Mexico. I am going to give a concrete example on the hypothesis that Mexico City will be the seat of the next Conference. The Mexican delegation has suggested, through the Plenary Commission, that Unesco should deal with the problem of "The Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources". This opens the possibility for an international exhibition on this problem, which would require the services of the Secretariat. With all deference to Mexico, they would have extreme difficulty in organizing this on a world-wide scale.

Yet it is only by the organization of such an exhibition on a world-wide scale that we can live up to one of our principles of work; namely, to compare the results achieved in different countries so that the good results achieved in some regions may prove a beneficial stimulant to others. Such a subject might include the conservation of natural resources, like salt water, forests, national parks, and the conservation of wild life and of beautiful scenery, beautiful buildings, etc., and, what the Mexican Government has undertaken on a large scale, the possibility of introducing the conservation of natural resources into fundamental education, I would humbly suggest that the first two items "Continuation of publicity for Unesco which might take the form of, etc." might be re-grouped so that (a) and (b) would be grouped together with the omission of the words "if possible" at the beginning. I entirely agree (and I am sure that everybody in the Secretariat does too) that "the manifestation of cultural trends and contributions of the host country and its neighbours" is the most valuable contribution; but in the place of (c) I would like to suggest adding a new (b) along some such lines as :

"(b) Jointly by the host-country and the Secretariat, demonstrations of programme progress and aims in one or two major fields of Unesco activities."

This would limit us to, at most, two major activities and prevent us wasting our energy, as I know we are doing now, by attempting too much. If you want to limit it to one, I should be willing to do so, but I should be very sorry if the Secretariat were debarred from participating in these exhibitions, which, if limited in number and carefully planned over an adequate 'space of time, could, I think, play a very useful part in their work.

The PRESIDENT : I think the delegate of Mexico wishes to speak.

The delegate of MEXICO (*translation*) : Mr. President, if you will permit me, I would like to make a few comments on behalf of the Mexican delegation regarding Unesco Month. I agree entirely with the remarks made by Dr. Huxley that the Unesco Month is very important. Certainly I am against all over-ambitious projects which would involve considerable expense, but I would like to say that Unesco Month would be an extremely important feature for my country, and I am assured it will also have great importance for other countries. It will offer the population of the town in which the Conference meets an objective and clear idea of what Unesco is.

It has been proposed that Unesco Month should be restricted to activities organized by the host-country. Now, there may be countries who feel that they have made important progress on some particular point of Unesco's programme, and would like to draw attention to this progress in Unesco Month. Is this to be refused? I am sure that is not the intention. I think that Unesco should have some share in the organization and also in the expenses of the Unesco Month. This matter of expenses is important. When the Con-



ference is held in a poor country the organization of the Unesco Month will involve the government in extremely heavy expense, whereas a rich country, of course, will have greater facilities for much more elaborate manifestations.

Therefore, people may be inclined to say : " When the Unesco Month is held in a small country it is a small kind of affair and not very interesting, whereas in a large country the exhibitions, etc. are much more interesting. Therefore, I think it would be important to consider the possibility of Unesco itself taking some share in the organization and the expenses of Unesco Month, it being understood, of course, that the programme would not be so ambitious or so vast as the one just given in Paris.

The PRESIDENT : Do other delegates wish to address the Conference on this report?

Perhaps Mr. Kennedy Cook will tell us the reactions of the Sub-Committee.

The delegate of the UNITED KINGDOM : Mr. President, after slightly hasty consultation with the British delegation — I am afraid I am speaking in a dual role, both as rapporteur and as a member of the British delegation — after discussion with the British delegation, to meet the wishes of the Secretariat we suggest the amendments to this paper which follow very largely the lines of Dr. Huxley' suggestions.

The first amendment is to cut out the words " if possible " at the beginning of 2 (a) and to run 2 (a) and (b) together into one section. The wording may have to be altered slightly, that is to say that it throws on the nations themselves the entire responsibility for reaching the general public with their own manifestations and also throws on to the host country the responsibility for the sites of any exhibitions or manifestations it wishes to hold at the time of the Unesco Conference; but we should then cancel what is now subparagraph (c) and put in place of it a new (b) which would read as follows :

" (b) By the Secretariat, under the direction of its Executive Board and in consultation with the host country, demonstrations of progress and aims in one or two fields of Unesco's activities. "

That would mean that, whereas the basic organization of the exhibitions, and so on, would be entirely with the host-country or, in the case of the individual countries, entirely in their hands, there would be one or two fields which, under the direction of the Executive Board, the Secretariat might organize entirely in connection with the annual conference.

The delegate of MEXICO (*translation*) : The amendment proposed by the United Kingdom delegation gives every satisfaction to the Mexican delegation. It therefore thanks the United Kingdom delegation for having proposed this amendment.

The delegate of NORWAY : The Norwegian delegation supports the amendment moved by the delegation of the United Kingdom.

The PRESIDENT : May I take it that is the general view of members of the Conference?

I now ask the Conference to agree to this amendment.

You will remember we omitted the words " if possible " in paragraph (a) and paragraph (b) and made it one paragraph, and then added as paragraph (b) the new amendment, the paragraph as read out in English and French.

It reads as follows : " By the Secretariat under the special direction of the Executive Board and in consultation with the host country, demonstrations of progress and aims in one or two fields of Unesco's activities. "

The delegate of FRANCE : What expenditure by the Secretariat would be involved?

The delegate of the UNITED KINGDOM : I think the answer to the French delegate's query would be that the Executive Board will be dealing with this matter, and that we authorize the Secretariat to allocate the necessary, but very limited, funds.

The PRESIDENT : May I take it then the Conference agrees to these amendments?

*Adopted.*

### 3. — REPORT OF THE PROCEDURE COMMITTEE (*continuation*)

The PRESIDENT : The next item on the Agenda is a report of the meeting held on 9 December 1946 by the Procedure Committee, and I would ask the Chairman of that Committee now to propose the amendment to Rule 33.

The RAPPOREUR OF THE PROCEDURE COMMITTEE (*translation*) : I should like to remind you that when I presented the report of the Procedure Committee we had deferred consideration of Rule 33, in respect of which the Delegate of Ecuador had submitted an amendment. At a meeting held at 9.30 a. m. on 9 December 1946 the Procedure Committee adopted the following amendment to Rule 33 :

"When the Conference is held in a country where the national language is neither of the two working languages, the Executive Board shall have the power to make special arrangements as to the use of the national language of the country concerned, during the Conference.

This amendment would figure as subparagraph (d) to Rule 33, which, when this amendment was adopted, had 13 votes in favour, 6 against, and 1 abstention.

I now move the adoption of the amended text of Rule 33.

The delegate of ECUADOR (*translation*) : I must apologize for again bringing up the question of languages before this Conference, but the delegates of Latin America are not satisfied with the Rule of Procedure adopted, that is to say, Rule 33; the situation arising therefrom is quite unacceptable. By the adoption of this rule we have departed completely from the United Nations practice,

and we cannot understand why here in Unesco there should be less breadth of mind, less generosity, as regards languages than in the United Nations. There is a considerable difference between the United Nations Rule of Procedure and the rule to be applied to Unesco. At the United Nations meeting in London approval was given for the use by-speakers of the five official languages, the Secretariat being responsible for translation into the two working languages. Rule 33 of our Rules of Procedure envisages something quite different. Speakers can use any language they choose, but must supply a translator from their own delegations.

We can see no reason for this difference. The case is the same as regards documents. According to Rule 33 only documents having reference to the Unesco Constitution *must* be translated. There is no obligation to translate any other important document. We, therefore, ask the Conference to approve the adoption by Unesco of the same Rule of Procedure as regards languages as in the United Nations.

Some days ago we passed a draft Convention between the United Nations and Unesco, wherein it was explicitly agreed that we should conform as far as possible to the practices favoured by the United Nations. Gentlemen, I cannot see why languages should be the only exception to the general rule of agreement between the Rules of Procedure of the United Nations and Unesco.

A more surprising thing still is that Unesco is a cultural institution, and culture is very closely linked to language. It would probably be true to say that there was no single cultural element more essential for any people than its own language. We fail to understand why Unesco, which is first and foremost a cultural institution, should see fit to limit the number of permissible languages, as proposed in Rule 33. We, therefore, ask the Conference to approve Rules 59 and 64 of the Rules of Procedure of the United Nations, and to insert them in our own Rule 33 now under discussion.

To sum up, we ask that approval be given for the use in these meetings of any of the five official languages, and that the Secretariat should be responsible for supplying the translation.

Secondly, we ask that the translation of all important documents into the five official languages be made obligatory.

The delegate of PERU (*translation*) : The Peruvian delegation echoes the words of the delegation of Ecuador. We wonder why a solution which has been adopted by all countries, and even by the ILO, should not be accepted by Unesco. A point which should not be forgotten is that there are twenty-four countries in Latin America, all speaking the same language and forming a solid Spanish cultural bloc.

We, therefore, support the proposal of the delegate of Ecuador.

The delegate of CHINA : Regarding special arrangements for languages according to the place of the Conference, I wish to call attention to the fact that this problem has two different aspects : the internal use of language within the Organization itself, and the contacts of both cul-

tural and business natures, with the community in which the Conference is held.

As regards the first, it makes no difference where the Conference is held, and therefore we should follow the procedure of the two working languages.

As regards the second, it is obvious that the national language of the place of the Conference will have to be used, and since that involves the introduction of a third language, it would be more practical to leave that matter to the decision of the Director-General and the Secretariat rather than make it a formal part of procedure. This would mean the danger of having three working languages instead of two, except when it is in a country speaking one of the two working languages, but that is not going to happen for at least three years.

The delegate of NEW ZEALAND : Mr. President, it seems to us that the first point mentioned by the delegate of China is sufficiently covered by the very broad terms of the Amendment which is now before us, the meaning of which was purposely worded to cover the distinction between the actual working languages of the Conference and the language for contacts with local committees. I think that by leaving the matter to the Executive Board it should be possible to make such an arrangement as that suggested, as many of the host-countries may themselves be prepared to, have the third language included, by making such provision for additional translators and other facilities as might be necessary. For these reasons we support the Amendment as it stands.

The delegate of VENEZUELA : Mr. President, on behalf of my delegation, I second the proposal just made by the delegate of Ecuador, and seconded by the delegate of Peru. I have nothing to add to the reasons they have given but on the other hand I believe that there are two other questions to be considered.

The proposal made by the delegate of Ecuador is slightly different from the motion presented by the United Kingdom delegation, supported by the Sub-Commission, and which I also seconded. But there are two quite different questions. On the one hand : the necessity for the Conference to meet in a certain town and to be in contact not only with the population, but also with the authorities; and a second problem for the recruiting of staff. These questions were touched upon by the delegate of the United Kingdom, supported by the Sub-Commission, and I second that motion, but I also want to second the proposal made by the delegate of Ecuador.

The delegate of INDIA : A point of order. Can such a general and important amendment, bearing on the whole question of Rules of Procedure, be made without reference to a specialized body or Commission?

The PRESIDENT : I think the answer is that the question is in order. I shall first put the amendment as proposed by the delegate of Ecuador.

The delegate of ECUADOR : I request that the two rules be read in French and English; Rules 59 and 64.

The INTERPRETER : Rule 59. "Speeches made in any other than the official languages shall be interpreted into both working languages."

Rule 64. "All resolutions and other important documents shall be made available in the official languages. Upon request of any representative, any other document shall be made available in any or all of the official languages."

The delegate of the PHILIPPINES : On a point of order, there seem to be two proposals; one is to adopt Rule 33 as we now read it, with an amendment. The representative of Ecuador proposes an amendment to strike out Rule 33 and substitute Rules 59 and 64. Consequently, the first question to be submitted should be the amendment by substitution. I wish to place myself on record as being in favour of the proposal submitted by the delegate of Ecuador.

The delegate of, ECUADOR (*translation*) : Mr. President, in reply to the delegate from the Philippines. I did not ask for the suppression of Rule 33. I merely asked that Rules 59 and 64 of the United Nations be incorporated in Rule 33 — that is to say, Rule 33 should be amended in such a way as to permit incorporation of these two Rules.

The PRESIDENT : I will now put the proposal as an amendment by the delegate of Ecuador and we shall have a vote on this.

The delegate of the UNITED KINGDOM : Could the Secretariat give an indication of the cost to the Organization if these amendments were carried?

The PRESIDENT : I can speak from the Chair that an approximate figure has been given, if this were passed, of 150,000 dollars a year. That would be the cost to the finances of Unesco. I am going to put this amendment to a vote. Those

in favour of the amendment moved by the delegate of Ecuador please raise their hands. Those against? On that count, seven voted for and sixteen against. So the amendment from the delegate of Ecuador is rejected. Now we shall take the amendment as suggested in the report of the Procedure Committee, Rule 33 on Languages.

I am going to ask the Conference to vote upon this. Those in favour of the proposed amendment to Rule 33 hold up their hands. Those against? The original proposition is therefore carried by 17 votes to 2.

The delegate of the UNITED KINGDOM : At the end of Mr. Hardman's speech this morning, he moved a certain resolution, in very stirring terms, which was greatly applauded by the Conference. I suppose, owing to the multiplicity of matters which have since engaged us, that resolution was never put to the Conference and, on Mr. Hardman's behalf if he will allow me to, I would like to put it now.

The resolution is as follows : "That Unesco shall make representation to the governments of all member states to request that each, in the terms of its own goodwill and capacity, shall do its utmost to implement and fulfil the programme of Unesco here defined."

The PRESIDENT : I think I shall have to have this resolution seconded.

The delegate of the PHILIPPINES : I second it.

The PRESIDENT : It has been formally seconded by two of the delegates. Is the resolution then agreed to? (*Agreed.*) Thank you very much.

I would like to tell the Conference now that the budget figures will not be available until later. I therefore propose that the Conference adjourns today and that, although tomorrow we have certain matters to discuss (there is not a great deal of work and this matter of the budget is extremely important), it would be much better if, after this tidying-up afternoon, we were able to start quite fresh after a good sleep and go into this question. If you agree, we will adjourn now and meet again at 10.30 tomorrow morning.

## FOURTEENTH PLENARY MEETING

*Tuesday, 10 December 1946 at 10.30 a. m.*

*President* : Mr. A. A. ROBERTS (South Africa)

### 13. CONSIDERATION OF THE REPORTS OF THE COMMISSIONS (confirmation)

#### C. — REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL SUB-COMMISSION

SUPPLEMENTARY RULES OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE RELATING TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD (Draft amendment proposed by the Executive Board).

The PRESIDENT : The first item on the Agenda is the presentation of the Report of the Administrative and Financial Sub-Commission (Annex 3).

The RAPPORTEUR (Dr. Beeby, New Zealand) : I merely wish to report on a certain rather unusual procedure adopted in the case of this particular report. Yesterday morning at its last

meeting the Administrative and Financial Sub-Commission had some supplementary rules referred by the General Committee, coming from the Executive Board. But there was an Executive Board meeting at the same time and there was no one from the Executive Board to explain the exact significance of these rules to our Commission. We had a discussion and certain amendments were made. Then a member of the Executive Board came and explained that there were perhaps other factors which we had not had a chance to study, and he moved, as a member of the Sub-Commission, that the matter be referred back to the Executive Board for further consideration, to see if they could manage to achieve their particular aims and yet reconcile what they wanted with the amendment proposed by the Sub-Commission. It was agreed to adopt this particular procedure, and the matter was then referred back to the Executive Board. The Executive Board have since made some changes in the original rules that have to be applied, and the final document is before you. Because of this rather unusual procedure the Executive Board have suggested that I should present the document to you. The Executive Board is not empowered to make recommendations to the Conference without referring first to the Sub-Commission, which, in this case, has no objection to the procedure now adopted.

In order to comply with rules of procedure I am willing formally to move the adoption of this report.

The PRESIDENT : Is it seconded? Seconded by Mexico.

The RAPPORTEUR : It is understood that the Sub-Commission is not committed formally in one way or another.

The delegate of CANADA (*translation*) : I wish first to thank Dr. Beeby for the remarks just made on behalf of his Sub-Commission, and I am pleased to move the following amendment for adoption by this Conference :

1. In view of the provisions of Article V, B, II of the Constitution, the Organization will bear all necessary expenses incurred by members of the Executive Board in the discharge of their functions.

2. The Executive Board shall fix, for the year 1947, the scales of travel and subsistence allowances payable in connection with the work of the Executive Board, and the conditions under which out-of-pocket expenses will be re-imbursed. The scales so fixed, and the conditions applying to them, should be comparable with those established by the United Nations, and they shall be reported to the next General Conference.

3. The Director-General shall take all necessary action to ensure that members of the Board receive such diplomatic privileges and other facilities from Member States as may be necessary for the performance of their duties, bearing in mind that these are undertaken on behalf of the General Conference as a whole and not as representatives of the respective Governments of the Members of the Board.

4. All members of the Executive Board shall be entitled to attend all meetings of the General Conference and its Commissions.

The PRESIDENT : This document has been circulated in both languages, and unless there is a specific request I do not propose to have it translated. If there is no request for translation I will ask for a seconder. Seconded by the delegate of the Netherlands. Any discussion? I propose to put the paragraphs separately. Any discussion on (I)?

The delegate of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA : I think it is important to conform our practice concerning the Executive Board and the Commissions to those that have been so carefully worked out by the United Nations. This, I am glad to see, is in this reference. There is a distinction between the Members of the Executive Board, between the men who are employees of Governments, and men who are on the Board as individuals. I am told that distinction is clear also in the United Nations Regulations, in which per diem expenses are not paid to Members of United Nations Committees who are serving as employees of Governments. I will not, and do not, suggest pressing the point this morning. I suggest calling the attention of the Executive Board to it because I feel they should have this resolution at the next General Conference. It must have come to the attention of many here, as it has to mine, in Paris, that Unesco is here being criticized for creating too many jobs for too many people. Non-productive overheads may burden the organization.

The delegate of NEW ZEALAND : I have no objection to the particular method we have adopted in bringing this amendment before the meeting. I have not expressed the Commission's opinion at all on the question of substance. I am speaking today *pro forma*; but I do not express the opinion of the Sub-Commission either for or against, except that I can say that in certain quite definite instances, a very real attempt has been made to, meet some, at any rate, of the Commission's objections.

*The President took a vote on the Report, paragraph by paragraph, and then as a whole.*

*The paragraphs and the Report as a whole were ADOPTED unanimously.*

The PRESIDENT : With your permission I propose to insert an item in the Agenda.

The delegate of MEXICO (*translation*) : I would like to interrupt the discussion of the Agenda in order to point out, with the permission of the Executive Board, that representatives of the Spanish Republic are here this morning as our guests.

Your applause shows what your feelings are, and the Mexican delegation shares those feelings. I would like to say a few words on behalf of Mexico. I am very glad to be able to welcome these representatives of Spain here today. In recent years and in recent times, there has been a cloud on her horizon, but Mexico has never neglect-



ed the culture and traditions of Spain nor ignored what they mean to the world.

Even in the dark days Mexico never gave up hope. Spain is a sister country. Mexico, however, developed on democratic lines. Her ties with Spain have never been severed. In conclusion, let me mention that the great artist, Picasso, is among the representatives of this delegation, here today.

The PRESIDENT : This is not a matter which is open for discussion. The Delegate from Colombia would like to say something but I would like to know in what connection.

The delegate of COLOMBIA (*translation*) : I do not want to discuss anything. I only want to greet our Spanish guests. A welcome is not a discussion. I am not speaking as a diplomat, not even as a delegate of Unesco, but as an intellectual, as a writer, as one of Spanish blood.

Spain is represented by a man of Spanish race, and it is eternal Spain whom I am welcoming today. My forbears, the Arangos of Asturias, the Jenes of Catalonia, and the Mejios of Castille are with me to welcome eternal Spain, which outlives men who come and go, and which is reflected in the artists who chose Spain as their adopted land. El Greco, if he had remained in Italy, would have been a native of Byzantium, working under the guidance of Tintoretto. Instead he became a great Spaniard in the mystic shadows of dramatic Toledo. Spain is, in the first place, a state of the mind, conditioned by the intoxicating violence of a creative passion. Spain is Don Quixote, St John of the Cross, Philip II, the Great Isabella la Catolica, the country of Unamuno, Goya and Picasso.

Although today one only hears a sob from Spain I am proud to be able to salute, in the delegation here, eternal unchanging Spain.

## 15. ADDRESS FROM THE WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

The PRESIDENT : The next item on the Agenda is a communication from the World Federation of Trade Unions. This document, Unesco/75 of 9 December, has been circulated, and I will ask the Director-General to make a general statement.

The DIRECTOR-GENERAL : As our President has said, this document has been circulated. I would only remind Delegates of one or two important points in the document. The World Federation of Trade Unions, recently organized, has now more than seventy million organized workers in it. Mr. Louis Saillant is its Secretary-General. I had the honour to meet him the other day at his office in Paris and discuss the possibilities of collaboration. The document draws attention to the similarity of aims laid down for the two organizations in their constitutions. One of these aims of the World Federation is to prevent war and eradicate the causes of war as well as to work for a stable and lasting peace. The Fed-

eration intends to act as the representative of the interests of workers at international conferences dealing with problems of world organization. The World Trade Unions Congress was held at Paris in 1945. As a result the World Federation was formed; it adopted a resolution expressing the view that one of the most important tasks of Trade Unions consisted in the furtherance of education and general culture of their members — a task which has already been carried out to a very considerable extent in a number of national trade unions. It is essential that Unesco should collaborate in this work.

Attention is drawn to the fact that the World Federation of Trade Unions, like Unesco, is pledged to strive against all forms of discrimination — racial, religious, national, and others: and also, that it intends to take an active part in the work of re-educating German and Japanese workers, as well as in the general raising of the educational level of agricultural, industrial and intellectual workers. Further, the Federation is interested in what we are undertaking — the exchange of students and research workers in various fields, and also the problem of mass communication, mass media, one of the aims laid down in our Constitution.

The resolution draws attention to the fact that the Federation has succeeded in reconciling widely divergent points of view, also a task which I hope Unesco will succeed in accomplishing. For all these reasons, the Federation wishes to share in Unesco's activities.

I am very glad this declaration has been made. The next step, I take it, will be for a definite proposal for an agreement between the two Organizations for the exchange of information, to be drawn up and submitted to the Executive Board which is the body entrusted, under our Constitution, with the negotiation of agreements, and I am sure we all welcome the proposal.

The PRESIDENT : This is merely for information.

We pass to the next item on the Agenda.

## 13. CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS OF THE COMMISSIONS (*continuation*)

### C. — ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL SUB-COMMISSION ON THE BUDGET (Annex 4)

The delegate of the UNITED STATES : I have before me the final report of the Sub-Commission on Administrative and Financial matters. The Sub-Commission held its last meeting yesterday, under the very able and inspiring, but withal very stern leadership, of the distinguished delegate of New Zealand, Dr. Beeby.

The General Conference approved on 6 and 7 December the Financial Regulations and the Staff Regulations. The report on these two items is not included in this report; nor is the report already adopted by the Conference on the Organization of the Secretariat.

In presenting, this report I would call your attention to the fact that there are nine items upon which action is required this morning. I shall avoid reading certain of these items, because the intent of the Resolution is quite clear and the Resolutions are presented merely in order to provide a procedure for putting into effect the decisions taken. I wish, however, to take all the time necessary to present in detail the report of the Sub-Commission on the Budget. This is necessary because all the work of the Conference to date depends on the budget adopted for the Organization. I would like to depart from the printed report to state that the Sub-Commission was very much aware of its great responsibility, and that it tried to arrive at a reasonable budget figure to meet with all the facts before us. In its deliberations on the Budget for the year 1947, the Sub-Commission had before it two different aspects : the Budget decided upon by the Preparatory Commission for the year 1947 and the Budget based on the projects of the Programme Committee. After careful consideration of both these estimates which were substantially the same, the Sub-Commission concluded that a very careful analysis was required, and that until this had been made the Sub-Commission could reach no definite figure,

The Sub-Commission felt that the estimates for the Budget were inadequate. Moreover, the programme must be carefully re-formulated, as specific projects, and then cost estimates must be prepared on the priority basis according to available funds. The Sub-Commission felt that this procedure would take some time, and that it could not take place while the Conference was in progress. It would need a month or two before a sound budget estimate could be prepared. The Sub-Commission decided to vote a large sum, leaving the preparation of the details to the Director-General, subject to approval by the Executive Board. It agreed upon certain limitations which, it recommends, should be referred to the Director-General and the Executive Board. This is set forth in the Resolutions I will move in a minute. In view of the number of absences, and the low majority by which the decision was passed, the Sub-Commission recommended that the votes cast should be recorded in this report.

Three specific proposals were moved :

1. A proposal of a Budget of 6,650,000 dollars; defeated by 10 votes to 8.
2. Another proposal of 6,950,000 dollars; adopted by 10 votes to 9.

In both the above, there were 11 absences from the meeting.

3. A third proposal for 8,561,139 dollars; did not come to a vote, in view of the decision taken on the 6,950,000 dollars.

#### I. — BUDGET.

The following Resolution was adopted by the Administration and Finance Sub-Commission and I submit it to the Conference for adoption.

The total amount is 6,950,000 dollars for all the approved activities of 1947 and for all ex-

penses incurred for 1947, with the reservation that, at the earliest possible time, the Director-General shall submit the projects to the Executive Board for approval, it being understood that a total of six million dollars must be allocated to Unesco's activities, including Reconstruction in the fields of Education, Science and Culture, and a substantial amount must be allocated for unforeseen expenditure; and, a sum not exceeding 950,000 dollars must also be allocated for minor expenses incurred prior to 1 January, 1947.

In view of the reduced Budget the Director-General and the Executive Board will examine very carefully all the different expenses, professorships, etc.

#### II. — AUDIT OF THE PREPARATORY ACCOUNTS.

The next resolution proposed deals with Preparatory Commission Accounts. I merely call your attention to the report, and I need not read the Resolution. Provision is made for the accounts of the Preparatory Commission for the period ending with the end of 1946. It recommends this resolution to the General Conference for adoption.

#### III. — TAXATION OF SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES PAID BY THE ORGANIZATION.

The third point concerns salaries paid by the Organization and deals with the taxation of employees of Unesco. The Preparatory Commission drew attention to the special problems raised by the different fiscal laws applicable to the personnel of international organizations. This problem has also been discussed in the United States in conjunction with the United Nations and similar organisations. The Sub-Commission therefore agrees with the Preparatory Commission to draw up the resolution which you will find in the Index ; its intent is entirely clear.

#### IV. — STAFF OF PREPARATORY COMMISSION.

We come now to item IV : it concerns the Secretariat of the Preparatory Commission. I believe I need not read the resolution, I merely call your attention to the report. Considerable time will elapse before the Secretariat is constituted. The Sub-Commission took note of the information offered by the Preparatory Commission and recommended the following resolution : " Members of the staff may continue in employment until 28 February 1947, or may be treated on a different basis at a prior date, as the Director-General may decide."

#### V. — COMING INTO FORCE OF STAFF REGULATIONS.

The fifth item concerns the date the Staff Regulations will come into force.

#### VI. — COMING INTO FORCE OF FINANCIAL REGULATIONS.

The sixth item concerns the coming into force of the Financial Regulations.

## VII. — COMMUNICATIONS WITH MEMBER STATES.

The Sub-Commission had two kinds of questions in mind when it considered that an appropriate resolution should be drawn up for the Secretariat, defining the channels for communications between Unesco and the various governments. There was also the question of the relationship between Unesco and the National Commissions. Should Unesco communicate directly with the governments of the Member States, or should it do so through the intermediary of the National Commissions, and to what extent should governments be informed? The Sub-Commission considered that the Director-General should issue instructions to provide the proper channels.

## VIII. — SCALE OF CONTRIBUTIONS.

The eighth item should have careful consideration. It concerns the Scale of Contributions of the States Members to Unesco's budget. The Sub-Commission was faced with the problem of fixing adequate scales of contribution; and extensive investigations were carried out to arrive at a scale acceptable to all members of Unesco. It was decided to adopt the same system as that of the United Nations for its budget. However, differences in membership made some adjustments necessary. The Sub-Commission, therefore, recommends the adoption of the following Resolutions :

(1) " The General Conference recommends that the scale of contributions be that adopted by the United Nations with the adjustments specified in paragraph 2, below.

(2) " Since the Members of Unesco are not identical with the Members of the United Nations, the scale established under (1) above shall be adjusted so as to cover the budget of this Organization.

(3) " The Executive Board shall be consulted for the promulgation of the scale and will enter into consultation with the Member States, if so desired. "

## IX. — REVOLVING FUND.

The last item to be presented here relates to the establishment of a Revolving Fund. The Sub-Commission found that essential in order that Unesco may have a sound financial system. It was therefore prepared by the Sub-Commission.

(1) " The General Conference resolves that there be established a Revolving Fund of three million dollars.

(2) Member States are to contribute to the Revolving Fund. These deposits shall remain the property of the Member States, proportionally to their contributions to the 1947 budget, and shall not bear interest. "

This report contains nine appropriate resolutions in all, and I move the adoption of these on behalf of the Administrative and Financial Sub-Commission?

The PRESIDENT : The report has been moved. Who offers to second it?

Seconded by the delegate of Belgium and the Netherlands.

I propose to give the Director-General the opportunity of making a statement.

The DIRECTOR-GENERAL : I propose only to state a few facts. After the Budget Financial Committee had made its report, I asked our Budget Section to prepare a hasty estimate of what this would mean to the various chapters of our Budget. I think the facts will interest the delegates. Originally our Budget, as you remember, was divided into five chapters — the first item providing for the meetings of commissions and committees was estimated at a figure of 690,000 dollars. If we cut the Budget to the extent suggested by the Commission it will have to be reduced to 30 per cent. The second Chapter " Expenses of Personnel Service" was nearly 3,000,000 dollars; it is suggested on the basis of the new arrangement that it should be cut by 38 per cent. In this connection, I would like to remind delegates of the way we framed the Provisional Budget. The Budget experts asked the different Sections for the estimates of personnel they would need to carry out the programme recommended by the Preparatory Commission. It was obvious that the estimate was too high. These estimates were then cut by no less than 66 2/3 per cent. So roughly speaking, the estimate for personnel, which was proposed to you under this Budget, was 1/3 of the original estimate made by the Sections. This is now a further cut of 40 per cent. I am sure that a number of heads of Sections were over-ambitious, but the cut was certainly a considerable one. I must also point out that, so far as can be calculated (and the diversity of salary scales makes this difficult), it is clear that the Budget now before us will necessitate considerable reductions in personnel and may even lead to a smaller staff than we had in the Preparatory Commission.

The third item is for expenses of common services, typing, motor cars, telephone, etc. That was put at about 1,200,000 dollars, which is to be reduced by 30 per cent. I have gone over this point with the budget experts and they agree that actually it would be impossible to make such a cut. For instance, the rent of the Hotel Majestic cannot be cut: it is a fixed sum. A great many other common services are unavoidable overheads which cannot be cut by more than a few per cent without curtailing the efficiency of the whole organization.

Expenses for initial recruitment, which will obviously burden Unesco very heavily during this first year, comprise travel expenses and installation expenses for new staff. The original estimate for this item was a million dollars which it is proposed to cut by 40 per cent.

Then there is a small item for restaurant and Co-operative Store which is left the same.

The Unforeseen Expenses and Contingency Fund was originally put at 400,000 dollars and is now being increased by the wish of the Budget Committee to 1,000,000 dollars.

The estimated expenses of the Preparatory Com-

mission of course remain the same, just under a million dollars. We cannot alter that.

The supplementary budget for Relief has been left at the same figure of 434,000 dollars.

Finally I must mention that if it is agreed that an appreciable cut in our overheads is impossible, the cuts in all the other fields would have to be proportionately increased; that is to say about a 35 per cent cut would have to be made in Chapter I, Sessions, over 40 per cent in Personnel, and so on with the other items.

Finally, a summarised re-allocation of Programme versus Administration has been made. The cut in the Programme Sections under the present budget would amount to just under 2,000,000 dollars on a total of less than 5,500,000 dollars.

I would simply like to lay these facts before the delegates. Some of the arithmetical calculations are purely tentative — but I do not suppose they are very inaccurate.

The delegate of the UNITED KINGDOM : On behalf of the United Kingdom Delegation I am going to propose an amendment to the resolution on page 2 of the English text, but before doing so and giving my reasons for so doing may I suggest to the Conference that Sir Cecil Kisch, our financial consultant and authority, might be given the opportunity of saying something about the currencies in which Members of Unesco are to make their contributions.

The PRESIDENT : Unless there is any opposition I propose to ask Sir Cecil Kisch whether he will be good enough to make a statement. Mr. Hardman, you may continue after Sir Cecil Kisch has made his statement.

Sir Cecil KISCH : I am standing on this platform because I think the matter I am going to mention to you is of profound interest to the Organization, though it does not have the exciting character that the dissemination of culture and the other tasks which Unesco is taking on possess. Nevertheless if these tasks are going to be faithfully and fully carried out as we all wish, Unesco must be given a solid financial basis.

I was aware, when I was invited to come out and give such help as I could, that there were difficulties in this field. There are bound to be difficulties in the setting up of any new organization, but there are special difficulties in setting up an international organization which has to meet expenditure in all parts of the world at a time when, as a result of the war, there is a great deal of currency confusion. We took account of these facts in the Finance Committee and, as a result, some matters are left vague in this document which all of us would have much preferred to have laid down in definite terms. For instance, we have had to say that, though for budget purposes the Revolving Fund will be expressed in dollars, the contributions of Member States to the Fund, though assessed in dollars, will be made in a currency or currencies to be determined by the General Conference. That is Rule II. Rule 29 states that the currency in which States Members make their contributions to the first annual budget and initial deposits to the Revolving Fund shall be determin-

ed by the Executive Board. All these questions have been discussed continuously with the representative of the French Government since I arrived in Paris and the issue has been examined from three points of view. We first took into account the position of States Members. A great many of these, as a result of the war, are in a state of monetary confusion. We then considered the position of the French Government, our generous host, which is also faced with many thorny financial problems, not yet solved. And last but not least, the position of Unesco itself. All questions were considered from the viewpoint of the three parties involved. I wish to express our appreciation of the comprehension shown throughout by the representative of the French Government of the specific problems of Unesco.

Although we have not yet reached an agreement on the best manner of dealing with States Members in financial difficulties, I think that the delegates should be given as clear an idea as possible of the complex problems with which we are faced and of the proposed solutions.

Broadly speaking, we have endeavoured to reduce as much as possible the payments to be effected in dollars or pounds. Many countries, we are sure, wish to pay in their own currency; remittances effected in strong currencies should be used to cover expenditures in countries where the currency is weak. We expect that a great part of the expenditure of this Organization will be in terms of French francs. Countries, whose currency is dollars or pounds, will effect remittances in their own currency in centres such as New York or London. Receipts for expenditure will be given in French francs; this will enable deposits to be used without the need of transfer. Banks always claim a percentage of transfers, and the fewer of such operations there are, the greater the economy; Unesco must have an economical financial policy.

During our discussions, we have had the interests of States Members, of the French Government and of Unesco at heart; and I think that if we can produce a plan along these economical lines, the burden of financing this Organization will be reduced to the lowest possible proportion. I wish to add that the task of controlling the treasury of Unesco demands skill and forethought; estimates will have to be made at the beginning of each year for the areas where expenditures are expected to be incurred, the distribution of funds between the various centres will have to be based upon these factors, and changes in the situation will have to be dealt with as soon as possible. The officer in charge will have to keep in close contact with the French Treasury and the Treasuries of other countries.

I do not doubt that other countries will appreciate the difficulties with which we have to cope and I am convinced that they will readily contribute in such a manner as to enable Unesco to have a firm and solid financial basis.

The PRESIDENT : On behalf of the General Conference I want to thank you, Sir Cecil Kisch, for your statement and the assistance you have given. I call upon the delegate of the United Kingdom.



The delegate of the UNITED KINGDOM : I also wish, on behalf of the delegates, to add a word of thanks to Sir Cecil Kisch. He is, we all know, a great financial expert and it is an honour for Unesco to have a Counsellor such as Sir Cecil Kisch. It was decided at the General Conference this morning that Sir Cecil should make a brief statement and I am sure I am voicing the opinion of the floor of the House when I say that we feel extremely grateful.

Now, may I very briefly move an amendment of the Resolution on page 2 of the English text. I move, on behalf of the United Kingdom delegation, that the figure of 6,950,000 dollars for all approved activities in 1947, and for all expenses incurred prior to January 1st 1947 be increased by 1,500,000 dollars. As delegates will at once realize, the effect of this motion will be to raise the figure of 6,000,000 dollars for approved and priority activities for 1947 to 7,500,000 dollars. This is, in fact, the figure proposed by the Secretariat, rounded off, except that the Supplementary Budget for Unesco activities in the work of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction will be included in it, instead of being additional. May I explain, Sir, in a very few words, why we think that 7,500,000 dollars rather than 6,000,000 dollars is the appropriate figure for 1947. We are all entitled to our opinion on this matter and I want to explain as briefly and clearly as I can why I think we should come back to the old figure. We appreciate the difficulties which the Secretariat has had in submitting a close estimate for 1947. Had the Conference been able to engage in a more leisurely examination of the Budget in relation to the programme, it would have been possible to elaborate the Budgetary statement and to have reached some exact conclusions. We must, however, proceed upon the information we have. We have been told that the programme for 1947 which we think is a useful, practicable and necessary programme, and which has been endorsed by the General Conference, requires the provision of financial resources on the scale proposed in my present motion. Moreover, 7,500,000 dollars was the figure (as we all remember) which the Programme Commission mentioned in its instructions to the Sub-Committees as the financial yard-stick which they should use in determining the priority work for the year 1947.

I have only two further observations to make. The first concerns Rehabilitation and Reconstruct-

ion. It is our view that the claims of the devastated countries should have, and undisputedly enjoy, first priority in the disposal of the resources of Unesco next year. Whatever may be decided as the final figure for the total budget, I hope it may be regarded as the view of this Conference that such expenditure as is necessary to facilitate Rehabilitation and Reconstruction should be willingly undertaken and that with the maximum speed and effectiveness and with the minimum administrative routine.

I know already, Sir, that there is considerable support for that point of view from my fellow delegates assembled here this morning.

Finally, I would ask you to think for a moment of the psychological implications of this discussion on the Budget. This Conference must keep firmly in mind the necessity of establishing and safeguarding the status of Unesco. If we believe in our cause we must demonstrate our belief in it. We must make it clear to the world that we think international co-operation in Education, Science and Culture is no less important and no less worthy of effort and sacrifice than international collaboration in matters of labour, health, food and agriculture. We have to convince our public that the life of the mind, the sunshine for the human spirit, is not less significant to welfare and peace than calories or power units. It seems to the United Kingdom delegation that we would betray our trust if at the very outset of Unesco's career a move were made to reduce its financial resources to a point below what we believe necessary for the implementation of its approved programme. Such a gesture is to my mind wrongly inspired. If we, who have lived and worked together here for three weeks at this Conference, have not the courage and vision to pledge our resources to an extent which we believe to be required, how can we expect our governments and people to believe in the vital importance of the tasks which we have set ourselves? We believe it is essential that this amendment should be carried during this budgetary discussion. And we believe it should be carried, because like so many of our fellow delegates assembled here during the last three weeks, we know that the world of the mind and of the spirit is of vital importance to the future of mankind.

The PRESIDENT : The motion is seconded by the delegate of Denmark, who reserves his right to speak in the debate at a later stage.

# FIFTEENTH PLENARY MEETING

*Tuesday, 10 December 1946 at 2.45 p. m.*

*President* : Dr. Y. R. CHAO (China)

*Later* : M. LÉON BLUM (France)

## 13. CONSIDERATION OF THE REPORTS OF THE COMMISSIONS (*continuation*)

### C. — ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL SUB-COMMISSION (*Continuation*) (Annex 4)

The PRESIDENT : We continue our session with the discussion of the Budget. I shall state the order of those who desire to speak on that item : the delegates of Denmark, Czechoslovakia, United States of America, Poland, Australia, India, France, Brazil and the Union of South Africa. As the delegate of Denmark has to leave early this afternoon, it is necessary that he should be allowed to speak first.

The delegate of DENMARK : In seconding the proposal put forward by the United Kingdom delegation, I want only to add a few words.

First of all, let me state that after more than 5 years of occupation and suffering, the economic difficulties of the post-war period make themselves felt in my country to the same extent as in any other. But I take the view that the delegates to this General Conference ought not to look upon themselves as representatives of the different countries only, but rather as the body constituting the central authority of Unesco itself and responsible for Unesco's success. So we must look upon the budget figure in relation to the goal which we intend to reach; then, I do not think that the amount proposed in the United Kingdom amendment is out of proportion.

At the beginning of this Conference, I emphasized that we should concentrate upon the tangible and short-term items of the programme and leave the more ambitious plans for later development, as our Organization grows in strength. Many other delegates have taken the same view and, as a matter of fact, the Programme on which we have agreed is in accordance with this view. One may, therefore, state that the necessary reduction of the original programme has already taken place. I therefore think that we must now back this programme, and not cut it down once more by fixing a percentage reduction for which no reasons based on programme considerations have been given.

There is one more point I want to make : I am fully aware that the carrying out of this or that item of the programme implies the inclusion of suitable experts on the staff of Unesco. Here I would favour some caution in the first year. As long as we do not know the Budget figures for the year 1948 and the following years, we should be careful to limit the permanent staff wherever possible and try to solve some of the questions by temporary personnel in order not to bind the bud-

gets of the coming years by exceedingly high fixed staff expenses. This applies even to the Amendment being carried — as I hope it will be.

In concluding, I endorse the suggestion by the United Kingdom delegate that we should now, at the start of Unesco as a fully established Organization, support it by showing our faith that it will reach its final goal, that we should allow the Unesco engine to be run full power and not apply the brakes at the very beginning,

The delegate of CZECHOSLOVAKIA : The budget proposed to the General Conference by the Administrative and Financial Sub-Commission was accepted in this Sub-Commission on the proposal of our delegation. It seems to me, therefore, to be my duty to support this proposal also in this General Conference.

I would like to add only a few words : the amount proposed by us was not the lowest proposed in the Sub-Commission. It was accepted after an interim discussion, in which the majority of speakers expressed their opinion that the budget proposed by the Preparatory Commission should be reduced.

In my opinion, all those who supported our amendment were led by the desire that the work of Unesco should be a success. But it seemed to us that we should avoid the great danger of tempting Unesco to grow too quickly.

The success of Unesco depends in the first place upon choosing the best type of personnel for the Secretariat. But this cannot be done in a hurry.

Secondly, it seems to me that Unesco should learn to avoid uneconomic expenditure from the very beginning. In my opinion, even waste of paper should be avoided.

I would not like to go into details, but I may be permitted to mention just one item : the Director-General drew our attention to the fact that Chapter III (Common Services) could not be reduced by 30 % without endangering the work of the Secretariat.

It seems to me, however, that the Director-General with the Executive Board could solve this problem by transferring the necessary amount from Chapter VII (Unforeseen Expenses) to make up the deficiency of Chapter III. But, of course, this matter need not be discussed in the General Conference, if we do not wish to present an amendment on this matter to the proposed resolution concerning the Budget, on page 2.

Above all it must not be possible for Member States to object that the amount they have to pay during this first year is not proportionate to what was done.

We all wish the best success to Unesco. But I cannot help thinking that expenses which might be judged excessive during the first year might

prove a danger to the idea of Unesco instead of a support to it.

The delegate of the UNITED STATES : I am going to make a brief statement only. I attended the meeting last night of the Executive Board when the opinion was expressed that it was an unhappy situation when the Executive Board meets concurrently with this General Conference. It was my understanding that the Executive Board would not meet today until the General Conference had finished its session this afternoon. I have just sent word in to the Executive Board that I am expected to speak, and, in view of the importance the Members of the Executive Board attach to the deliberation of the delegations here represented, I would like to wait a few minutes until I have the message whether the Executive Board remembers the decision of last night, as I remember it, and whether it can adjourn temporarily to join this group, while I make a statement which is important to this Conference and to the future of Unesco.

May I suggest that that message be sent to the Executive Board, Mr. Chairman? If there is a messenger here to convey the message, I would appreciate it.

The PRESIDENT : Does the Chair understand correctly that the delegate of the United States is willing to yield the floor to other speakers until the meeting of the Executive Board is finished?

The delegate of the UNITED STATES : I would gladly yield to the next speaker. If a message arrives from the Executive Board that they will come here, I would prefer, if the Executive Board agrees, and if I properly understand the decision of last night, to withhold the statement until the Executive Board is present.

The PRESIDENT : What is the wish of the Assembly on the sending of this message?

The delegate of BELGIUM (*translation*) : I support the suggestion of my colleague of the United States of America.

The PRESIDENT : If we all agree, we shall do so.

The delegate of POLAND (*translation*) : If the statement to be made is so important, I think it would be well to wait until we have heard it; it might change the opinion of those countries concerned.

The PRESIDENT : If that is the opinion of the Assembly, we will send the message and wait for the reply in a few minutes.

We shall therefore adjourn for fifteen minutes and come back at 3.45.

Mr. BENTON (United States) : I understand the Executive Board has just adjourned and is on its way in. That solves the problem.

Along with many others among you, I have dealt with money for a long time. It is certainly the most important consideration in the concluding hours of this Conference. That is why I took the liberty to adopt the position I just expressed

to the President, and I am grateful to him for yielding to my suggestion for the Executive Board to join us here to listen to my announcement on the subject of the Budget.

The matter before us this afternoon, it seems to me, is the Unesco Budget for 1947. The matter before us is not Relief or Rehabilitation, nor is it the question of the currency in which contributions to Unesco are to be paid. However, I would like to speak briefly of these two subjects, which figured so largely in the discussions of this morning, before I pass on to the real matter 'before us, the' Unesco Budget for 1947.

First, as to the matter of Relief; Relief, as I see it, is not under discussion and need not take our time. The same allocation for Relief appears in both views of this Budget. Whether the Unesco operating Budget is 6,000,000 dollars or 7,500,000 dollars, the provision for Educational Relief and Rehabilitation would be the same, or approximately the same; also, in comparison to the tremendous needs of the world, it would be pitifully small — a pittance in fact. We in the United States, for example, have established a special voluntary Organization devoted exclusively to raising funds and materials for Educational, Scientific and Cultural Rehabilitation. This Organization alone has thus far been able to raise the equivalent of 40,000,000 dollars and its task has just begun. I will not compare the allocation for Relief in Unesco's Budget with other contributions to Relief, of which the world is well informed. As you know, there is under discussion a Budget of twenty to thirty times the total of the proposed Unesco Budget for the Relief and Rehabilitation of displaced persons. To this Budget the United States was, when I left the country, considering contributions far in excess of any proportionate contribution considered by the United States for Unesco. There was, further, under consideration a still larger Budget for food to feed the hungry in a world that is crying first and foremost to be fed.

Now, as to the comments of Sir Cecil Kisch, I regard these as highly inappropriate at this point. Under the Financial Regulations passed by this Conference this technical problem is assigned to the Executive Board. The hope and expectation expressed by Sir Cecil this morning were not discussed in definitive terms in the Sub-Commission on Administration and Finance, nor has it been discussed with me, nor with the United States Government. I cannot in any way commit the United States Government to the financial procedures outlined by Sir Cecil, though it is my hope, as it is the expectation of the American delegation, that our Government will certainly carry its share of the Budget in such ways as will prove helpful and constructive from the standpoint of Unesco.

This brings me to the subject before us, the 1947 Budget for Unesco. It is important that differences between us regarding the amount of the Budget should not appear to be differences concerning the objectives and enormous potentialities of Unesco. On these, I hope, we are in general agreed. The interest of the people of the United States in Unesco, through their important private organizations, is well attested by the make-up of the American delegation here at this Conference. The

United States has, from the very beginning, urged the establishment of Unesco and will continue to press for a strengthening of the Organization in order that its high objectives should be realized. Our delegation is greatly cheered by the work of the Programme Sub-Commission, and we earnestly commend the programme recommendations to full and detailed consideration by the Secretariat, for which obviously there has, as yet,, been no time.

Now, how large should this 1947 Budget be? Here at this Conference, it seems to me, we face a major problem of finding a figure which will not endanger the life of the Organization. It is my opinion that the life of Unesco in this first year is more gravely endangered by too large a budget than it can possibly be in this first year of its life by a small one.

In my opening statement at this Conference I stated the position of the United States Government as favouring a "fledgling budget". I discovered that that word "fledgling" is not easily translatable and it has been somewhat misunderstood.

I stated it might well be advisable to scale downward the first year's expenditure prepared by the Preparatory Commission. By a "fledgling budget", believe me, I did not mean a helpless bird without wings. I meant a budget suitable for a newly-born organization, a budget adequate for Unesco to carry out its first year's tasks both competently and carefully. The total figure should not be so large as to encourage mushroom growth and development of projects not thoroughly practicable.

In the judgment of the United States delegation, there is no justification in the projects now under consideration for a first year's operating budget exceeding the total of 6,000,000 dollars, which has been agreed upon by the Sub-Commission on Administration and Finance. In the proposal of the Sub-Commission there is, of course, another 950,000 dollars for the repayment of monies owed for the Preparatory Commission. Added to this 7,500,000 dollars must be another 3,000,000 dollar for the proposed Revolving Fund. This gives a total roughly of 10,000,000 dollars, to which each Member-Government represented here must make its proportionate contribution.

Let us remember that this Conference has merely indicated the broad range of projects of which it approves. The task of translating our resolutions into a working programme will require time, and time-consuming labour on the part of competent personnel. The programme of Unesco must necessarily, therefore, get under way slowly if it is to be competently directed. The means of carrying out the proposed programme are still to be developed. Staff must still be selected. It is unlikely that, under prudent administration, the Organization can be in full operation before the last half of 1937 and possibly not even then.

I would like to point out to the Conference that Dr. Huxley's analysis of the Budget at this morning's Conference does not present to this Conference what can be done with 6,000,000 dollars. His figures were presented to us on the basis of the old budget of the Preparatory Commission.

Why have we held this Conference, unless there was a need for re-shaping the programme and the budget in terms of the recommendations of the Sub-Commissions? A re-examination of the programme proposed by the Preparatory Commission in the light of what has happened here, and development of the best ways to implement the programme developed here, will, in our judgment, call for a wholly different administrative organization and budgetary breakdown than that which was exposed to us this morning.

If this new approach is made efficiently and constructively, very material savings can be effected in department overheads and in operating costs.

Moreover, the American delegation believes that, in the first year, when Unesco is learning how to carry out its work, there should be major reliance upon small working groups of temporarily employed consultants and also of temporary commissions and committees. The fullest use should be made of interim appointments, while we feel our way and learn to operate effectively. Many officials should be borrowed from the Universities, Governments and other sources and this will also develop lists of candidates for our permanent staff.

I must further point out that the percentage reductions mentioned by Dr. Huxley this morning, in their impact on his proposed budgetary breakdown, were increased artificially. The Sub-Commission recommended a substantial contingent fund. Dr. Huxley chose to make this fund 1,000,000 dollars, which automatically therefore gave larger percentage reductions than would have occurred had he chosen a lower figure.

Starting new enterprises is indeed very difficult. Many of you have experienced the problem, as I have many times in my own personal background prior to joining the Department of State. It is difficult even when a group participating in a new enterprise have a common background, common language, and common nationality. This problem in itself is an argument for caution as we approach this pioneer year in the history of Unesco, the success or failure of which may be decisive in determining our long-range goals. I do not refer to the risk of mistakes because, of course, many will be made; I do refer to the danger of waste. If there is waste, many of our Governments will not forgive us who are here charged with the responsibility of representing them and their people.

We are dealing here with one of the world's greatest experiments in international co-operation. Nothing of this kind has been tried before. The stakes are too great, it seems, to us of the United States delegation, to take the chances inherent in hasty decisions and ill-conceived projects, which, no matter how idealistically conceived, inevitably create waste and reap the whirlwind of public criticism.

As the Rapporteur pointed out this morning, there were eleven countries which did not vote either way on the 6,950,000 dollars reported to us as the recommendation of the Sub-Commission. Further, there were nine who voted against this proposed budget. I do not know how many



of these favoured :I smaller budget or favoured a larger one, but it seems to me that we here today face a question which is not merely one of a single majority vote. I feel we face a question calling for statesmanship of a very high order.

An important objective of Unesco must be to retain the support of all its member countries and to induce other countries who are not yet members to join hands with us.

Prior to this conference it was the judgment of the United States Government that the increasing burdens of the contributions required of the various United Nations Organizations might, in the opinion of smaller countries, be deemed to be too great for them to carry a share which may seem modest to Great Britain and the United States, but which seems very substantial to them. It is more important for the United Nations and all its Specialized Agencies to have the widest possible governmental participation than it is to open ourselves to the charge of waste and to the risk of the lack of wide-spread support.

International organizations depend upon the participation of all countries, and the total cost, particularly in this year, when the struggle for subsistence is the paramount problem of the world, must not reach the point where some members may feel compelled to withdraw.

One further point of clarification. There has been a misunderstanding on one criterion laid down for the Budget. This criterion stated : "Projects approved should be feasible on a budget which will not exceed a total commitment of 7,500,000 dollars for the first year." The United States understood the phrase "total commitment" to mean total commitment, and to include the monies owed for the Preparatory Commission. Some other delegations did not so understand this phrase. As a matter of actual fact, including the 3,000,000 dollars Kevolving Fund, the total commitment recommended by the Sub-Commission is approximately 10,000,000 dollars. I feel that all of us here as delegates, however, can take pride in the wide extent of agreement and the fact that our misunderstandings have been so few.

In conclusion — I speak for the eight American delegates who are here associated with me as well as our Advisers and Staff — may I mention the great hopes for Unesco and its programme which are shared by all of us and with which we return to the United States. I am sure there has been no country in which there has been more widespread interest in the Unesco programme and its goal of achieving peace through understanding. There is no other country in which private groups have so much to contribute. Even more important, the desire to contribute is there. This desire, if the Unesco programme is soundly conceived in its opening year and constructively administered, will have the full support of the American people.

Towards this end the United States delegation therefore supports the Budget recommendation of the Sub-Commission on Administration and Finance.

The PRESIDENT : I see that M. Blum, the President of the Conference, is here and I have

pleasure in returning the Chair to him to bring this Conference to a successful conclusion.

*M. Léon Blum took the Chair.*

The delegate of POLAND (translation) : The 'Polish delegation desires to associate itself wholeheartedly with the proposal of the United Kingdom delegation. We do this all the more readily since we voted against this proposal in the Sub-Commission, but since then we have seen the Programme Report, which was not available at the time of the Sub-Commission's discussions. Since then we have also heard the convincing eloquence of Mr. MacLeish and we are satisfied that any reduction in the amount proposed would certainly entail difficulties in the execution of the programme. We must remember that we are engaged in creating Unesco, and that it is the chief work of this General Conference to give Unesco not only life but the means to live.

This is to be the result of three weeks' work in this Conference, during which we have expended a great deal of effort, and, if now we are to eliminate one and a half millions from our budget, then I feel that our work will be in danger. These one and a half million dollars are needed for the construction of the trenches, the earthworks of peace. You may be sure the Director-General and the staff and the Executive Board will ensure that this programme is faithfully and well carried out, so that next year we shall be able to consider, not one and a half millions, but thirty millions of expenditure with enthusiasm.

But what we need now is to build a first instalment of this great work, the first portion of the task of constructing future peace. The victories won by force of arms must be followed by a victory of the spirit. A victory that is won by atomic bombs must be followed by the exertion of the moral efforts of man. We must declare peace just as war was declared. We must start an offensive for peace. We must make quite sure we do not lose this peace as it was lost after the last war. We must be prepared to put forth for the purposes of peace the same energy and make the same sacrifices as we made for the purposes of war. We need now to have the ideal of peace before us, we need not merely to clear away the ruins of schools that have been destroyed, but to clear away the psychological ruins that have been left in the train of war.

It is our duty to think of rearing the new generation, to reconcile in the coming generations the ideal with reality. The ideal to which we must direct our efforts is the ideal of true democracy. We are all agreed that the ideal democracy is to be found in the harmony of the liberty, order and duty of the citizen. I ask more than the delegate of the United Kingdom has asked; I ask that this proposal shall be adopted by a unanimous vote, and I hope and believe that the United States delegation will accompany us in this effort on behalf of Unesco.

Let us remember that each dollar spent this year is worth more than ten dollars next year. So far we have done nothing in the realm of culture, everything remains to be done. In conclusion I would like to recall what was said by the dele-

gate of Denmark, when he reminded us that we are here not merely as delegates of our own country but as delegates for peace, delegates who have to ensure that people shall work and live together for peace. Before such an enormous objective as that, the question of one and a half million dollars more or less is so small that it really is not worth further discussion,

The delegate of AUSTRALIA : On behalf of the Australian delegation, I rise to support the original motion and not the amendment. The fact, I think, is fairly well-known, and I have no desire to conceal it, that at the Sub-Commission, on behalf of the Australian delegation, I moved the first of the three resolutions referred to on page 2 of the document we are now discussing.

I think, however, I should spend a moment in explaining my reasons for moving that resolution, which perhaps are not obvious to all of you. I think, Mr. President., the Australian delegation has consistently held, and perhaps insistentlly held, the view that our task in this Conference was to provide a practicable programme for 1947. When I spoke two days ago to the Sub-Commission, there was before us a programme that I can only describe as large, diffuse, and one to which the critical tests had not then been applied. The projects were not few, they were not crucially important and they were not obviously useful, so my argument then was that if the sum of approximately eight and a half million dollars was provided for that programme, it was too much for the practical part, and if it had been granted, it could not have been well spent in 1947.

Now, the position has changed since I made that speech. You will remember that in the General Conference yesterday we had the document which I might call the " MacLeish Report ". I do not wish to repeat the laudatory remarks I made about that report, but I merely say that they were made in all sincerity. Rut our delegation understood that that report meant a definite reduction in the size of the programme for 1947 compared with the basis of the original budget, and the definite approval and the enthusiastic reception which that report got from this General Conference led us to believe that our view was correct — I mean our view that it was a definite reduction in the size of the budget. Are we mistaken, Mr. President? If we are not mistaken, then in our view it is for those who suggest the programme of eight and a half millions for the new budget to see that that sum is necessary for 1947. In legal language, the onus is upon them. Have they done that? I suggest that they have not.

I deplore the insistence with which the term " reduction " is used. I suggest the issue is not to be put in terms of cut or not to cut. It is simply to fix, and in that connection I was rather sorry to see the phrase used by the leader of the United Kingdom delegation. If I may quote it — it was towards the end of his speech — it was that we should be betraying our trust if at the very outset of Unesco's career a move were made to reduce its financial resources to a point below what we

believe necessary to get execution for its approved programme.

I suggest that he gives the wrong emphasis to our discussion and rather places those of us who favour the motion in a false position. I should like to offer the alternative phrase. We should be betraying our trust if we did not establish Unesco's final financial resources on a level no higher and no lower than we believe necessary to put into execution its approved programme.

So I suggest, in line with what the leader of the United States delegation has said, that the question in front of us is what should be the size of the budget and, in my view, the practical programme determines the size of the budget. I suggest that we leave the other figures alone and concentrate on an absolute figure, forgetting that we have had various tentative figures given us on all kinds of estimates. If anyone suggests that an absolute figure means little when peace is in the balance, my answer is that, when you are looking at a practical programme for 1947, that issue is relevant. We are not dealing with a programme for 1948, 1949 and 1950 and I want it to be understood that, in supporting this motion, I am supporting it as, in our opinion, we have to maintain a practicable programme in 1947.

Mr. Hardman is in a very happy position. He is not only" the distinguished leader of a distinguished delegation, but he has the perhaps even more onerous position of being a member of the Government of the United Kingdom. I cannot claim any such happy position in regard to my Government, but like other members I have to consult my Government on this point. I cannot, of course, reveal to you the instructions I got, but I can say this — that I have authority for my insistence on a practical programme for 1947, and again I can say this — that the Australian Government will still be vitally interested in the success of Unesco.

The Australian delegation's considered view is that we support the figure given in the motion before us. I would prefer to refer to it as six millions, because I have heard nobody suggest that there should be any reduction in the item for already incurred expenses — namely 950,000 dollars. So I wish to address my remarks to the six millions, that is really the basis of the suggestion. Now we discussed it as a delegation and the delegation rather relied upon my practical judgment, so I have to take any of the blame which is coming from those who think that my remarks and views are both rather foolish. You could say "what do you know about all this to make remarks of this kind?" With the permission of the President, I am going to go back on my own background. May I say first that I fully realize the differences between national organizations and their cost and international orgnsizations and their cost. I will justify myself in making some sort of practical judgment. For many years I have been on the Governing Board of the University of Sydney. I am not insinuating that it is a big establishment, nor that it is known all over the world. It has only about 3,000 students, a staff of 400 including 50 professors. Some of you will smile at these small figures, but nevertheless I am certain

that it will not celebrate its centenary until Unesco decides to visit it. It has been going now for some 50 years, and the budget never exceeded a million dollars. I am now Chairman of the National Research University set up this year, and I can use these facts for indicating that the Australian Government is most interested in education, science and culture. We are proposing to start four Institutes, a Medicine Institute (a very expensive one), Natural and Social Sciences and Pacific Affairs. This last one will deal particularly with our personal relations with our neighbours in the Pacific, and we expect the figures of the budget not to be higher than a million dollars.

I was also Chairman appointed by the Government for examining the budget of six different universities and we did it very exhaustively, and we recommended the Government to consider the statements. If I say all this, it is just for you to know that I am familiar with the cost of staff and things of that sort. I admit that I am dealing with national organizations and that they are different from international organizations, but for the past four years the organizations established by our Government kept constantly in touch with me, and I am familiar with that problem and the expenses. With the basis of that experience and in the absence of detailed estimate, my practical judgment is that six millions is an adequate sum for 1947 and for the programme which has been adopted by the Conference. Therefore, Mr. President, I support the motion.

The delegate of FRANCE (*translation*) : The French delegation found itself in the minority, which voted with the United Kingdom and was not successful in carrying the whole Assembly with it : that is to say, we were in the minority in voting for the highest figure and I would like to add that we regret that, in this matter, we found ourselves in disagreement with the Australian delegation. Since yesterday, we have reconsidered the position. We have in mind the necessity of doing what is most favourable in the general interest of Unesco. We considered that we should not ask small nations to make sacrifices beyond their capacity. We have taken note of the objection that it is difficult for a new institution to spend all its budget usefully. There is a limit to the capacity of useful spending, and this is particularly true with regard to administration and programme expenditure. Moreover if the budget is fixed at 6,000,000 dollars, the French delegation expresses a specific desire that administrative expenditure within this figure be considerably decreased and the maximum portion devoted to programme expenditure. In the sections as a whole, and within each section, the greatest possible effort should be made to ensure that expenditure is for immediate action.

This would lead us — if the British amendment did not give rise to further considerations — to vote against that amendment and, therefore, loyally support the proposal which the Sub-Commission put forward yesterday,

However, we must admit that these objections have not the same force in the matter of reconstruction and rehabilitation expenditure. It must

be recognized that on this point the disadvantages inherent in a new mechanism do not apply.

In the field of relief, reconstruction and rehabilitation there are extremely urgent needs, so great that I venture to say that the Reconstruction Commission had minimized its demands because it feared to present too wide a programme.

For my part, I know that, in this sphere, there is great work for Unesco to do. We know, for instance, that in Europe there are countries without books, they must be supplied with books from countries which have not been occupied and where printing is possible. I have also been informed of children of displaced persons in Germany, and I have been told, with proofs, that there were more than 35,000 Jewish children who are absolutely deprived of means of learning the alphabet, who go to a school of sorts, in bare rooms, who sit on the ground, and whose teacher, having no blackboard, has to teach by using pebbles.

It is clear that solidarity between the nations of the world in this sphere — that solidarity to which Mr. MacLeish's remarkable commentary yesterday has contributed a new element — cannot be left solely to our generous friends in America. It must be the work of us all.

We were told just now of the immense movement which has led to a wave of generous gifts from America to Europe. We are all aware of this, but our idea is that all countries, even the smallest and poorest, must play their part. Unesco as a collective organization now has a mission, and must give proof of its vitality by setting an example.

This leads to the second portion of our proposal. If, as I said just now, the British amendment, which aims purely and simply at increasing the budget, were maintained in that form, we should vote against it, but, if the Conference decided to attach to that amendment a special recommendation to the effect that the whole of the 550,000 dollars increase proposed by the United Kingdom should be devoted to work of reconstruction and rehabilitation, then we should vote for the proposal, and we are sure that we should thus enable all who bear responsibility here to return to their countries and, if need be, to face any reproaches that might be levelled against them, because they would have an easy conscience through the knowledge that the addition they had voted for would be devoted to work of reconstruction.

I would add that our country has no selfish interest to serve in this matter — firstly because it receives no share in any distributions that might be made for reconstruction, and, secondly, because if the rate of contributions remains at the level proposed by the Sub-Commission, the French Government intends, by other appropriate means, to aid Unesco by lightening its burdens as far as it can.

The delegate of INDIA : I have to express the views of the Indian delegation on the proposal before us. Before I do this, may I draw your attention to the views of the Natural Sciences Sub-Commission, of which I have the



honour to be the Chairman? The Natural Sciences Sub-Commission was the only one to draw up a budget for its programme in 1947, and it has recorded its opinion in the report which is now before you "that no sum less than 1,000,000 dollars in any year would allow of the carrying through of an effective programme". The reasons for this recommendation were put before the Programme Commission by the rapporteur, Mr. H. A. Compton, of the United States delegation. The public today is fully aware of the large sums that are spent on scientific work. Even in India, a sum of 1,000,000 dollars would be considered inadequate to establish a National Laboratory in one branch of science alone. A single instrument of research, like a Betatron or Cyclotron, may cost 1,000,000 dollars. The expenditures for scientific enterprises are well known, at least as to the order of magnitude. In the face of these facts the members of the Natural Sciences Sub-Commission felt that for an effective programme Unesco would have to spend at least 1,000,000 dollars a year in the Natural Sciences Section. Anything else would appear to the scientists of the whole world and even to the informed lay public as totally inadequate. Indeed, many may feel that if the Budget, and possibly the allocation for Science be reduced, the inclusion of science in Unesco was unfortunate, in that, instead of promoting, it might in fact result in hindering the growth of enterprises in science involving international action and co-operation. We scientists believe that science should be associated with the educational and cultural activities of the United Nations, but it would be difficult to support such an association if the price was the crippling of the very activities it was our intention to promote. We therefore urge strongly that the total budget for the year 1947 should not be substantially reduced below the figure envisaged by the Preparatory Commission. I refer to the remark made by the Australian delegate in the commentary presented yesterday by Mr. MacLeish, Chairman of the Drafting Committee, that there was in fact no choice of schemes made. You will see on page 2 of Mr. MacLeish's report: "There are, of course, many additional proposals listed in the reports of the Sub-Commissions which, equally with the proposals here named, are before the Conference for adoption." So, in fact, there are now before us many proposals from, which we yesterday selected some, but the whole report of Mr. MacLeish was adopted, and, in fact, Mr. MacLeish's report was a preamble to the report of the Sub-Commissions that followed it.

Speaking now on behalf of the Indian delegation, I wish to say that my delegation supports the British amendment. The sums involved are indeed small. The whole budget of Unesco is small compared with the billions of dollars, millions of pounds and milliards of roubles which are spent by the Great Powers annually, not only on armaments, but on scientific research for military purposes.

Mr. Benton, in his first address to this Conference, said that the combined budget of all nations for military and naval establishments for this year is at least ten thousand times the size of the budget now contemplated for Unesco, and

it is proposed to cut this mark. If we truly believe in the activities of Unesco, we must prove it to the people of the world by our acts. The various small savings of money involved in the reduction of the budget 'at this stage would be more than offset by the adverse psychological effect, which is a very important consideration at this point. It would show the world that we who are met here to draw up the plans for this great enterprise lack faith in ourselves. India is a poor country, and it is not easy for us at the present time, when we wish to utilize all our financial resources for a rapid development of the country, to make large contributions to international organizations. Nevertheless, India is prepared to contribute her full share to the work of Unesco and feels it would be very regrettable if its activities were crippled at the beginning by a reduction in the budget at this stage.

The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : I call on the delegate of South Africa.

The delegate of SOUTH AFRICA : The stirring appeals of the delegates, particularly from the United Kingdom and from Poland, have brought to us a very gratifying realization of the high ideals which prompt every single delegation to come here and take part in these discussions.

I submit, however, that these high ideals need not be emphasized at this stage. We are all aiming at the stars, and, with God's help, we will get a bit higher than we have done in the past' on the way to Peace. But, at this moment, one has to be realistic — and I very much regret I have not heard any arguments which can satisfy the doubt that I have entertained as to the practicability of a programme larger than that for which the Sub-Commission has made provision. I have heard no answer to the argument which has been advanced by the delegate from the United States. I had sincerely hoped we would have been able to get figures which would have convinced me that, before the end of 1947, we would be in the position to buy even that million pounds' worth of apparatus which could possibly be utilized in the interests of science. I would have been heartily in favour of such an extension, and feel that there must be no limit, as far as it is humanly possible for us to meet the financial burden. But the time, I am satisfied, is not yet, and for that reason I am going to support the proposal which I seconded in the Sub-Commission. I do so in all confidence that, if the motion is carried, it will not interfere with the good work of the Organization, and that, in fact, so far from having a bad psychological effect on the world, it will have a very Salutory effect, because it will make the world realize we are practical men and women in spite of Unesco's high ideals, and are setting about our task in a businesslike manner.

The delegate of NEW ZEALAND : I know that what I have to say has been said already, but I will make it very brief. I feel I could not cast my vote without giving briefly my reason for voting against this amendment. May I make one or two things clear? The New Zealand dele-



gation believes Unesco must grow, and that in the future years more money must be spent.

There is no difference of opinion among us in this, as in the opinion of spending money immediately on reconstruction. The only difference I can see between us is how far and how fast we shall go in the first year. May I pick up the metaphor dropped by my colleague from Denmark, who used the words "Let the engine run full power"! As a careful driver, I believe in running my engine in. When we have run it in, I am willing to open the throttle. I can't speak for my country, on the question of an open throttle, but shall be glad to enjoy the exhilaration of speed in the engine we have tested and tried.

May I be more explicit? One of our fundamental problems is that of staff. Anyone who has built up a staff knows the time it takes to build up a 'good corps of men. If we do one thing apart from reconstruction in the first year, if we get ten first-rate men (nine—we have one already who is not here now) — if we get ten first-rate men at the head of this Organization and we may have some of them already (I am very ignorant of most of the members of the Staff) — we shall have done a main job. Dr. Huxley said he was afraid this Budget might mean the staff could not be increased this year. That does not fill me with fears. It may be necessary to cut the staff. I say that without a personal feeling of preference, because I do not know the majority of the members of the staff at all, and the ones I have met have pleased me. But I know you cannot build up in twelve months a staff of 400 or 450 that rank as first rate. If I may again change our metaphor (Unesco has been a phoenix, a fortification, a weapon and a motorcar) may we return to the original "baby". If I could ask some fairy godmother to give me one wish for this new infant of ours, I should ask for ten first-rate men. If she was a niggardly godmother, I would be satisfied with five. It is for that reason we feel we can build up in that time.

Also another question is the question of commitments. It is going to take a long time to build that staff up, and commitments for the following year will build up rapidly. We were told in the Sub-Commission the other day, when I asked what each project was going to cost in 1947 and then for 1948, it would cost the same in 1948 as 1947. That is contrary to all my experience, and all of you who have dealt with projects, taken over in this way must know likewise. I am ready to be convinced, and spent today hoping I would be convinced that the Budget would be higher. It is the first time in my life I have voted against spending money on education which is one of my chief hobbies. I am not prepared to be convinced by oratory, but by facts and figures, because this is a matter of facts and figures.

May I say, take one example. There is one figure worrying me on the budget — 200,000 dollars for covering the expenses of the Executive Board in the next year. Since that was prepared, the Executive Board has decided to meet four times a year. It may be decided we shall hold our Conference at a very far distant country and one I want to visit more than any other place except

Paris. I cannot believe really that that figure, 200,000 dollars would bring the members of the Executive Board here for four times in the year from their scattered corners of the world, though some of them are close I know, and that it would take a staff of a hundred, say, from here across the Atlantic and keep them two or three months and bring them back. That figure might be a good argument for the raising of the budget and it has not been made. It worries me. I feel we shall spend more than that and have less than ever to spend on our programme, That is the kind of figure I felt we needed.

With regard to what was referred to by the South African delegate, by Mr. Hardman and the delegate for India, I do not think it will have a bad psychological effect if we spend less money, if we tell the world why we are doing it. It will not if they realize our funds 'were no greater than they were when we came to this meeting, but we have first of all to build on solid foundations. That is the only reason why I have spoken.

The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : There are no more speakers on the list. The vote will now be taken.

The delegate of the UNITED KINGDOM : May I, for a few moments, exercise the right of reply to this very interesting and, if I may say so, friendly and amiable debate.

I want to say first of all that the United Kingdom delegation is standing by its original amendment. I want to read that amendment again. I move that the figure of 6,955,000 dollars for our approved activities in 1947 and all expenses incurred prior to January 1947 be increased by 1 1/2 million dollars. I would like to remind the leader of the Australian delegation, who referred delightfully and pictorially to the MacLeish report, of certain words on page 2. In the English text of this report of the Programme Sub-Commission, page 2, paragraph 3, we find "Needless to say, the selection we have made is in no sense intended to eliminate any item recommended by any Sub-Commission and approved by the Plenary Session of the Programme Commission", and then turning in the same text to page 8, we find these words at the bottom of that page "There are, of course, many additional proposals listed in the reports of the Sub-Commissions which, equally with the proposals here named, are before the Conference for adoption. It is clearly the responsibility of the Director-General to determine 'within the limits of the funds made available to him, which of the many projects proposed by the Sub-Commissions and approved by the Programme Commission and the General Conference, he will undertake." Again, what is to me most significant and important is on page 9 "In presenting, therefore, this report, and in proposing that the programme which it outlines should be adopted, — we are speaking not to the General Conference of Unesco alone but to the peoples of the world."

We have heard, Mr. President, this afternoon something of the economy of the poorer nations, but I would remind this Conference that there is something which is richer than dollars or pounds

sterling. and that is the spiritual strength and the response of nations to the appeal of idealism and the appeal of a visionary, imaginative programme. Therein lies the strength of the nations here represented today.

Surely it is right to say that at this first Conference of Unesco we are not going to make any cheese-paring suggestions. We are going to appeal to that spiritual strength and idealism among the peoples of the world who are suffering the deprivation. of war. The peoples of the world are awaiting an imaginative lead, and I do want to stress in this reply the urgency of showing the peoples of the world that we believe completely in the spiritual and visionary and imaginative strength of peoples. It is for this reason that I think we should be prepared not to lay emphasis upon a question of a million or one and a half million dollars cut or economy, but to lay emphasis upon a question of the larger sum which is proposed in my amendment.

Are you to say that across the future of Unesco there falls the shadow of cheese-paring and the forbidding handicap of skinflint politics and economies? There falls already across our path the dark shadow of war, and I appeal to this Conference that it must not allow the question of one and a half million dollars to baulk the high idealism of the work of the last three weeks. Therefore, Mr. President, I do most earnestly appeal to our fellow-delegates to be prepared to make the big, imaginative gesture, because so many things will require doing in 1947 that might not even appear in detail upon the programme we have considered.

The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : The question before the Conference is perfectly clear. We are called upon to consider the proposals embodied in that report put forward by the Commission. To these proposals the United Kingdom delegation has put forward an amendment. The French delegation has proposed a resolution, the first paragraph of which reads as follows : " The General Conference recommends that the 550,000 dollars voted by it over and above the Sub-Commission's proposals amounting to 6,950,000 dollars should be allotted to a supplementary increase of the special reconstruction budget."

The figure proposed by the French Delegation is in fact 550,000 dollars. It is an intermediate figure between the proposals of the Commission and the amendment put forward by the United Kingdom delegation, Therefore, this is not an amendment, but a separate proposal.

M. CASSIN (France) (*translation*) : I agree — the figure in question is 550,000 dollars.

Mr. MacLEISH (United States) : In view of the fact that my name has been called to your attention several times in connexion with this debate, and in view of the extreme unhappiness I feel about it, I should like to take a few minutes of your time,

I think it is a lamentable debate; a most unfortunate way to end this session. I want to speak for a few minutes for those who feel as I do, to say that I am perfectly certain that my good

friend, Mr. Hardman, did not mean to suggest that those who wish to support the report of the Sub-Commission are doing so merely for reasons of cheese-paring and petty economy, any more than we on our side propose to suggest that those who would like to see another figure do so for reasons other than those of finance and other than in the interests of Unesco.

I beg you to consider that, if these are the considerations, this question is one of finding a figure really commensurate with the spirit of the considerations herein involved.

Let us, for God's sake, not part on this note. There is not a man or woman here in this room who does not believe in Unesco — there is not a man or woman who does not know that what is going on here is more important than what is going on in the Security Council; more important than what is going on in the Economic and Social Council; more important than anything else in the world, because, as we know, the real issues are the issues we are talking about here.

I beg you to approach this question as what it is — a simple question of what is the wisest and economic thing to do.

The delegate of CHINA : The Chinese delegation supports the proposition put forward by the French delegation, with the understanding that the figure of 550,000 dollars is for relief and rehabilitation.

The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : In the first place I apologize for not having fully seen the importance of the French resolution. Being French, it is for me doubly important; I understood it was a sub-amendment to the United Kingdom amendment. If that is the true position, we have two separate amendments : the proposal of the United Kingdom for 8,450,000 dollars, and the proposal of the French delegation for 7,500,000, it being understood that the 550,000 dollars would be allotted to relief and reconstruction. The vote has to be taken first on the British proposal, which is to increase the figure proposed by the Commission, namely 6,950,000 dollars.

According to the regulations, the vote by roll call is only necessary if it is asked for by five delegations, or if the vote by show of hands has produced a doubtful result; but, in view of the importance of the vote, I think I am within my rights as President in proposing that the vote should be taken by roll call. We will therefore vote on the British amendment.

Australia . . . . .	No
Belgium. . . . .	No
Bolivia . . . . .	Absent
Brazil. . . . .	Yes
Canada. . . . .	No
China. . . . .	No
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	No
Denmark. . . . .	Yes
Domican Republic . . . . .	No
Ecuador . . . . .	Yes
Egypt . . . . .	No
France . . . . .	No
Greece . . . . .	Yes

Haiti . . . . .	No
India . . . . .	Yes
Lebanon . . . . .	No
Mexico . . . . .	No
Netherlands . . . . .	No
New Zealand . . . . .	No
Norway . . . . .	Yes
Peru . . . . .	No
Philippines . . . . .	No
Poland . . . . .	Yes
Saudi Arabia . . . . .	Absent
Syria . . . . .	No
Turkey . . . . .	No
Union of South Africa . . . . .	No
United Kingdom . . . . .	Yes
United States of America . . . . .	No
Venezuela . . . . .	No

The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : Thirty delegations are entitled to vote, two absent. Eight for, twenty against : therefore it is *rejected*. I shall now put to the vote the French proposal which is to increase the Sub-Commission's figure of 6,950,000 dollars, to 7,500,000 dollars, of which 550,000 will be devoted to relief and reconstruction. The vote will be taken again by roll call.

The delegate of SOUTH AFRICA : What is the total amount to be spent on Relief and Reconstruction?

Mr. BENTON (United States) : Mr. Chairman, there has been no discussion of the points before you and I wonder if it is possible for me to make one comment.

The PRESIDENT : Certainly.

Mr. BENTON (United States) : I have one fear on this proposal that I would like to point out to this Conference. I wish to call your attention to the fact that private organizations in the United States are making very large contributions towards Relief and Reconstruction funds. They amount now to 40,000,000 dollars in cash and material. Please note that it is only a beginning, and I fear that the feeling that Unesco is really substantially contributing in this field, or has assumed the role that seems to be in the mind of some of the people here taking part in the debates, to judge by these two resolutions, I fear that if Unesco begins to fill the role of a Relief Agency, it will handicap the opportunity to raise money through private sources in the United States; whether this is true in other countries I cannot say.

The delegate of FRANCE (*translation*) : Nobody could possibly consider that Unesco with its extra 550,000 dollars was claiming to take the place of the generous gifts coming from America for the devastated areas. But this modest sum is nevertheless of great importance at this moment because there are in Europe itself scientific apparatus, books and scholastic material lying idle. With this money scholastic reconstruction work could be started in the devastated countries before the very much greater funds collected for other objects can arrive in these lands in need of rehabilitation, That is why I

find no incompatibility between the modesty of what we are proposing to do as a supplementary effort and the vastness of the generous effort which is being made by other peoples.

The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : In order to give the delegate of the Union of South Africa the exact figures, I would like to say that the figures are, in fact, these : 433,700 dollars, to which would be added 550,000 dollars under the French proposals, making a total of 984,700 dollars.,

Now the vote will be taken by roll call.

Australia . . . . .	No
Belgium . . . . .	No
Bolivia . . . . .	Absent
Brazil . . . . .	Yes
Canada . . . . .	No
China . . . . .	Yes
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	No
Denmark . . . . .	Yes
Dominican Republic . . . . .	No
Ecuador . . . . .	Yes
Egypt . . . . .	No
France . . . . .	Yes
Greece . . . . .	Yes
Haiti . . . . .	No
India . . . . .	No
Lebanon . . . . .	No
Mexico . . . . .	No
Netherlands . . . . .	No
New Zealand . . . . .	No
Norway . . . . .	Yes
Peru . . . . .	No
Philippines . . . . .	No
Poland . . . . .	Yes
Saudi Arabia . . . . .	Absent
Syria . . . . .	No
Turkey . . . . .	No
Union of South Africa . . . . .	No
United Kingdom . . . . .	Yes
United States of America . . . . .	No
Venezuela . . . . .	Yes

The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : The voting is as follows: States entitled to vote, 30; number of votes cast, 28; number of votes against, 18; number of votes for, 10. The French amendment is therefore *rejected*.

Now we will take a vote on the amendment proposed by the Sub-Commission which is the figure of 6,950,000 dollars. Will heads of delegations in favour of the adoption of that figure kindly signify in the usual way.

*The vote was taken by show of hands and the amendment adopted unanimously.*

## 16. PLACE OF SECOND SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE

We will take the next item on the Agenda, which is the determination of the place where the next General Conference is to be held.

There is a report by the Executive Board on this question and I shall call on the Chairman of the Executive Board to submit the Report,

The CHAIRMAN of the EXECUTIVE BOARD (M. Doré, Canada) (*translation*) : Mr. President, the Executive Board decided to recommend to the General Conference that it should accept the invitation of the Government of Mexico to the effect that the Second Session of the General Conference should be held in that country in 1947. Further, the Executive Boards take note with gratitude of the invitations addressed to Unesco by the Governments of Egypt and Norway in respect of the Third Session of the General Conference to be held in 1948. A decision will be taken later.

The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : I call upon the delegate of Mexico.

The delegate of MEXICO (*translation*) : The proposal by the Executive Board delights the Mexican delegation as greatly as it honours us. I am authorized to say that, if you agree to accept this invitation, then for its part Mexico would welcome your decision with enthusiasm.

Therefore if you agree, Mexico with all its beauties awaits your visit.

The delegate of FRANCE (*translation*) : The delegate of the country which has had the honour of being the seat of the first General Conference confines himself to seconding the proposal by the Executive Board.

The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : If there are no objections, the Report of the Executive Board is *adopted*.

### 13. CONSIDERATION OF THE REPORTS OF THE COMMISSIONS (*continuation*)

#### C. — ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL SUB-COMMISSION (*continuation*)

This morning we had before us the report of the Administrative and Financial SubCommission; we have so far adopted only the first part, namely, the budget. I assume that the subsequent paragraphs will not call for much further discussion.

Chapter II deals with the Audit of the Preparatory Commission Accounts. The text is before you, does anyone wish to speak?

If there are no speakers the Chapter is *adopted*.

Chapter III is taxation of salaries and allowances paid by the Organization.

The delegate of BELGIUM drew the attention of the Conference to a slight error in the French text of the first paragraph.

The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : Chapter III is *adopted*. Any observations on Chapter IV : The Staff of the Preparatory Commission? *Adopted*.

Chapter V : Date of coming into force of the Staff Regulations. Any observations? *Adopted*.

Chapter VI : Date of coming into force of the Finance Regulations. Any observations? *Adopted*.

Chapter VII : Communications with Member States, Any observations? *Adopted*,

Chapter VIII : Scale of Contributions of Member States. Any observations?

The delegate of ECUADOR (*translation*) : Mr. President, I would like to make two remarks with reference to paragraph 3 of section 8 on page 5 of the English text. The paragraph at present reads :

“The Executive Board, to whom the duty of making the adjustment is hereby entrusted, shall, before promulgating the scale, enter into such consultation with Member States as may be desirable.”

I think it would be advisable to add to this text something to say that, in making this adjustment, the Executive Board should be guided by the principles that have been adopted by the United Nations. It will be recalled that, at the session held in London, the United Nations adopted certain principles in this matter. We feel that the Executive Board should take them as a guide, and I think, therefore, that they should be incorporated in this amendment. In the second place, I would propose to delete the suggestion that consultations should be made with such Member States “ as may be desirable ”. I think that consultation should take place with all Member States, and therefore, if my proposals are adopted, the sentence would read as follows :

“ The Executive Board, to whom the duty of making the adjustment is hereby entrusted, shall follow the principles adopted by the United Nations in the matter of contributions and, before promulgating the scale, enter into consultations with all Member States.”

The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : The proposal is therefore first for taking away a phrase, and secondly for adding a phrase.

The DIRECTOR-GENERAL : The English text reads that “ the Executive Board shall, before promulgating the scale, enter into such consultations with Member States as may be desirable ” and unfortunately this has been translated in the French text as “ entrera en consultations avec tous les Etats membres avec qui il jugera bon de le faire ”.

The delegate of ECUADOR (*translation*) : If that means that the Executive Board shall enter into consultations with all States Members, I agree. The addition concerning on the principles by which the Executive Board should be guided would still have to be made.

The DIRECTOR-GENERAL : “Taking as a guide the principles adopted by the, United Nations in the matter of contributions:..

The UNITED STATES delegate : Mr. President, I have two small points I wish to call the attention of the delegates to, particularly to the phrase “ for 1947 ”. The delegation of the United States approves the proposal as outlined here for 1947 without implying a commitment on the part of the United States to any particular proposal in coming years.

Secondly, it is the attitude of the United States Government that — and here is the application



of Point 3 to which we have just been referring — the percentage of the contribution of the United States should not vary perceptibly from the percentage of the contribution to the United Nations that is now being negotiated at Lake Success.

The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : There is no necessity to take any vote on this point. The text is perfectly clear as it stands. It refers to the scale of contributions to Unesco for 1947. I think, therefore, that the United States delegation will think the text quite satisfactory. Moreover paragraph 3, if not already clear, is still more clarified by the addition of the suggestion of the representative of Ecuador.

Is there any objection to the adoption of Chapter VIII : Scale of Contribution of the Member States?

Chapter VIII is *adopted*. Chapter IX : Revolving Fund. Are there any observations? No observations. The last paragraph is *adopted* and with it the whole of the report is *adopted*. The Agenda of the Conference is therefore complete. Are there any further statements?

The delegate of the UNITED STATES : My. President, you were a little too fast for me on the Revolving Fund — I am revolving a little myself. I have a comment, if I may make it, on the Revolving Fund.

The United States delegation is not in a position to bind the United States in any way on its appropriate contribution to the proposed Revolving Fund. It was an issue presented here in Paris, because of the need of Unesco for money. We do not have the legal authority in the United States to advance the monies called for to this Fund without an act of Congress. This must be passed by Congress. I return home with every confidence that Congress will support the percentage contributions, as I have just attempted to clarify them, for the operating budget of Unesco, and the repayment, of course, of the monies spent by the Preparatory Commission. I cannot feel equally sure of the same action with regard to the Revolving Fund. I say this with some embarrassment because I know this may quite well cause difficulties to the operation of Unesco, and there will be an uncertainty that will hang over the head of Unesco during an initial period, pending discussion of this subject. There is no legal authority in our Government covering a contingency of this kind.

Therefore, though I shall do my best on this subject on my return to Washington, I would like to abstain from casting the vote of the United States on this particular point of the Revolving Fund.

The delegate of-NORWAY : Mr. President, I am afraid that a similar reservation will have to be made by several other delegations as well with regard to contributions to the Revolving Fund. We have no authority for committing our governments definitely to contributions for this Fund.

The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : I take it that the paragraph is voted, but of course the records will contain a reservation by the delegate of the United States and the delegate of Norway,

The delegate of the PHILIPPINES : Mr. President, I wish to inform the Conference that our delegation has no authority to make financial commitments, as the delegate for the United States and the delegate for Norway have said, and therefore I abstain from voting on this matter.

The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : The name of the delegate of the Philippines will therefore be added to the names of the delegates already mentioned who have abstained from this vote.

The d&legate of EGYPT : I should like to add the name of Egypt as not having authority to vote on this subject,

The delegate of LEBANON : I wish my reservation also to be noted with regard to the Revolving Fund.

The delegate of FRANCE (*translation*) : The French delegation finds itself faced with the same legal situation, but we nevertheless undertake firmly here to do everything in our power to see that the credits are voted by the French Parliament. It certainly cannot be allowed to happen that Unesco, hardly born, should perish for lack of sustenance.

The delegate of INDIA : I merely wish to point out that these declarations are hardly necessary, because none of us here is in a position, in the legal sense, to commit our Governments on these resolutions. What is implied is that each one of us will exercise the influence of the delegation as a whole to get this point accepted. I do not see the point in all these reservations being noted.

The delegate of BELGIUM (*translation*) : Perhaps you will allow me to make a small suggestion to those of my colleagues who find themselves embarrassed on this point. I happen to be a member of an administration which is subject to many reproaches but which has certain good features. My country has ratified this Constitution and has accepted the financial consequences that ensue from ratification, among them being the necessity to pay a contribution. It is true the Revolving Fund may not be specifically mentioned, but nevertheless it might be understood. The Revolving Fund is one of the financial consequences, together with the payment of the contributions, which, nevertheless, follow from the adoption of the Constitution. I throw out that suggestion in the hope it may help some of my colleagues.

The PRESIDENT (*translation*) : I am sure the delegates of France, India and Belgium have expressed the feeling of the whole Conference. It is clearly understood no delegation is in a position explicitly to bind its Government on a matter which had not arisen when the Government nominated the delegation. We have adopted a principle, and I am sure we may rely on all delegations to urge their Governments to pay their contribution to the Revolving Fund. Therefore, I think we may now take it that the report is adopted and that our Agenda has been disposed of.

Any other speakers?

The delegate of PANAMA : Mr. Chairman, the enormous importance of this first Conference of Unesco, an organization which without doubt will have great and lasting results for humanity, makes it imperative that, in the name of the delegation of Panama, I take this opportunity, before the close of this Conference, of stating that the reason why the formalities of ratification and deposit of the instrument of acceptance by Panama are not yet completed is due to the fact that our National assembly is at present in recess.

Panama upholds the principles that gave birth to the United Nations. It has always supported with deep enthusiasm all efforts to create union and brotherhood among the nations of the world. It is for that reason that Panama adheres to Unesco and its effort in establishing the unity and fraternity of nations and to promote human happiness through the channels of education, science and culture and the creation of the "one world" referred to in the report presented to this Conference by the Preparatory Commission — a report of profound significance and optimism.

Unesco, born of the ideal that created the United Nations, will naturally be influenced by the future of the parent body. As harmony exists in that organization, so will it develop in Unesco. But in this case, as in many instances of history and everyday life, the off spring may influence the destiny of the parent. A new generation, brought up on the principles of real brotherhood and freedom, without selfishness, may be capable of preventing the recurrence of yet another catastrophe.

I do not wish to speak for too long in this hall, which has heard the voices of illustrious and great men today. However, the deep and sincere optimism of my country urges me to state, together with so many others who have expressed the same confidence, that the work put forward by the Preparatory Commission, revised and polished by this Conference, now carries within itself strong and durable material on which to build.

I shall give only one example of this; as stated in the report, a project will be launched to delete from school textbooks the spirit of war and national prejudice. This alone will do much to annihilate the seeds of international disputes. The defence of truth in mass communication media, the creation of an international newspaper, are projects which will lead towards a guarantee of an effective democracy, of justice and, above all, a guarantee of the liberties and happiness of all peoples.

These indirect results, and many others I could name, will uphold and enlarge the plans of Unesco. One of its immediate and more practical plans is the more urgent one of amelioration of the condition of the underprivileged peoples of the world.

All of this work merits the co-operation of all countries within the limits of their possibilities — whether these are great or small, material or moral.

The delegate of CHINA : On behalf of the Chinese delegation, I propose that this Conference move a vote of thanks to the French Government and also a vote of thanks to the Conference, the Secretary and his assistants of the Preparatory Commission and that we remember these words "to be friends with the Secretariat of the Confe-

rence"; who can surely use these words better than myself?

The delegate of the UNITED KINGDOM : May I, Mr. President, warmly support what the delegate of China has just said and remind our fellow-delegates that three weeks ago to-day we had a beautiful reception at the Sorbonne? That is one of the great memories we shall take away with us. The other great memory is the charm and graciousness of your Presidency of this Conference, and we thank you, and we say, all together, "Vive M. le Président, et Vive la France!" Here are the two great memories of this Conference.

The delegate of the UNITED STATES : The delegation of the United States associates itself with China and the United Kingdom in expressing our thanks to you, M. le Président, and to the City of Paris for something we feel very deeply, and I should like to call attention specially to the manifestations of the great Art of France that we have enjoyed during these three weeks. We really have the impression that we are back in civilization, a thing we seemed to have lost during the years past, and we shall all go home very grateful to France.

The delegate of INDIA : Mr. President and fellow delegates : We are coming to the end of our labours and I hope to the beginning of our great work. I have no doubt that we all feel gratified and sober at the great responsibility we have assumed. But, if you will permit me to say one or two words which may convey a general impression, I should like, in the first instance, to associate myself heartily with the attitude of the United States towards the French government, the French people and particularly to the people of Paris. To the people of Paris, not only for what they have done for our comfort and convenience but also for the wonderfully conceived festivals they have provided for our minds and our spirits : the exhibitions, theatres, ballets at the Opera, showing what France can do in the way of culture. All that has been done at a time when France is still suffering from all the hardships and deprivations due to the war, and I like to think that this gesture is not only an expression of French hospitality, but also shows a deep interest in the success of this Conference.

It will be the feeling of everyone present here that our French host should accept our thanks in the-spirit in which they are offered. May I remind you of two remarks made by Mr. MacLeish this morning? It has been a pleasure to find that we have been working in an atmosphere of friendly sympathy and almost of cordiality. There would be no need to mention this at all if I had not been told about other Conferences that it is not always normal and it is this great success which will fill the hearts of Humanity with hope.

We feel happy that we have found great readiness to accommodate points of view. As many of the delegates said, there was a cloud on men's minds, but we are very happy that through the wisdom of the representatives of the Executive Board this cloud has blown away. I think it is good to make compromises, but we in Unesco ought to

go further and, with time, discover exact methods, pleasing to everybody, of choosing what is right and proper in the implementation of the future programme. That can only be done if we envisage all the problems as a trust given to us on behalf of humanity.

One last word I would like to share with you. I would request all the members of the Delegations to try to use, not only that great instrument of Unesco, but also the great national agencies at their disposal for emphasizing the bases of moral life.

To you, Mr. President, I would like to convey our thanks for the distinction your Presidency has conferred on this Conference.

We must be the apostles of Unesco. We must preach the gospel that Unesco is a single whole, not only politically, but also financially and intellectually. There was once a little girl who asked an old man if the load he carried on his back was not too heavy for him. The old man replied that the load was his brother and therefore was no weight at all. The wisdom of that maxim should be understood everywhere.

Lastly, I would like to thank our President for his distinguished conduct of our debates.

The delegate of FRANCE (*translation*) : I should like to add to the thanks that have already been expressed, a word of gratitude to the staff and all those who in various unseen ways have facilitated and helped forward our work.

The DIRECTOR-GENERAL : I have one very small announcement to make. The English version of the work on Fundamental Education, which has been prepared for the Conference and of which you have had the first chapter distributed, has now arrived. It will be placed in the rooms of all those delegates who are accustomed to receive their documents in English and, if not called for in the next few days, will be sent on. The French version will arrive shortly and will be distributed. It is quite an imposing and interesting book.

The PRESIDENT (*translating*) : I am convinced that I am speaking not only on behalf of the French Government, but also of the French people and, as the delegate of India said, of the citizens of Paris in thanking you in their name for the cordial words of appreciation uttered by several speakers in turn. We have made a great effort to receive you in Paris as best we could and you are right in believing that this constitutes a proof of friendship towards the nations you represent, as well as of international solidarity and passionate devotion to the work you embody.

May I add, on my own behalf, that I have been deeply and profoundly touched by the affectionate words which were addressed to me personally with so much feeling and delicacy.

I shall, in a few moments, declare the General Conference of Unesco closed.

I am fully convinced that I shall now be interpreting your own sentiments in expressing my thanks to all those who have co-operated in your work and have helped you to bring it to a successful conclusion.

First and foremost, the Preparatory Commission

itself, and its Executive Secretary, who is now Director-General.

Thanks are also due to all his collaborators who played their part in the technical preparation of this Session and, as my friend Professor Cassin so rightly stated just now, to the personnel of all grades who did the practical everyday work.

You will not be surprised if I also include in this vote of thanks the press representatives accredited to Unesco who followed the proceedings with such friendly attention.

I should also like to thank the Governments of the Member States of Unesco for having appointed delegations to represent them here, all of which consisted of men eminent in their own right, and some of which comprised a real and complete elite, representing every branch of intellectual and spiritual activity and every form of administrative and political experience.

I am convinced that the Executive Board and the Director-General and his assistants will profit from the experience they have gained during these two first Conferences when it comes to organizing future Conferences of Unesco.

I should like to express my personal feeling at this point quite frankly : namely, that this year once more, and perhaps to an even greater degree, the genuine work which is very appreciable both in quality and in quantity, has been too strictly confined to, and split up among the Commissions and Sub-Commissions, without being sufficiently submitted to the full light of public discussions.

In my opinion, it would be expedient in future to modify the allocation of time and particularly, if I may say so, of energy between the meetings of the Commissions and the plenary sittings of the Conference. All of us have performed our part in the common task; many of you nevertheless, I feel convinced, will leave this Conference without having had adequate opportunity of viewing it as a whole. The reports of the Commissions have, in most cases, been approved without giving rise to those thorough and stimulating debates which alone are capable of establishing real contact between this Institution and that international public opinion on which our success in the last resort depends. These reflections are perhaps inspired by my parliamentary habits or my political prejudices: I hope nevertheless that an example like the one which the delegate of the Yugoslav Government has given us on two separate occasions will be followed more frequently in the future. It is now the task of the Executive Board, and of the Director-General and his assistants, to implement the resolutions you have adopted or approved, whose real importance will appear from the way in which they are put into practice.

What I wish particularly to stress as the characteristic feature of this Assembly, and in saying this I mean to pay a great and well-deserved tribute to its work, is that it has succeeded, thanks to the general character of our debates in bringing out clearly the essential character of the Organization.

The formula I have ventured to employ is perhaps somewhat obscure, may I therefore endeavour to define what I mean as follows : freedom of thought and freedom of discussion in this Assem-

bly have been absolute, and all the Nations, great or small, have worked, discussed and voted on a footing of perfect equality.

No attempt has been made by anyone to impose on others, in whatever form, his own special conception of the world or of society. All opinions, all preferences, have been treated with equal respect. Our unity has resulted solely from our community of purpose : to serve, by means which are our very own, the universal cause of peace, of international solidarity, of progress, and human happiness.

The work of Unesco, as clearly revealed by the

resultsof this Conference, and thanks largely to the Conference itself, cannot arouse legitimate apprehensions on the part of any State, of any people, or of any man of goodwill. I therefore earnestly express the hope, and these will be my concluding words, that we shall meet again next year, not only those who are present now, but more numerous still and reinforced by those friends whose absence we regret today.

It only remains for me to thank you once more and to declare the General Conference of Unesco closed.



SUMMARY RECORDS  
OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE  
OF THE CONFERENCE

# SUMMARY REPORTS OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE

## FIRST MEETING

*Thursday, 21 November, 1946*

The meeting opened at 9.45 a. m. with M. Léon BLUM (France) as Chairman.

Delegates of the following countries were present: Brazil, China, France, Mexico, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America.

### I. INTERPRETATIONS.

The General Committee decided that, in order to shorten discussion of Item 8, the communications submitted by the various delegations on the activities of the Preparatory Commission should not be interpreted orally during the meeting except at the express wish of a delegate.

The communications will be published in the Journal of the Conference in the two official languages of Unesco. To save time, it would be desirable for delegates to hand the translation of their communications to the Secretariat in advance.

The suggestion by the delegate of SOUTH AFRICA that the interpreters should give a very brief summary of the communications was rejected, because it was feared that the argument of the speakers might be distorted.

### 2. OBSERVERS

M. THOMAS (Secretariat) stated that the question was concerned with the invitations to be sent to certain governments who wished to send observers to the Conference.

(a) Sweden and Iceland having been accepted the previous day as members of the United Nations, were automatically admitted to Unesco. (*Adopted.*)

(b) Switzerland had expressed a wish to join Unesco. Pending her official admission, she could be invited to send an observer. (*Adopted.*)

(c) As far as Republican Spain was concerned, the General Committee decided to send a message to the Spanish Republican Government in Paris to the effect that the Conference regretted that for legal reasons it could not invite the Spanish Republican Government to nominate an official observer; it was further cordially suggested that representatives might be present at the meetings of the Conference, which were in fact public. (*Adopted.*)

The delegates of FRANCE, MEXICO and POLAND emphasized that, if the question came up for general discussion in plenary session, they would vote for the admission of observers from the Spanish Republic.

### 3. ALTERATION TO THE AGENDA.

It was decided that Item 9 would be considered by the Conference before Item 8.

*The meeting rose at 10.25 a. m.*

## SECOND MEETING

*Friday, 22 November, 1946.*

The meeting opened at 9.35 a. m., under the chairmanship of M. Léon BLUM (France).

Delegates of the following countries were present: Brazil, China, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America.

### I. COMPOSITION OF SUB-COMMISSIONS.

After a discussion whether the Chairmen of the Sub-Commissions should be appointed by the Nominations Committee or by the Commissions, it was decided that the two commissions to be subdivided into sub-commissions (the Programme Commission and the Administrative and Legal Commission) should elect the Chairmen of their sub-commissions, who should be technicians.

### 2. PROCEDURE OF THE CONFERENCE.

The Committee on Procedure had not finished its work. It would meet again that day and present its report to the plenary meeting the next morning.

### 3. ELECTION OF THE MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

The method of electing members to the Executive Board was discussed. The Executive Secretary proposed that each country should appoint a deputy delegate, chosen for his technical qualifications, to sit on the Executive Board. He suggested that Article V, A, 1 of the Constitution should be interpreted in such a way as to extend the term "delegates" to cover deputy delegates.

The delegate of the UNITED STATES observed that this suggestion should be referred to the Committee on Procedure, which would decide whether this interpretation was legally admissible.

This proposal was *adopted*.

Once the form of procedure had been established by the Committee on Procedure, it would be submitted to the General Conference for approval and only then would the Nominations Committee be able to meet for the nomination of members to the Executive Board under the terms of the procedure finally adopted.

### 4. INTERPRETATIONS.

The delegate of the UNITED KINGDOM suggested that speakers scheduled to take part in the discussion of Item 8 should give a summary of their speeches to the interpreters so that a brief translation might be given after each speech.

The CHAIRMAN agreed to make the experiment, remarking, however, that the proposal came rather late, as discussion on Item 8 was almost finished.

*The meeting rose at 10.25 a. m.*

### THIRD MEETING

*Saturday, 23 November, 1946*

The meeting opened at 9.40 a. m. under the chairmanship of M. MONIZ DE ARAGAO (Brazil).

Delegates of the following countries were present : Saudi Arabia, China, United States of America, France, Norway, Poland, Philippines, United Kingdom and the Union of South Africa.

1. M. THOMAS (Secretariat) stated that the Procedure Committee had finished its study of the draft rules of procedure for the Conference, with the exception of Rule 33 dealing with the use of the official languages of Unesco. This article had been reserved at the request of the delegates of ECUADOR, CHILE and COLOMBIA for further consideration.

The MEXICAN delegate said that he was not in favour of admitting Spanish as a working language, but that he agreed that Arabic should be added to the official languages.

The Executive Secretary thought that this question should be referred for further study to a special committee. The Chairman agreed and this decision was carried.

2. With reference to Rule 13, the SOUTH AFRICAN delegate insisted that government consultations with a national commission or with cultural institutions should be optional and not compulsory. This amendment raised a very delicate problem and a decision was made to postpone its consideration for study at a subsequent meeting of the General Committee.

3. With regard to the choice of alternate delegates appointed as members of the Executive Board (Rule 15), the UNITED STATES delegate requested that a recommendation be sent to the Nominations Committee to make it clear that the choice should be made according to personal ability and not on a geographical basis. It was decided that these views should be presented to the Nominations Committee.

4. With regard to the request of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, it was decided that the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam should be authorized to send a guest who would be present at the meetings of the Conference.

The Venezuelan instruments of acceptance, had not yet reached London, but a telegram had announced that they were on the way. It was therefore decided that Venezuela was entitled to take part in the work of the Conference.

5. The Programme Commission and the Commission on Reconstruction and Rehabilitation would meet on Monday at 10.30 a. m.

6. At the request of the MEXICAN delegate it was decided to add to the agenda of the Programme Commission, after the election of the Chairman, the election of two Vice-Chairmen.

*The meeting rose at 10.35 a. m.*

### FOURTH MEETING

*Monday, 25 November, 1946.*

The meeting opened at 9.40 with M. Léon BLUM (France) in the Chair.

Delegates of the following countries were present : Brazil, China, Mexico, Norway, Poland, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America.

#### I. MEETINGS OF COMMISSIONS.

M. THOMAS (Secretariat) announced that the Programme and Rehabilitation Commissions would meet at 10.30. The Secretariat would be represented on the Programme Commission by Dr. Huxley, and on the Rehabilitation Commission by Dr. Wilson. He suggested that the meetings should be opened by the Vice-Presidents of the Conference and reminded the Commissions that the General Committee was proposing M. Martinez-Baez (Mexico) as Chairman of the Programme Commission and M. Drzewieski (Poland) as Chairman of the Rehabilitation Commission.

It was decided that Mr. MacLeish (United States) would attend the Programme Commission and Sir John Maud (United Kingdom) the Rehabilitation Commission.

#### 2. APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS OF SUB-COMMISSIONS.

It was decided that the Programme Commission would make proposals to its Sub-Commissions for the election of a Chairman and a Rapporteur to each Sub-Commission, taking due account of qualifications and geographical distribution.

This was not in contradiction with Rule 61, which said that the Sub-Commissions should appoint their own officers. These were only "proposals" and the Sub-Commissions remained free to choose whom they pleased.

#### 3. CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE.

It was decided that the Chairman of the Programme Commission, the Chairmen and Rapporteurs of the six Programme Sub-Commissions, and the Chairman of the Rehabilitation Commission would meet every day to ensure the necessary co-ordination of their work. This meeting would consist in lunching together in Room 7 of Unesco House.

#### 4. CONVENING OF EXECUTIVE BOARD.

The Chairman would convene the Executive Board for Tuesday, 26 November at 3 p. m.

The Secretariat would distribute to members of the Board draft Rules of Procedure it had prepared, so that members may study them before the meeting.

*The meeting rose at 10.15 a. m.*

### FIFTH MEETING

*Tuesday, 26 November, 1946.*

The Meeting opened at 9.45 a.m. with Mr. Mac LEISH (United States) in the Chair.

The delegates of the following countries were

present : Brazil, China, Mexico; Norway, Philippines, Poland, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom.

1. ADMITTANCE OF HAITI.

The CHAIRMAN announced that the Republic of Haiti had deposited its instruments of acceptance. It was therefore a member of Unesco, and had the right to vote.

2. GIFTS.

The CHAIRMAN announced that the American Society of Chemistry had offered a gift of 25,000 dollars to Unesco to enable foreign chemical engineers to come and study in the United States for a period of two years. This offer was made under certain conditions which would have to be studied by the Board.

Dr. HUXLEY announced that the Oxford University Institute of Education and an American Association of Teachers had also made gifts to Unesco.

3. COMPOSITION OF THE CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE.

The provisional composition of the Co-ordinating Committee was as follows :

1. The Chairmen and Rapporteurs of the six sub-commissions of the Programme Commission :

<i>Sub-Commission.</i>	<i>Chairmen</i>	<i>Rapporteurs</i>
Education . . .	H. E. SHAFIK GHORBAL BEY (Egypt).	Miss Margaret READ (United Kingdom).
Natural Sciences . . . . .	Prof. H. J. BHABHA (India).	M. Pierre AUGER (France).
Social Sciences	S. Mme ALZONA (Philippines).	Mr. Charles JOHNSON (United States).
Libraries and Museums . . .	Prof. CIBULKA (Czechoslovakia).	Mr. Carl H. MILLAM (United Kingdom).
Creative Arts . . .	M. REININK (Netherlands).	M. Jehan CASOU (France).
Mass Communication . . . . .	M. J. KUYPERS (Belgium).	Mr. J. GRIERSON (United Kingdom).

In the case of sub-commissions which had not yet elected their officers, the names of the Chairmen and Rapporteurs given above were for information only. The General Committee proposed them provisionally, but each sub-commission had, of course, the right to choose its Chairman and Rapporteur as it wished.

2. The Chairman and the Rapporteur of the Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Commission; M. DRZEWIESKI (Poland) and Mr. BRUMBAUGH (United States).

3. The Chairman of the Budget Sub-Committee : Dr. C. E. BEEBY (New Zealand).

4. To ensure a better geographical representa-

tion on the Co-ordinating Committee, the delegates of Brazil (M. MONIZ DE ARAGAO), China (Mr. CHEN YUAN), and Norway (M. SOMMERFELT).

5. Dr. HUXLEY and a representative of the Secretariat of Unesco : in other words a total of twenty people, who would meet that day at 1 p. m. for lunch in Room No 8.

The General Committee reserved the right to add new members to the Co-ordinating Committee, in order to ensure a better geographical representation or for some other reason.

4. REPRESENTATION OF FRANCE ON THE COMMITTEE.

On the MEXICAN delegate's proposal, it was decided that, if M. Léon Blum were absent, he would be replaced on the Committee (but not as Chairman) by a French representative.

*The meeting rose* at 10.45 a. m.

SIXTH MEETING

*Wednesday, 27 November, 1946.*

The Meeting opened at 9. 40 a. m. with M. SEBASTIAN (Philippines ) in the Chair.

Delegates of the following countries were present : Brazil, China, France, Mexico, Norway, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States.

I. NOMINATIONS TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGAL COMMISSION.

M. SOMMERFELT was Chairman of the Commission.

M. THOMAS (Secretariat) made the following proposals :  
 Vice-Chairman : Mr. EISENHOWER (United States).  
 Chairman of the Administrative and Financial Sub-Commission : Mr. BEEBY (New Zealand).  
 Chairman of the Legal and External Relations Sub-Commission : M. PARRA-PEREZ (Venezuela).

*Adopted.*

It was decided that M. MONIZ DE ARAGAO (Brazil) would open the meeting of the Administrative and Legal Commission.

2. QUESTION OF COPYRIGHT.

As the Creative Arts Sub-Commission had expressed its wish to take part in the discussion on copyright when it came before the Mass Communications Commission, it was decided to forward this wish to the Co-ordinating Committee, which would decide how to give effect to it.

3. SUB-DIVISION OF SUB-COMMISSIONS.

The General Committee strongly recommended that sub-divisions of Sub-Commissions be avoided, since they were prejudicial to the general interest and tended to exclude representation of countries with small delegations.

It decided that each Sub-Commission would



make a single report to the Commission it belonged to, and that in turn the Commission would make one report to the General Conference. The Conference would not examine the Sub-Commissions' reports.

#### 4. CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE.

As M. AUGER (France) and M. CASSOU (France) could not attend the meetings of the Co-ordinating Committee, M. Auger asked if they could be replaced by another representative of France. Permission was granted.

Further, M. MONIZ DE ARAGAO as authorized to be replaced if necessary by M. CARNEIRO.

#### 5. GIFT.

The delegate of the UNITED STATES read a letter from the Chairman of the Board of the Encyclopaedia Britannica offering to make Unesco a gift of 300 copies of the Encyclopaedia for distribution to libraries in devastated countries.

It was decided to inform the Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Commission of this offer, which would then forward it to the Executive Board for the necessary action. On the proposal of the delegate of the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, Dr. WILSON was requested to get in touch with the press in order to publicize gifts made to Unesco.

*The meeting rose at 10.15 a. m.*

### SEVENTH MEETING

*Thursday, 28 November, 1946.*

The Meeting opened at 9.40 a. m. with Sir John MAUD (United Kingdom) in the Chair.

Delegates of the following countries were present :

Brazil, China, France, Mexico, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Union of South Africa, United States of America.

#### I. CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE.

The MEXICAN delegate reported briefly on the work of the Co-ordinating Committee. The Committee was very pleased with the work of the Commissions and Sub-Commissions. It transmitted to them the General Committee's wish that Sub-Commissions should not sub-divide and that there should be only one report made by each Sub-Commissions to the Commission it belonged to, and only one report by the Commission to the General Conference.

The delegate of MEXICO said that the Co-ordinating Committee had emphasized the importance of co-ordination between the work of the Director-General of Unesco and that of the Directors-General of other Specialized Agencies of the United Nations. He thought that the General Committee might submit a resolution to this effect to the General Conference.

The UNITED STATES delegate thought that part of the Co-ordinating Committee's role was to make sure that there was no overlapping of Commissions, and the delegate of CHINA thought that the best way of avoiding this was for Commissions to send

their reports direct to the Co-ordinating Committee

The CHAIRMAN said that the General Committee quite agreed. He thought it might be well for representatives of the Commissions to meet among themselves to study questions of common interest, but that large meetings, which would be difficult to handle, should be avoided.

The NORWEGIAN delegate stressed the importance of liaison between the Programme Commission and the Administrative and Financial Sub-Commission, the latter being unable to frame the budget until it knew what projects the Programme Commission had finally decided upon.

#### 2. BROADCASTS.

The delegate of POLAND asked the General Committee for permission to make two broadcasts, one on the pamphlet entitled "The Teacher and the Post-War Child in War-devastated Countries", the other on the work of the Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Commission.

The CHAIRMAN thought there was every advantage in this, provided it was pointed out that the reports examined by the Commissions had not yet been approved by the General Conference.

#### 3. THE CONFERENCE JOURNAL.

The UNITED STATES, MEXICAN and POLISH delegates having referred to frequent mistakes in the Journal, the General Committee recommended the editors, while continuing to publish the records of meetings speedily, to see that they were drafted with more care. It would also be a good thing to emphasize the provisional nature of these records, in order that foreign journalists might not attach undue importance to them.

The General Committee suggested that the Secretariat, in revising the records, should consult the Chairmen of Commissions.

*The meeting rose at 10.15 a. m.*

### EIGHTH MEETING

*Friday, 29 November, 1946.*

The Meeting opened at 9.40 a. m. with Mr. ROBERTS (Union of South Africa) in the Chair.

The delegates of the following countries were present : Brazil, China, France, Mexico, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, United Kingdom.

The CHAIRMAN drew the Committee's attention to Sections 2 and 4 of the Journal, which contained the decisions taken by the Committee the day before and the action taken thereon by the Secretariat.

He announced that, according to information received from the Foreign Office, the Instrument of Acceptance of Ecuador had been sent to London to be deposited with the Foreign Office. He proposed therefore that the delegation of Ecuador should be granted the right to vote, even before the arrival of these documents, as had been decided in the cases of Peru and Venezuela.

The motion was carried.

*The meeting rose at 9.45 a. m.*

## NINTH MEETING

*Saturday, 30 November, 1946.*

The Meeting opened at 9.40 a. m. with M. Leon BLUM in the Chair.

The delegates of the following countries were present : Brazil, China, France, Mexico, Norway, the Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, United Kingdom.

M. THOMAS (Secretariat) asked the Administrative and Financial Sub-Commission and the Legal and External Relations Sub-Commission to meet in the small hall, in order to allow the Sub-Commission for Mass Information to meet in the larger Room 8.

This proposal was *adopted*.

After a statement by M. Thomas on the transmission of a text on the powers of the Executive Board from the Executive Board to the Administrative Sub-Commission, the General Committee, at the suggestion of the delegate of the United Kingdom, took note of the fact that the Executive Board had issued a statement to the Administrative Sub-Commission, and it expressed the hope that the various Commissions and Sub-Commissions of the Conference would take such communications emanating from the Executive Board into account.

The Executive Secretary informed the General Committee that the Government of Albania had asked to take part in the present session of the General Conference by sending an observer with the right to speak. Dr. Huxley regretted that the request of the Government of Albania was received too late to allow of taking any practical action, and proposed that a letter should be sent inviting that government to send a representative, who would be present, unofficially, at the deliberations of the Conference.

The question of the subsequent participation of Albania in the future work of Unesco would have to be referred to the Executive Board.

This proposal was *adopted*.

The delegate of BRAZIL stated that, as head of his delegation, he had received a letter from the Chairman of the Executive Board to the President of the General Conference concerning the appointment of the Director-General. At his suggestion, the General Committee decided to endorse the request by the Chairman of the Executive Board to all heads of delegations, in the hope that effective collaboration would thus be achieved in the general interests of the Conference and of the Organization.

This proposal was *adopted*.

The Executive Secretary then stated that the Sub-Commission for Creative Arts would meet again during the afternoon to examine M. Cassou's report. Dr. Wilson said that the Reconstruction Commission would hold another meeting, probably on Wednesday, and that the Sub-Commission for Social Sciences, Philosophy and Humanistic Studies would meet again on Monday afternoon.

*The meeting rose at 10.40 a. m.*

## TENTH MEETING

*Monday, 2 December, 1946*

The Meeting opened at 9.40 a. m. under the Chairmanship of M. MONIZ DE ARAGAO (Brazil).

The delegates of the following countries were present : China, France, Mexico, Norway, the Philippines, Poland, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States.

### 1. POWERS OF THE CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE.

The MEXICAN delegate, after asking that the powers of this Committee should be defined more closely, and after the United States delegate had stressed the importance of its functions, which were intended not only to assure proper liaison between the different Commissions but also to submit suggestions to them, the Committee adopted the following resolution :

“ The General Committee empowers the Co-ordinating Committee to carry out the purposes for which it was established. ”

### 2. FORM IN WHICH REPORTS SHOULD BE SUBMITTED.

The UNITED KINGDOM delegate thought that reports to be submitted to the General Conference should be both coherent and complete; in other words, they should take due account of the conclusions of Commissions and Sub-Commissions, while at the same time avoiding repetitions and overlapping as much as possible. He asked what procedure it was intended to follow in drafting reports in their final form.

The Secretariat explained that the six reports of the Sub-Commissions would first be submitted to the Co-ordinating Committee; that Committee would examine them quickly with a view to deleting possible reduplications and clearing up contradictory points. It would be entitled to modify the form, but not the substance of reports. These would then be referred to the Programme Commission, whose duty it would be to make a synthesis of their contents and prepare a general report. This general report would be submitted by the Chairman of the Programme Commission to the General Conference.

The proposed procedure was agreed to by the Committee; and the Secretariat was requested to prepare a time-table which would give the Co-ordination Committee and the Programme Commission sufficient time for revising the draft reports and presenting a final report during the period between the termination of the Commissions' work and the opening of the plenary meetings of the Conference. It was desirable that this report should be duplicated and distributed in time for delegates to become acquainted with its contents before the resumption of the plenary meetings.

A proposal from the delegate of the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA that the Conference should be prolonged for two days was *not adopted*.

### 3. DUTIES OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

The UNITED STATES delegate suggested that the General Committee should, at one of its next meetings, examine the nature and extent of the powers of the Executive Board, a point on which there seemed at present to be some doubt. The proposal was *adopted*.

*The meeting rose at 10. 20 a. m.*

## ELEVENTH MEETING

*Tuesday, 3 December, 1946*

The Meeting opened at 9.40 a. m. with M. MONIZ DE ARAGAO (Brazil) in the Chair.

Delegates of the following countries were present : China, France, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States.

### I. LETTER AND NOTE FROM THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

The CHAIRMAN read a letter addressed to the President of the Conference by the provisional Chairman of the Executive Board, requesting that the part of the Staff Regulations and Financial Regulations of Unesco concerning the functions of the Executive Board and those of the Director-General should be considered by the General Conference at a full meeting, to be held on Friday morning, 6th December, in the light of the report prepared by the Administrative and Legal Commission.

After discussion, and having regard to the requirements of the Programme Commission and the time needed for the establishment of its general report, it was decided that the full meeting of the General Conference arranged for Friday morning, 6th December, should be devoted, not to the discussion of the report on Fundamental Education (already examined by the Education Sub-Commission), but to the discussion of the Staff Regulations and Financial Regulations in the light of the report of the Administrative and Legal Commission.

The plenary meetings of the Programme Commission booked for Wednesday, 4 December were cancelled; the Programme Commission would hold full meetings on Thursday, 5 December, at the same time as the Administrative and Legal Commission.

The CHAIRMAN then read a note from the Executive Board, previously communicated to the Administrative and Legal Commission, concerning the programme of work and the functions of the Executive Board during the coming months. It was decided that this note should be circulated to all delegations.

### 2. REQUEST FOR ADMISSION FROM THE SWISS FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

The CHAIRMAN read a letter from the Swiss Federal Government expressing a wish to become a Member of Unesco.

In accordance with the Constitution and with the procedure existing for cases of this kind, it was

decided that the Swiss Government's request should be communicated to the Executive Board before being transmitted to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

### 3. ESTABLISHMENT OF FINAL REPORTS.

At the request of the United States delegate, the Secretariat described the procedure to be adopted :

1. Rapporteurs of Sub-Commissions would hand in reports of two or three pages to the full Commission ;

2. These reports would be examined and discussed by the Co-ordination Committee;

3. They would be sent back to the Rapporteurs, who would prepare memoranda taking account of the observations of the Co-ordination Committee;

4. A drafting committee would draw up the general report of the Commission, with annexes including the reports of the six Sub-Commissions. *The meeting rose at 10. 25 a. m.*

## TWELFTH MEETING

*Wednesday, 4 December, 1946*

The Meeting opened at 9.50 a. m. with Dr. Y. R. CHAO (China) in the Chair.

Delegates of the following countries were present : the United States of America, Brazil, France, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, Philippines, Poland, Norway.

### I. SEAT OF 1948 CONFERENCE.

The CHAIRMAN read a letter from the Egyptian delegation confirming the Egyptian Government's invitation to Unesco to hold the 1948 General Conference in Cairo.

The delegate of Norway reminded the meeting that the Norwegian Government had already invited Unesco to hold the 1948 Conference in Oslo.

The Executive Secretary stated that the Norwegian government's invitation had been transmitted to the Executive Board and the Egyptian government's letter would also be transmitted to that body.

### 2. MEETING OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGAL COMMISSION.

The delegate of NORWAY said that, as the Administrative and Financial Sub-Commission did not expect to finish its agenda by the end of the day, it was unlikely to be ready for the full meeting of the Administrative and Legal Commission scheduled for Thursday.

As the Staff Regulations and the Financial Regulations were to be discussed at the plenary meeting of the General Conference on Friday morning, it was agreed that the full meeting of the Administrative and Legal Commission on Thursday should examine the report of the Legal and External Relations Sub-Commission and part of the report of the Administrative and Financial Sub-Commission.

*The meeting rose at 10 a. m.*

## THIRTEENTH MEETING

*Thursday, 5 December, 1946*

The Meeting opened at 9.45 a. m. with M. SEBASTIAN (Philippines) in the Chair.

Delegates of the following countries were present : Saudi Arabia, Brazil, China, United States, France, Norway, Poland, United Kingdom, Union of South Africa.

### I. DRAFT BUDGET.

At the request of M. SOMMERFELT (Norway), Chairman of the Administrative and Legal Commission, Mr. BEEBY (New Zealand), Chairman of the Administrative and Financial Sub-Commission, was admitted to submit a request to the General Committee.

Mr. BEEBY explained that the Administrative and Financial Sub-Commission had been unable to draw up the budget, since-it considered that it would first have to see the report of the Programme Commission. But this report would not be available before the next day. He asked what time would be allowed for the presentation of the draft budget to the General Conference.

The UNITED KINGDOM delegate thought that the Sub-Commission should prepare the Budget on the basis of data supplied by the Preparatory Commission, and should check whether the portion allotted to each Section had been modified by the Sub-Commissions in the course of the debate.

The UNITED STATES delegate said that the question of money was not the main point in the preparation of the budget; it was necessary to take the standards set up by the Preparatory Commission into account. He suggested that the Programme Commission, at the full meeting that afternoon, should, even before examining the reports, make a survey of the budgetary proposals of each Sub-Commission, to enable the Administrative and Financial Sub-Commission to set to work immediately on this basis.

It was decided that, in order to give the Administrative and Financial Commission a little more time, the budget report should only be presented to the General Conference on Monday afternoon.

Mr. BEEBY said he was satisfied with these explanations, and with the date fixed.

### 2. PROGRAMME OF MEETINGS OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The General Committee laid down the programme of the meetings of the General Conference from 7 to 10 December.

Friday, 6 (morning) : Plenary meeting of the General Conference; examination of the report of the Administrative, Financial, Legal and External Relations Commission, and in particular of the report of its Legal and External Relations Sub-Commission.

Friday, 6 (afternoon) : No meeting (to allow time for the final drafting of the reports of the various Commissions).

Saturday, 7 (morning) : Plenary meeting of the

General Conference; examination of the report of the Rehabilitation Commission.

Saturday, 7 (afternoon) : Plenary meeting of the General Conference; continuation of the morning's discussion, and examination of the report of the Administrative and Financial Sub-Commission on the organization of the Secretariat.

Monday, 9th (morning) : Plenary meeting of the General Conference; examination of the report of the Programme Commission.

Monday, 9 (afternoon) : Plenary meeting of the General Conference; examination of the draft budget prepared by the Administrative and Financial Sub-Commission.

Tuesday, 10 (morning and afternoon) : Conclusion of the work of the General Conference and close of the 1946 Session.

The General Committee decided to delete from the Agenda of the Conference Item No. 14, General Discussion on the Principles and Methods of Unesco.

### 3. REQUEST FOR ADMISSION FROM ITALY.

The CHAIRMAN read a letter from the Italian Ambassador in Paris expressing his Government's desire that Italy should be admitted to Unesco.

The General Committee decided to refer this question to the Executive Board.

*The meeting rose at 10.45 a. m.*

## FOURTEENTH MEETING

*Friday, 6 December, 1946*

The Meeting opened at 9.50 a.m. with M. MONIZ DE ARAGAO (Brazil) in the Chair.

Delegates of the following countries were present : China, France, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia and United Kingdom.

1. The DEPUTY EXECUTIVE SECRETARY reminded the meeting that the Committee on Procedure had not settled the question of Rule 33 concerning the working languages and the official languages of Unesco.

The UNITED KINGDOM delegate suggested that the Procedure Committee should be convened to resume discussion of this point.

The CHAIRMAN thought that this would be the best solution. The General Committee would inform the Committee on Procedure that, in view of the material difficulties of increasing the number of working languages, it was in favour of maintaining the status quo for the time being.

2. At the request of the SECRETARIAT the General Committee decided that, if M. Léon Blum were absent that morning, the plenary meeting of the General Conference would be presided over by the delegate of the Philippines.

3. The delegate of NORWAY informed the General Committee that the Executive Board would be ready between 11.00 a.m. and 12.00 to present proposals to the General Conference for the election of the Director-General.

It was therefore decided that the General Conference should meet in private at 11.30 a. m. to elect the Director-General. In conformity with Rule 72 the voting would be secret.

*The meeting rose at 10.20 a. m.*



## FIFTEENTH MEETING

*Saturday, 7 December, 1946.*

The Meeting opened at 9.40 a. m. with Mr. Mac LEISH (United States) in the Chair.

Delegates of the following countries were present : Brazil, China, Norway, Philippines, Poland, United Kingdom, United States, Union of South Africa.

The General Committee decided to make Mr. ROBERTS (Union of South Africa) responsible for arranging the details for the formal induction of the Director-General. The ceremony would be very simple and include only one speech.

*The meeting rose at 9.45 a. m.*

## SIXTEENTH MEETING

*Monday, 9 December, 1946*

The Meeting opened at 9.45 a. m. with Sir John MAUD (United Kingdom) in the Chair.

Delegates of the following countries were present : China, France, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Union of South Africa, United States.

### I. MESSAGE FROM THE WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS.

The SECRETARY read a letter from M. Louis Saillant, Secretary-General of the World Federation of Trade Unions, asking that a message from the Federation should be read at a plenary meeting of the General Conference. The message outlined the general aims of the Federation and expressed a wish for close collaboration between the W. F. T. U. and Unesco.

It was decided that the text of the message should be translated, duplicated and circulated to delegates. On the day on which the document was circulated, the President of the General Conference would inform the Conference that he had received the message and would invite delegates to take cognizance of it.

### 1. REQUEST BY AUSTRIA FOR ADMISSION TO UNESCO.

The SECRETARY read a letter from the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires in France expressing his Government's wish that Austria be admitted as a member of Unesco.

The General Committee decided to refer the matter to the Executive Board.

### 3. ADDITIONAL ARTICLES FOR THE DRAFT RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE GENERAL CONFERENCE — EXECUTIVE BOARD (DOCUMENT UNESCO /CONS. EXEC./5)

The CHAIRMAN, speaking as a member of the Executive Board, stated that the Executive Board

had referred the draft articles to the General Committee, with a request that they should be submitted by the latter to the General Conference.

On the suggestion of the SOUTH AFRICAN delegate, the General Committee decided first to refer the articles to the Administrative and Financial Sub-Commission for examination, since they raised financial problems. However, if the Sub-Commission had not time to deal with them, the articles would be referred to the General Conference direct.

*The meeting rose at 10.15 a. m.*

## SEVENTEENTH MEETING

*Tuesday, 10 December, 1946*

The Meeting opened at 9.45 a. m., with Dr. Y. R. CHAO (China) in the Chair.

Delegates of the following countries were present : France, Mexico, Norway, Poland, Saudi Arabia, United Kingdom, Union of South Africa.

### I. RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

At the request of Sir John MAUD (United Kingdom), a member of the Executive Board, the General Committee agreed that the General Conference should examine the Rules of Procedure of the Executive Board at the beginning of the morning meeting. The Conference would first hear the Administrative and Financial Sub-Commission's Report on the question. The Chairman of the Executive Board would then speak.

The SOUTH AFRICAN delegate raised the question whether membership of the Executive Board was independent of a change of nationality. In reply, it was stated that the members of the Executive Board were chosen initially from among the members of the various delegations to ensure that the various national cultures enjoyed equitable representation on the Executive Board; they would not cease to be members of the Executive Board if, for any reason, they ceased to be members of their national delegations. They had in fact been chosen for their competence and not as national representatives. They were elected for three years regardless of any changes which might in the meantime be made in the composition of delegations.

### 2. DRAFT BUDGET.

The SOUTH AFRICAN delegate was anxious that the Secretariat should make quite clear to the Conference, whether the estimated budget of 7,500,000 dollars covered all the expenditure required to carry out the 1947 programme, or whether it covered only those parts of the programme considered to have priority over the others.

This request was noted by the Secretariat.

*The meeting rose at 10.40 a. m.*

# SUMMARY RECORDS OF THE THREE MAIN COMMISSIONS

# PROGRAMME COMMISSION

## FIRST MEETING

*Held on Monday, 25 November 1946 at 10.30 a. m.*

*Chairman* : Dr. M. MARTINEZ BAEZ (Mexico).

Dr. Martinez-Baez, who had been elected as Chairman by the Nominations Committees, expressed his thanks and proposed as Vice-Chairmen of the Programme Commission Sir Sarvepalli RADHAKRISHNAN, delegate of India, and Professor PHOTIADES, delegate of Greece. These two appointments were *approved*.

At the proposal of the CHAIRMAN, the Commission next *adopted* the Provisional Agenda.

The CHAIRMAN then called upon the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission, Dr. HUXLEY, who presented the Draft Programme prepared by the Preparatory Commission and made the following observations :

The programme had been determined by the budget, the two questions being closely connected. The Budget Committee had suggested that the Director-General should regard the first year's budget as provisional, in which case it would be possible to transfer funds, if necessary, from one item to another; this would give the budget more elasticity. Also unexpended credits could be carried over to the following year.

In order to co-ordinate the work of the Commissions, their Chairmen and Rapporteurs would meet every day:

Criticism passed on parts of the programme showed the need of a few explanations, and Dr. Huxley began by saying that it was a personal report and must not be included in the general report on the programme.

The Yugoslav delegate had complained of a tendency in the report to repudiate materialistic philosophy. On the contrary, the programme contemplated the adoption of a general philosophy, which would incorporate all systems and apply to all domains. The aims of the programme would be as much practical as theoretical. As Sir Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan had said, it was desirable to reach a general agreement on spiritual values, which was possible in the domains of truth and love.

The programme had also to consider the needs of humanity in the fields of education, science and culture. There was no question of creating a uniform culture, as the YUGOSLAV delegate had feared, a single culture for all the world. On the contrary, they would defend cultures in danger of extinction and would encourage new ones, preserving the maximum diversity among them. Only in the scientific sphere must uniformity be aimed at, for in this field they had to obtain the approval of the whole world.

In reply to a remark by the Australian delegate concerning the place given to education in the budget, Dr. Huxley pointed out that all the chapters in the programme contained items affect-

ing education; indeed, nearly half the total budget was devoted to education.

Regarding mass information, the quality of that information was of greater importance than the quantity.

As regards the speed with which projects should be set on foot, a point raised by the United States delegate, the first year had certainly had to be spent on preliminary study and it was desirable that concrete results should be recorded during 1947. To avoid budgetary competition between the different sections, each project would be the subject of a discussion at which representatives of all sections, without exception, would be present. An effort would also be made to re-group all the projects. As the United States delegate had said, unification must be based on the principles of peace and security, which indeed was the mission of Unesco, as set out in Article I of the Constitution.

The Belgian delegate had feared that the budget provided too much for administration' and not enough for concrete schemes. It should be observed in this connection that such things as the granting of travelling and study scholarships were not among the functions of the Organization, which in this matter should only co-ordinate such initiatives on an international scale; it could only supplement deficiencies or restore these enterprises where they were lacking. The delegates of the United States and Brazil had referred to the useful part played by the National Commissions in this connection.

It had been said that the projects should be examined as a practical and urgent matter. A list of priorities had already been prepared and the schemes could be classified in chapters, numbering not more than a dozen.

Certain parts of the programme, especially relief and reconstruction, which were particularly urgent, were temporary; this section would later be converted into a "construction" chapter.

The main function of the Organization, Dr. Huxley said, was to help, encourage and co-ordinate governmental and intergovernmental effort (exchange and training of staff, cultural and artistic exchanges, establishment of libraries and information centres. The scientific section of the programme provided, in regard to the regional decentralization of work, for the creation of scientific institutes in certain of the most backward parts of the globe. This should extend to some eight or ten areas. As regards study and research, they must advocate the adoption of identical methods by governmental and inter-governmental bodies. At present, plans for research work and for the study of resources were proposed for the tropical zone of the Amazon Basin; other plans covered work for the development of the human mind, town planning, artistic questions, establishment of international laboratories, training of international staff, campaign against illiteracy in various countries, the edition of translations which would allow

for an exchange between the intellectual output of countries, etc. Finally, studies would be undertaken in association with hygiene and health organizations, the Atomic Commission, the United Nations Information Department, etc.

These were general, suggestions submitted, for the attention of the Commission and Sub-Commissions.

The UNITED STATES delegate thought that in face of the many proposals before the Commission, some criterion was needed to place them in the order of their importance.

This criterion was logically to be sought in the Constitution, according to Article I of which Unesco proposed to establish peace and security through international co-operation in education, science and culture.

Peace was not merely the absence of war, but the existence between peoples of concrete bonds of confidence and co-operation.

It was by their capacity to forge such links that they must judge the relative importance of the proposals submitted to the Programme Commission.

Unesco, besides stimulating and aiding existing organizations, had a field of action of its own, in which it must apply its own methods to remedy the spiritual disintegration of the world and found an International Republic of Letters, the symbol of a sane world.

As a world organization, Unesco must appeal to the experts of all countries specializing in a given field, so as to draw up a precise plan of action in that field; it must mobilize all the world resources at its command, in order that this programme might work out in the interests of peace.

As examples, the United States delegate submitted a number of concrete proposals :

- 1) a world enquiry into the education of youth, with suggestions for improvements;
- 2) a similar enquiry concerning mass information;
- 3) an attempt to arrive at a common doctrine for all the different creeds and ideologies;
- 4) to combat nationalism, although encouraging the development of each country in conformity with its characteristics;
- 5) to remedy men's incapacity to interpret recent scientific discoveries in terms of peace and progress.

He proposed that a Co-ordinating Committee should classify Unesco's tasks in accordance with the above criterion.

Lastly, he called upon the Commission to draw up a short list of plans which were, of crucial importance, with a general bearing and of obvious advantage for all. But these plans must constitute a frank and bold answer by Unesco to questions asked of it, which were questions confronting the whole world.

The delegate for INDIA apologized for not being able to accept the Vice-Chairmanship as he had to leave Paris on 5 December.

He regretted the subordinate and reduced place given to philosophy in the Preparatory Commission's programme. Present-day education did not teach how to distinguish the true from the false. The world knew how to read, like Don Quixote,

and, like Don Quixote, it was mad. Only philosophy could furnish nations with a common conception of the world and life.

Philosophy was not a science and it was wrong to classify it among the humanistic sciences. It was a form of creative thought, individual and isolated, and it alone could give wings to culture and to co-operation between minds.

Accordingly he proposed that the Co-ordination Committee should adopt the following classification : education, sciences, culture, the last including philosophy on the one hand, and the arts on the other.

The delegate for CHINA hoped that the Commission would be content with a few immediately practicable projects and would execute them on a regional scale and with due regard for the separate needs of each region. In the realisation of these schemes appeal should be made to educationists in every country.

He therefore proposed :

- 1) the setting-up of Unesco regional centres;
- 2) the framing of an international charter for teachers;
- 3) the strengthening of the scientific and cultural links between the Far East and the West and, concretely, the establishment of a Centre of Mathematics in China and the translation of Far Eastern classics little known in the West.

Lastly, he would like to see Unesco concern itself with the development of music and singing, as one of the most effective means of bringing people together.

## SECOND MEETING

*Held on Monday, 25 November, 1946 at 3. p. m.*

Chairman : Dr. M. MARTINEZ BAEZ (Mexico).

The CHAIRMAN called upon Dr. R. C. MILLS, head of the Australian delegation.

Dr. MILLS began by emphasizing the basic importance of the work of the Commission and 'its Sub-Commissions. Upon the work of the coming year and its success, depended not only the amount of help that Unesco would receive from its Member States, but also the attitude of those United Nations which had not yet joined Unesco.

He thought that the Preparatory Commission's report was an excellent basis of work, but it was only a basis and he hoped that the report which the Commission would submit to the Conference would be in many respects a very different document from the first one and that in particular it would only run to some fifteen pages. This report must consist of a definite list of urgent and important projects and activities, accompanied now and then by a short description, but on no account by a philosophic justification. The Australian delegation urged the exclusion from the programme of all theoretical discussions and philosophical generalizations likely to lead to ideological dispute.

Dr. Mills thought that the reports to be prepared by the Commission would also decide the general lines of the organisation of the Secretariat and the establishment of the budget. That



was another reason why it should be concrete and concise. He also said that the Australian delegates on the administrative, financial and legal commissions would be asking those commissions to study budget questions in the light of the reports of the Programme Commission, since it would be absurd to recommend a budget based upon the report of the Preparatory Commission, before they knew whether the General Conference would be amending it.

The Australian representative proposed that the Commission should study not only the individual projects but the programme as a whole; the Commission would have to give guidance to the sub-commissions in their work.

It was the view of the Australian delegation that a larger proportion of the budget ought to be devoted to education. However they realized the special activities of the scientific and cultural sections connected with education.

The Australian delegation had made a close study of the programme and struck out certain projects which it thought neither important nor urgent. On the other hand it had some additional schemes to propose for 1947, taking due account of staff requirements and expense. It asked the Commission to bear its views in mind when giving instructions to the sub-commissions. The principal points the Australian delegation wished to emphasize were these :

1. More importance ought to be given to education.
2. Some of the proposals in the Natural Sciences and Social Sciences sections should be struck out.
3. Other parts of the report contained too many generalities and not enough urgent and practicable concrete projects.

In regard to organs of Mass Communication, the Australian delegation recommended a more limited programme to start with, calling for only a small technical secretariat.

In the field of libraries, museums and arts, the Australian delegation would propose a number of amendments.

In conclusion Dr. Mills drew the Commission's attention to three points :

1. The undue importance attached to conferences.
2. Attention to be given to the study of the question of relief.
3. The need for study of the reports of the Reconstruction Commission by the Commission or its Sub-Commissions.

The CHAIRMAN next called upon Sir John Maud, delegate of the United Kingdom.

Sir John MAUD first stressed the importance and difficulty of the task now confronting the Commission : it had to give instructions to the sub-commissions before the latter had started their work. The bases of work for these sub-commissions were :

1. The Preparatory Commission's programme;
2. Fresh proposals made by various delegations since the Conference began.

The British delegate thought that it would be a waste of time for the sub-commissions to discuss the general and philosophical statements in the Commission's report on which they would not

agree. Agreement must be sought upon concrete projects and not upon philosophies, still less upon a single philosophy.

Sir John thought that all the sub-commissions should adopt the same order of work and classify all projects in three groups :

1. Projects to be undertaken in 1947 (reconstruction of Europe and the Far East).
2. Projects to be studied in 1947 by national bodies and taken up by Unesco after 1947 (relations between technical training and general education, between the arts and the sciences).
3. Projects to be deferred.

The United Kingdom delegate then reverted to the excellent proposal made by the United States representative that morning. He thought that common standards might be applied by all the sub-commissions, to establish the categories to which the different projects should belong. The four standards to be applied were these :

1. Peace. Will the particular projects add to the prosperity of nations?
2. Will the projects form a coherent whole?
3. Can the projects be financed by a budget of seven and a half million dollars, plus funds from other sources?
4. Can the projects be executed by a reasonably small and rapidly recruited staff?

The Sub-Commissions should ask themselves those questions in the case of all the projects submitted to them.

Sir John Maud thought that, to establish a consistent programme, they must proceed by two stages :

1. All the sub-commissions should apply the common standards suggested, above. They would be helped in their work by the Steering Committee.
2. The Programme Commission would combine the various reports into a coherent whole.

The United Kingdom representative concluded by stressing the programme's importance. It would, he said, affect the very organization of Unesco, and the latter's permanent structure would be built upon its foundations. They must therefore be bold, practical and business-like.

The CHAIRMAN next called upon the Belgian delegate.

M. KUYPERS (Belgium) said that it was needless once again to emphasize the great importance of the instructions to be given to the sub-commissions which would be meeting next day. He also expressed his full agreement with most of the suggestions made by Dr. HUXLEY, Mr. Mac LEISH and Sir John MAUD.

In studying the budget he thought that too much had been allocated to Unesco's administrative work. He would like a small permanent staff and a very large staff of specialists engaged on short contracts.

He further declared that it would be dangerous for Unesco to take the place of specialized organizations. He commended the draft agreement between Unesco and the Geneva Bureau of Education and would be glad to see similar agreements concluded in other fields, the radio for example. The sphere of activity to which Unesco should devote

its whole effort lay outside that of existing organizations.

M. Kuypers then said that one of the most important tasks was to overcome scepticism about Unesco. There were two ways of doing that : a common standard to be submitted to all the sub-commissions, and success in their work. They would have to do something big and practical.

The Belgian delegate ended by appealing for frankness, personal ideas and hard work.

The NETHERLANDS delegate raised the question of cultural relations with Germany. It was urgent to throw open that country to democratic and pacific influences. They could not leave eighty millions to " stew in their own juice " behind an impenetrable wall.

The CZECHOSLOVAK delegate said that they could not number Fascist and Nazi doctrines among those allowed to develop freely. Fascism must be fought wherever it existed and whatever mask it might assume.

The delegate of BRAZIL remarked that it was idle to discuss priorities in general terms. Every part of the world had its own priority problems and Unesco's programme should be sufficiently elastic to adapt it to the specific needs of different groups of countries.

The delegate of the LEBANON made two suggestions of principle ;

1. The institution in states members to Unesco, side by side with national education, of teaching having a universal character, with syllabuses, examinations and Unesco diplomas giving admission to the international universities already proposed.
2. In the case of Arabic-speaking countries, the most urgent problem was the campaign against illiteracy. For the purpose of this campaign' Unesco could enlist the aid of Lebanese living abroad.

The YUGOSLAV delegate took note of the replies given by Dr. Huxley and other delegates to the statements made earlier by M. Ribnikar in the name of the Yugoslav delegation. He was pleased to see Unesco repudiate the idea of a unified culture and base international co-operation on the free cultural development of peoples.

This closed the general discussion of the programme.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF SUB-COMMISSIONS.

The delegate of DENMARK having suggested a sub-commission for the Exact Sciences, the CHAIRMAN asked the Commission to abide by the six sub-commissions arranged for. (*Approved.*)

The CHAIRMAN proposed to the Commission the following names as Chairmen of the sub-commissions :

1. Education : M. GHORBAL BEY (Egypt).
2. Mass Communication : M. KUYPERS (Belgium).
3. Libraries and Museums : M. CIBULKA (Czechoslovakia).
4. Natural Sciences : Mr. BHABHA (India).
5. Social Sciences : Mme ALZONA (Philippines).

6. Creative Arts : M. REININK (Netherlands).

These nominations were *adopted*.

Mr. MacLEISH (United States) proposed that the Commission should adopt a number of recommendations for the use of the sub-commissions.

These recommendations consisted of four practical rules, one basic principle and two injunctions.

Practical Rules. — To be adopted, all projects must :

1. Conform to Article I of the Constitution;
2. Form a coherent whole;
3. Not exceed Unesco's financial means;
4. Take account of the small available staff.

Basic Principle. — Was the project the best way of attaining the objective in view?

Injunctions :

1. From the point of view of time, projects to be classified as : realizable in 1947, to be submitted for study in 1947, and deferred.  
*N. B.* — Classification to be by regions with due regard for the different needs of different countries.
2. Plans to be restricted to a few projects of crucial importance and obvious benefit.

The CHAIRMAN reminded the Commission that a committee would co-ordinate the work of the different sub-commissions of the Programme Commission and of the Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Commission.

#### THIRD MEETING

*Held on Thursday, 5 December 1946 at 10.30 a. m.*

*Chairman : Dr. M. MARTINEZ-BAEZ (Mexico).*

Before proceeding with the examination of Items 7 and 8 of the Agenda, Dr. WILSON (Secretariat) explained the procedure adopted with regard to the Programme Commission : In order to facilitate discussion, six Sub-Commissions, each covering one section of the programme, as well as a Co-ordinating Commission, were created.

M. CASSIN (France) requested that a sort of calendar of the day's discussions be established.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the reports from the Libraries and Museums, Social Sciences and Education Sub-Commissions would be examined during the morning meeting.

#### Report of Libraries and Museums Sub-Commission.

M. CAIN (France), Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission, gave a summary of Doc.Unesco/C/Prog. Com./S.C.Lib. & Mus./3 and he brought out the following points :

Collaboration with specialized international organization.

Public Libraries and Museums.

Reconstruction of collections and safeguarding of monuments.

Removal of obstacles to free flow of information.

Exchanges and distribution.

Bibliographical services.

Training of the technical staff of libraries, museums and archives.

This was a vast programme, but most of the projects under consideration could be undertaken within the first few months of 1947. It would be necessary to give the Section the necessary financial assistance, and the Sub-Commission considered that the present credits at the disposal of the Section were insufficient.

As the CHAIRMAN was due to attend a meeting of the Executive Board, he requested that a Vice-Chairman be elected.

The delegate of the UNITED STATES proposed that M. TURCOTTE, delegate of Canada, be elected.

The delegate of GREECE seconded this motion.

M. TURCOTTE was requested to take the Chair.

The general discussion of the report was then taken up again point by point, starting with point B : Collaboration with specialised international organizations.

The delegate of POLAND pointed out that the four main international organizations mentioned had already undertaken a number of tasks, and he asked what Unesco could do to ensure :

(1) the continuation of the work already undertaken:

(2) that overlapping, which often occurred in this type of bibliographical work, be avoided.

It might be possible to publish a record of the works undertaken in this field, to ensure that they were co-ordinated.

On behalf of Mr. MacLeish, the delegate of the UNITED STATES submitted an observation concerning point g, paragraph 4. The observation recommended that this paragraph be extended and enlarged, by adding to it that Unesco should render appropriate services in exchange.

M. CAIN (France) moved that the Sub-Commission accept Mr. MacLeish's proposal.

This proposal was unanimously *accepted*.

The UNITED KINGDOM delegate warmly supported the Report, but made a reservation about the end of it. In his opinion, projects ought to be considered in relation to the budget.

The RAPPOREUR mentioned that the tasks of the Libraries and Museums Section concerned all the Sections of Unesco, and ought not to be charged against only one of them. He agreed to the referring of this question to the Budget Committee.

In answer to a remark by the BELGIAN delegate, he explained that the term " site " meant " archaeological site ".

With reference to point g, paragraph 2 of the Report, the delegate of POLAND asked for the legal aspect of the question to be examined by the Executive Board.

*Adopted.*

The Commission then *adopted* the whole Report.

#### Report of the Education Sub-Commission.

After stating the working documents of the Sub-Commission and thanking the staff of the Section for its excellent preparatory work, the Sub-Com-

mission's Rapporteur, Dr. Margaret READ, submitted the report, specified its important points and made a re-arrangement of items. At the end of her speech, she recalled the priority order of the projects, which was indicated at the end of the report.

The UNITED KINGDOM delegate fully approved the whole Report and thought that amendments made in a hurry would not improve it. Unesco should be judged by its influence on the masses and the interest it aroused in them, and this report was a first step towards success. Heavy responsibilities had purposely been laid upon the National Commissions, so that they might co-operate seriously with Unesco. The United Kingdom delegate recommended that the report should be unanimously approved with no amendments.

The UNITED STATES delegation supported the proposal of the United Kingdom delegate.

The delegate of INDIA made a few remarks about the priorities : (a) Aid to International Relations Clubs should have A priority : (b) a World Peace Day should also have A priority : (c) what priority should be given to the re-education of enemy countries? (d) youth movements should be included in item 1 (a).

The RAPPOREUR agreed with the Indian delegate's last point.

The delegate of FRANCE stressed the importance of establishing equivalence between diplomas and the teaching systems in the different countries. He thought that this question should be studied at once as part of the work of the Information Centre on international exchanges of personnel.

The RAPPOREUR agreed with the French delegate.

After indicating the order in which the reports of the different Sub-Commissions (social sciences, natural sciences, mass communication, creative arts and general report) would be examined, the CHAIRMAN closed the meeting.

#### FOURTH MEETING

*Held on Thursday, 5 December, 1946 at 3 p. m.*

*Chairman* : M. MARTINEZ-BAEZ (Mexico).

#### Report of the Education Sub-Commission (*continuation*)

Mr. STODDARD (United States) reminded the meeting that the American delegation had seconded the proposal by the delegate of the United Kingdom for acceptance of the Education Sub-Commission's Report. Regarding the observations by the INDIAN delegate concerning priorities, he replied to two of his questions :

(1) As regards section V, paragraph (b), the question would be referred to the Executive Board of Unesco;

(2) As for the question concerning paragraph (d) of the same section, the Secretariat had been asked to undertake this study in 1947. He agreed with the INDIAN delegate's proposal on youth clubs, but thought that it was better to put it into section I, 1 (e), rather than in section A.

The delegate of INDIA signified his approval and the proposal was *adopted*.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that the delegate of the UNITED KINGDOM had requested that no amendment should be made in the report.

The NEW ZEALAND delegate supported that suggestion.

Mr. STODDARD proposed the addition of the following phrase in paragraph (d) of the section : " including the study of the equivalence of school standards and university diplomas ".

M. WALLON (France) seconded Mr. Stoddard's proposal.

The delegate of INDIA asked whether this meant that youth movements were included in item I (e).

The CHAIRMAN said that this was so.

The proposal was adopted.

The CHAIRMAN suggested appointing a small drafting committee to put the Programme Commission's report into final shape and he proposed as members Mr. GRIERSON, Mr. MacLEISH and M. GILSON. These suggestions were accepted.

The CHAIRMAN added that the reports of the Sub-Commissions would figure as annexes to the general report of the Programme Commission.

#### Report of the Social Sciences Sub-Commission.

Dr. JOHNSON, Rapporteur of the Social Sciences Sub-Commission, read the report of that Sub-Commission (Document Unesco / C / Prog. Corn. / S. C. Soc. Sci./ 6).

The delegate of DENMARK proposed a slight amendment to the paragraphs on page 6 of the French text and page 4 of the English text. The sentence beginning with the words : " As a result of its deliberations..." was number 4. To this paragraph the following should be added: " Meanwhile Unesco must serve as a centre of mutual information concerning the efforts made in the different countries to assemble, publish and comment upon documents relating to the history of the second World War, including the social and psychological problems of Nazism and Fascism."

The delegate of FRANCE proposed a small amendment in the drafting of the paragraph on comparative international law. This could be put in the following way : " With the assistance of experts Unesco will, during 1947, draw up a plan for comparative studies of national judicial systems and of international law, with a view to the advancement of the latter and to acquainting the general public with studies on that subject."

The delegate of GREECE then took the Chair.

The resolution was adopted by thirteen votes.

The delegate of FRANCE submitted a proposal on a point of detail, namely, on page 7 of the French text and page 5 of the English text, to transfer from paragraph 3 to paragraph 2 all that concerned Group VI.

The RAPPOREUR of the Sub-Commission explained why studies on international law were given Priority 2. All the projects had been thought important, and only those that were discarded received no priority order.

The delegate of FRANCE accepted the report as it stood, but asked the drafting committee to touch up the phraseology. He suggested that, on page 6 of the French text and page 6 of the Eng-

lish text, Item E and F should be placed after G.

The delegate of DENMARK remarked that project G had in fact been dropped.

The delegate of INDIA thought that not enough emphasis had been placed in Group V on the question of nationalism.

The delegate of FRANCE withdrew his proposal.

The RAPPOREUR expressed full agreement with the delegate of INDIA, but explained that they had had to condense the report.

The delegate of INDIA proposed that the word " minority " should be omitted from the phrase " minority racial or cultural groups ".

There was no objection and the item would therefore be drafted accordingly.

The whole report was *adopted*.

#### Report of Natural Sciences Sub-Commission.

The delegate of the UNITED STATES, Rapporteur of the Natural Sciences Sub-Commission, said that, owing to the importance of the questions, the Sub-Commission desired to recommend a number of proposals on projects chosen for their special importance, two of which were given priority, namely :

- (1) the study of the effects of different degrees of malnutrition on large groups of the population;
- (2) the study of living conditions in tropical areas and of the natural resources of the tropics.

Details would be found in Document 23.

The RAPPOREUR then summarised the recommendations of the Natural Sciences Sub-Commission (Document Unesco / C / Prog. Corn. / S. C. Nat. Sci. / 22).

The INDIAN delegate pointed out that a paragraph had been omitted on the first page of the French text :

" The Sub-Commission considers that a budget of less than 1,000,000 dollars a year would not permit the fulfilment of an adequate programme."

The RAPPOREUR (Dr. A. H. Compton) declared that, if the budget was less than this amount, the Sciences Section could not survive as one of the three independent fields of Unesco, but would have to be incorporated in the Education or Cultural Sections.

The CHAIRMAN having stated that the opinion expressed by the Rapporteur would be noted, the Commission *adopted* the whole of the report.

#### Report of the Mass Communication Sub-Commission.

After enumerating the amendments to the text of the report, which were then circulated to the meeting, the RAPPOREUR, Mr. Grierson, submitted the report and indicated the main points to which his Sub-Commission had devoted its efforts :

1. Freedom of every country to develop and express itself, which implied assistance by highly developed countries to those less developed;
2. Free dissemination of information and immediate technical requirements;



3. Proposals which were practical and economic despite their number.

The RAPPORTEUR ended by asking that there should be no reduction of the budget.

The FRENCH delegate called attention to an omission. He considered that project 3 should mention the plans for a survey of press legislation in the different countries. In addition, the words " or organizations" should be inserted after the word " systems " in project 4 (a).

The RAPPORTEUR having agreed to these alterations, the whole of the report was adopted by the Commission.

#### Report of the Creative Arts Sub-Commission.

After recalling that the Creative Arts Sub-Commission had divided into two Sub-Committees, for the better accomplishment of its work, the RAPPORTEUR, Professor Morey, submitted the report and made two observations: the word " assist " at the top of page 3 did not mean " financial assistance "; on page 4, after paragraph 4 (c), the following sentence should be inserted : " The Creative Arts Section takes an interest in everything concerning the improvement of the present practice in regard to copyright. "

The FRENCH delegate pointed out that the wording of the French text was faulty, and asked in particular that the title " Arts de Creation "

(Creative Arts) should be replaced by " Arts et Lettres " (Arts and Letters).

The Commission *agreed* to this alteration.

The FRENCH delegate asked for the inclusion of a recommendation in point A (1) : " To discover means of defining the relations between authors, translators and publishers. "

The RAPPORTEUR having agreed to this proposal, the FRENCH delegate asked that out of the six French proposals, at least two should be included in the report, viz. :

1. Establishment of a chronological index of world literary activities.
2. Creation of an international literary Year-Book.

The RAPPORTEUR agreed to this proposal.

Referring to the publication of an Anthology of Suffering and Resistance, the FRENCH delegate reminded the meeting that he did not support this project.

After a discussion on this point, the Commission adopted by 9 votes to 6 a resolution proposed by the CANADIAN delegate and amended by Dr. HUXLEY, as follows:

" That Unesco should encourage, and if necessary undertake, in 1947 the publication of an Anthology of Suffering and Resistance."

The report of the Sub-Commission on Arts and Letters was adopted, with the above amendments.

# ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGAL COMMISSION

## FIRST MEETING

*Held on Wednesday, 27 November 1946 at 3.15 p. m.*

Chairman : Dr. SOMMERFELT (Norway).

Dr. Y. R. CHAO (China), Vice-President of the General Conference, proposed M. SOMMERFELT (Norway) as Chairman of the Commission.

M. SOMMERFELT was elected unanimously and took the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN proposed the following appointments :

Vice-Chairman of the Commission : Mr. EISENHOWER (United States) ;

Chairman of the Administrative and Financial Sub-Commission : Dr. BEEBY (New Zealand);

Chairman of the Legal and External Relations Sub-Commission : M. PARKA-PÉREZ (Venezuela).

M. PARRA-PÉREZ (Venezuela) proposed that M. Luis Alberto SANCHEZ (Peru) be appointed in his place.

With this alteration, the proposals of the Chairman were *adopted* unanimously.

Finally, M. GRUZON (France) was chosen as Rapporteur of the Commission.

The CHAIRMAN submitted the draft Agenda for approval.

The delegate of AUSTRALIA proposed that the following addition be made to Item 6 of the Agenda : " as well as other questions raised during the general discussion ". The Agenda was *adopted* with this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN expressed the opinion that most of the items on the Agenda should first be examined by the two Sub-Commissions. Consequently he proposed that the Commission should hold only one Plenary Meeting and that the two Sub-Commissions should start work the next morning. This proposal was *adopted*.

The CHAIRMAN called on M. Jean THOMAS, Deputy Executive Secretary, to present Document C/7, Report of the Preparatory Commission on the General Conference, Administrative and Financial Questions, Legal Questions and External Relations.

Chapter I, relating to the General Conference, had already been examined by the Conference and adopted.

The Commission had to consider Chapters II, III and IV :

Chapter II : Administrative and Personnel Questions;

Chapter III : Budgetary and Financial Arrangements;

Chapter IV : Legal Questions and External Relations; relations with the United Nations, relations with the Specialized Agencies, relations with Non-Governmental International Organizations.

The following would also be submitted for the consideration of the Commission : the Draft Agreement with the United Nations, the Draft Convention between the Member States of Unesco con-

cerning Privileges and Immunities, the Draft Agreement with the Government of the French Republic concerning the Privileges and Immunities of Unesco, and the Draft Agreement with the International Council of Scientific Unions.

The Administrative and Financial Sub-Commission would consider Chapters II and III, and the Legal and External Relations Sub-Commission, Chapter IV.

M. THOMAS then described the steps taken in the preparation of the budget by the Preparatory Commission; he said that its preparation had necessitated the drawing up of a plan of the organization of the permanent Secretariat. As the Executive Board had requested the submission of several plans, Chapter II contained three schemes for the organization of the Secretariat. The Budget estimates were based on the first of these.

M. Thomas added that a supplementary budget had been provided (pages 88-89 of the booklet) for an intensified propaganda campaign for the rehabilitation of culture in devastated countries.

The CHAIRMAN thanked M. Thomas for his statement. While the majority of the questions would be considered by the Sub-Commissions, he proposed that the problem of the size of the budget should be discussed immediately, in order to satisfy the requests of the Czechoslovak delegation, which had raised this point in the Preparatory Commission.

The delegate of CHINA made three observations :

1. He considered that the Director-General should have power to change the allocation of certain sums within the budget; 2. He recommended that the selection of the staff of Unesco be made with due regard to an equitable geographical distribution; 3. He stated that China would be glad to welcome centres for scientific co-operation and international laboratories.

The delegate of CZECHOSLOVAKIA noted that the budget provided for a total of 9 million dollars, a third of the budget for the United Nations for 1947. He was of the opinion that the four millions allocated to staff expenses should include unforeseen expenditure, and he was supported in this by the delegate of VENEZUELA. These two delegates considered that, while a certain elasticity in the budget was necessary for the first year the Director-General should only be authorized to transfer funds from one item of the budget to another in exceptional circumstances, and that such a transfer should only be made after consultation with the Executive Board or a Supervisory Commission.

The CHAIRMAN observed that, under Rule 23 of the Draft Financial Regulations, the Director-General had the power to make transfers within the budget, during the financial year of 1947.

The delegate of AUSTRALIA made the following two suggestions: 1. that the Administrative and Financial Sub-Commission should not meet until

after the Programme Commission had finished its work, because the budget could only be drawn up when the main lines of Unesco's work had been decided; 2. that the Secretariat should prepare a provisional scale of the contributions to be made by the 28 States at present Members of Unesco.

The delegates of VENEZUELA and SOUTH AFRICA seconded these proposals.

M. THOMAS said that the Secretariat was prepared to draw up the scale requested, but that it could be only provisional, as the number of Members States of Unesco was increasing rapidly. Moreover, he feared that postponement of the Administrative and Financial Sub-Commission meetings until the end of the Programme Commission would prolong the General Conference.

The delegate of the UNITED STATES thought that the Administrative and Financial Sub-Commission could meet next day and begin its work by considering questions of organization, postponing consideration of the budget until later. He was supported in this by the delegate of FRANCE.

The delegate of BELGIUM thought that Unesco should be guided by principles of economy — it should not try to build up too vast an administrative machine, but should rely on the co-operation of national and international intergovernmental institutions and act as a co-ordinating point between them.

It was decided that the Administrative and Financial Sub-Commission would not consider the budget until after the report of the Programme Commission had been received. It would, however, meet the next day to start discussion of the organization of the Secretariat and the Draft Staff Regulations.

The delegate of NEW ZEALAND, as Chairman of the Administrative and Financial Sub-Commission, asked for precise instructions for the work of his Sub-Commission on Chapters II and III. He asked if they were to prepare *recommendations* to the Director-General, or definite *instructions*:

M. THOMAS explained the plan of Chapter II : in the first part, the Preparatory Commission made recommendations to the General Conference; the second part contained a report on the general principles of the organization of the Secretariat, and the third part consisted of Draft Staff Regulations. It was not possible to give rigid orders to the Director-General at the First Conference, but it would be as well to establish guiding principles in line with international practice.

The delegate of NEW ZEALAND, supported by the delegate of BELGIUM, observed that if the conditional form were used it would be difficult for the Director-General to decide what line of action to take. They considered also that the Conference should avoid the official adoption of texts drafted in the conditional, which could not be binding.

The CHAIRMAN proposed that this question be referred to the Sub-Commission. This proposal was *adopted*.

The delegate of CANADA suggested that the memoranda referring to the powers of the Executive Board, mentioned in paragraph II of Article V of the Constitution, be submitted to the consider-

ation of the Administrative and Legal Commission. This proposal was *adopted*.

The CHAIRMAN fixed the time-table for the Sub-Commissions.

## SECOND MEETING

*Held on Thursday 5 December 1946 at 3.15 p. m.*

*Chairman* : Dr. SOMMERFELT (Norway),  
later Dr. BEEBY (New Zealand).

The CHAIRMAN proposed to begin with the examination of Item 3 of the Agenda : Appointment of a Sub-Committee to study the Report on the Unesco Month.

As the Commission had not the time to consider this report (Doc. Unesco/C/Admin. & Jur./S. C. Leg. & Ext. Rel./18), the CHAIRMAN proposed the setting up of a Sub-Committee, made up of representatives of countries most closely interested in the Unesco Month, namely : China, Egypt, France, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Mexico having invited the General Conference for next year, the Chairman suggested that this Sub-Committee should be presided over by that country.

This proposal was *adopted*.

The delegate of the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA asked if delegates of countries not on the above list could be represented on the Sub-Committee. The answer was in the affirmative.

The CHAIRMAN then announced that the Administrative and Financial Sub-Commission had not yet been able to examine the report of the Programme Commission on the organisation of the Secretariat and on the budget. He therefore proposed that the Sub-Commission should be authorized to submit its report on these questions direct to the General Conference, by-passing the Plenary Commission.

After Mr. BEEBY, the Chairman of the Administrative and Financial Sub-Commission, had pointed out that the shortage of time made any other procedure a practical impossibility, this proposal was *adopted*.

The CHAIRMAN then called upon the Rapporteur of the Legal and External Relations Sub-Commission, M. Louis GEERAERTS (Belgium), who read the Sub-Commission's report (Unesco/C/Admin. & Jur./S. C. Leg. & Ext. Rel./5).

The CHAIRMAN opened a discussion on the different items in this report.

*Item 1.* (Draft Agreement with the United Nations) was *adopted*. The United Nations Observer expressed his pleasure and said that the work was progressing in New York on parallel lines and in a satisfactory way.

*Items II, III, IV, V, VI and VII* were *adopted*.

A discussion arose in connection with Item VIII (Relations between Unesco and Member States), paragraph 3, in which the French and English texts differed slightly. It was decided to instruct the Secretariat to bring the English translation into agreement with the French text by restoring the English text originally adopted by the Sub-Commission.

With this alteration, Item VIII was approved. *Item IX* (Relations between Unesco and the other Specialized Agencies) was adopted without discussion.

The CHAIRMAN then submitted for discussion the Draft Staff Regulations (Doc.Unesco/C/Admin. & Jur./S. C. Adm. & Fin./17).

Mr. Walter LAVES (United States), Rapporteur of the Administrative and Financial Sub-Commission, presented this document.

The *preamble* was adopted without discussion.

Section I (Regulations I to 5) was adopted without discussion.

In Section II (Regulations 6 to 21) two amendments were made to Regulation 8 by M. Doré (Canada) Chairman of the Executive Board, namely, to add to the first paragraph the words "or such Committee as the Executive Board may nominate" and, in the second paragraph, to delete the last part of the sentence: "having regard to the opinions expressed by the Nominations Committee appointed by the Executive Board, from amongst its own members". These amendments were rejected. The same fate attended an amendment by the delegate of Chile, who, in Regulation 9, suggested that the words "one of the two working languages" should be replaced by the words "one of the three..., etc.", in case the General Conference should admit Spanish as a third working language of Unesco.

The delegate of the UNITED KINGDOM proposed the deletion of Regulation 10 concerning candidates files and information to be supplied about them by the National Commissions.

This proposal was voted on and adopted, but the FRENCH delegate protested against this vote and said that he would ask the General Conference to revert to this point.

With this deletion, the whole of Section II was adopted.

Sections III, IV, V, VI, VII and VIII were adopted.

In Section IX an amendment submitted by the CHAIRMAN of the EXECUTIVE BOARD to omit the words "with the concurrence of the Executive Board" was rejected. After correction of a mistake in Regulation 32 (Regulation 28 should read Regulation 31), Section IX (Regulations 31 to 34) was adopted.

In Section X the French text of Regulation 36 was rather different from the English text and it was decided that the Secretariat should bring them into agreement on the basis of the English text. Section X was adopted.

Sections XI, XII, XIII and XIV were adopted.

The whole of the Draft Staff Regulations were thus adopted.

Mr. BEEBY (New Zealand) took the chair and submitted for examination the draft Financial Regulations prepared by the Administrative and Financial Sub-Commission (Doc. Unesco/C/Admin. & Jur./S. C. Adm. & Fin./16). This document was presented by Mr. Walter LAVES (United States), Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission.

Regulations I to 14 were adopted without discussion.

At the proposal of the SOUTH AFRICAN delegate, a small correction was made to the English text of Regulation 15 where "are payable" should be read instead of "will be payable". With this amendment Regulation 15 was adopted.

Regulations 16 to 31 were adopted without discussion.

With regard to Regulation 32, discussion arose on when the Financial Regulations should come into force. In the opinion of the LEGAL ADVISOR this should be on the day of the appointment of the Director-General, since the Preparatory Commission of Unesco would be dissolved on that day. However; at the proposal of the delegate of BELGIUM, the Commission decided that it would not itself fix this date.

The whole of the Draft Financial Regulations were adopted.

### THIRD MEETING

*Held on Saturday, 7 December 1946 at 4 p. m.*

*Chairman : Dr. SOMMERFELT (Norway).*

The CHAIRMAN explained that the purpose of the meeting was to examine a proposal by the Executive Board to replace the provision adopted by the Administrative and Financial Sub-Commission concerning the Deputy Director-General, (Document Unesco/C/22 Section C 1).

M. DORÉ (Canada), Chairman of the Executive Board, suggested the following amendment :

"A Deputy Director-General shall be appointed.

"This Deputy Director-General shall be the second official of the Organization and shall subject to the authority of the Director-General, be responsible for administration, staff and finance.

"Since the Director-General will necessarily be away from Headquarters at frequent intervals, the Deputy Director-General must be familiar with all aspects of the Organization's activities, and his duties and responsibilities shall consist in the execution of programmes and all matters relating to administration and finance. "

Mr. BEEBY (New Zealand), Chairman of the Administrative and Financial Sub-Commission, expressed surprise that the Executive Board, parallel with the Sub-Commission, had examined a question that had been entrusted to the Sub-Commission by the General Conference and had adopted a different text without informing it.

The delegates of the UNITED KINGDOM and of the UNITED STATES said there was no fundamental difference between the two texts and that it would be easy to agree on this point.

The AUSTRALIAN delegate was of the same opinion. He said that the procedure seemed perfectly correct.

Dr. BEEBY associated himself with the view expressed by the AUSTRALIAN delegate as regards procedure, but maintained that, if these questions of administration, staff and finance were entrusted to the Assistant Director-General, he would be



unable to deal with them satisfactorily, as he would often have to deputise for the Director-General, when the latter was absent.

The CHAIRMAN put to the vote the amendment proposed by the Executive Board.

The amendment was *adopted*.

The GREEK delegate drew the Commission's attention to the vote on the budget total, which had taken place at the last meeting of the Administrative and Financial Sub-Commission. He did

not think that this vote was in order, since the list for the roll call was not complete.

Dr. BEEBY, Chairman of the Administrative and Financial Sub-Commission, observed that this question was a matter for the Sub-Commission, and not for the full Commission.

The CHAIRMAN accepted this view and referred the point of order made by the Greek delegate to the Administrative and Financial Sub-Commission.

# RECONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION COMMISSION

## FIRST MEETING

Held on Monday, 25 November 1946 at 10.30 a. m.

Chairman : M. B. DRZEWIESKI (Poland).

The CHAIRMAN said that the experience of the past year had shown that, if Unesco's work were to be related to actual conditions in the present-day world, it must include educational reconstruction and rehabilitation. He expressed deep gratitude to those countries — Denmark, the United States of America, Great Britain, and others — which had contributed during the year to the relief of the most urgent needs.

The Chairman suggested that General Sir Ronald ADAM (United Kingdom) should be elected Vice-Chairman of the Commission, and that Mr. BRUMBAUCH (U.S.A.) should be elected Secretary.

*Agreed.*

Item 2 of the Agenda: ADOPTION OF PROVISIONAL AGENDA.

The Agenda was *adopted*.

Item 3 of the Agenda : PRESENTATION OF REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS ON EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION, AS APPROVED BY THE TECHNICAL SUB-COMMITTEE AND THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION.

Dr. WILSON (Deputy Executive Secretary) made a statement on the future reconstruction and rehabilitation programme of Unesco, set forth in document Unesco /C /II.

Unesco's future policy in this domain would develop along four main lines :

1. All plans would in future be based upon the integration of reconstruction and rehabilitation projects in the general programme. It would be recommended that the Technical Sub-Committee be liquidated, and the General Conference would be asked to appoint a special committee dealing with educational, scientific and cultural rehabilitation.

The problem of reconstruction was bound up with an equal distribution of the world's educational, scientific and cultural resources.

2. The voluntary relief organizations, both local and international, were the best reservoir of relief resources. Unesco should stimulate, facilitate and help the work of these organizations and co-ordinate their efforts.

3. An intensified campaign should be launched to raise funds and secure materials to help the work of the voluntary organizations. Although governments were not exempt from responsibility in this field, it was not proposed to ask them to allocate large sums for rehabilitation. The main burden would be carried by voluntary organizations.

4. One responsibility which governments could properly be asked to assume was the provision of sufficient funds to enable Unesco to conduct the appeal campaign.

With regard to other intergovernmental agencies (e.g. FAO, ILO, World Health Organization, Commission for Displaced Persons), Unesco's reconstruction programme had been planned in relationship with their programmes. Unesco had a specially close relationship with Unrra, many of whose tasks had educational implications. Negotiations were in progress for the taking over by Unesco of certain of Unrra's activities and assets.

The CHAIRMAN thanked Dr. Wilson, in the name of the Commission, for his excellent report.

The General Committee had decided to establish a Steering Committee consisting of the members of the General Committee and the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Commissions.

The CHAIRMAN opened the general discussion on the Secretariat's report.

The delegate of IRAN praised Dr. Huxley's report. Reconstruction was an essential task for Unesco and must extend to all-devastated countries, whether they had been occupied or not. The delegation of Iran had filed a report with the Secretariat on the conditions in its country.

The delegate of CANADA wanted details about the devastated countries and their needs, so that Canada could continue helping them. Canada was particularly interested in the children of Norway and the Netherlands, but was ready to help children of any country.

The delegates of the PHILIPPINES and CHINA stated that their countries had especially suffered from the war and had sustained heavy losses of men and material.

The CHAIRMAN mentioned that 63,000,000 dollars were needed for the restoration of school buildings in the Philippine Islands, and the material losses of China were assessed at 788,000,000 dollars.

The BELGIAN delegate thought that the budget estimates of administrative expenses were too high in comparison with the expenses of reconstruction and rehabilitation. The budget figure of 10,000,000 dollars was too low. He recommended calling upon Governments for a money contribution towards reconstruction, which he thought was the most important of Unesco's tasks.

The delegate of LUXEMBURG suggested that relief work should be systematic and not left to private organizations. Enquiries should be made of governments, which alone could give information about the damage to their countries and the immediate needs to be met. Furnished with this information, the Commission could then make concrete proposals and a wise distribution of the funds at Unesco's disposal for this purpose.

The FRENCH delegate reminded the Commission

that his country had greatly suffered during the war, and thanked those powers which had already given aid, in particular the Canada, United States, Sweden, Denmark and Belgium. He admitted that other countries had been even more devastated and said that France was prepared to take a lower place in the queue.

He wished to stress three points :

1) Unesco's task of reconstruction was not only of immediate value, but also meant a lot from the point of view of solidarity and international co-operation. Its efforts must not be confined to purely intellectual fields, but must penetrate the life of nations.

2) Everything Unesco did must aim at the idea of peace, and one way of attaining that aim was to teach peoples about the horrors and devastation of recent years.

3) The French delegation would speak at the afternoon meeting to give its point of view about the technique of the work. He thought that Unesco's role should be one of research, co-ordination, and spread of information. Unesco was not an institution for the receipt and distribution of gifts.

The NORWEGIAN delegate thought that Unesco should encourage private initiative. He suggested the setting up of National Commissions to encourage reconstruction work. In this effort the dominant factors were material and labour, not money. Unesco must co-ordinate, but would leave the choice of methods to the national bodies.

The NETHERLANDS delegate considered the budget figure of 10,000,000 dollars too low. He agreed with the Belgian delegate and thought, like him, that there was need to obtain grants from governments and not count only upon help from private organizations.

Dr. WILSON drew attention to a typing error in the report : the budget figure was 100,000,000 dollars, and not 10,000,000.

## SECOND MEETING

*Held on Monday, 25 November 1946 at 3 p. m.*

*Chairman : Sir Ronald ADAM (United Kingdom).*

Item 3 of the Agenda : REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS ON EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION (*Continuation of discussion*).

The delegate of GREECE congratulated Dr. Wilson on his excellent report.

The war had caused extensive destruction and devastation in Greece, and the Greek delegation wished to thank the different organizations which had helped to bring relief to the Greek people. There was still much to be done in the educational field : according to Unrra statistics, 80 % of the primary schools in Greece were either destroyed or so badly damaged that they were useless.

The Greek delegation were glad to note that the Unesco teams Co be sent to the devastated areas would include both resident staff and mobile units. They were also glad to learn that

Unesco's general programme would include medicine.

The delegate of INDIA expressed his country's deep sympathy with the war-devastated countries. Educational, scientific and cultural reconstruction in these countries should be one of Unesco's chief tasks.

The proposals submitted in the Report might be divided into two main categories : material relief (provision of books, scientific apparatus, funds), and psychological rehabilitation. The Indian delegate welcomed the proposal to expand the scope of Unesco's work to include the important question of the equalization of educational, scientific and cultural opportunities throughout the world. Particular emphasis should be laid on the help that could be given by voluntary organizations, and one, of Unesco's tasks should be to stimulate and co-ordinate the work of those organizations.

The delegate of DENMARK thanked Dr Wilson for his excellent report.

With regard to the appeal, he thought that the target of 10,000,000 dollars to be contributed in 1947 was by no means too high. He was, however, doubtful whether Unesco needed such an intensive propaganda campaign as that forecast in the Report. The main work of collecting information on the needs of the devastated areas should be done by the National Commissions. He therefore proposed a simplification of the programme on this point.

The delegate of AUSTRALIA said that his delegation wished to associate itself with those who had already advocated a complete Unesco programme for reconstruction and rehabilitation.

He stressed the importance of enlisting the help of voluntary organizations, and cited the experience of Unrra, whose resources from government contributions had been greatly increased by gifts from voluntary associations. Governments could, however, play an important part in encouraging and assisting the campaign for voluntary contributions.

The Australian delegation was in favour of the establishment by Unesco of a standing committee to take the place of the former Technical Sub-Committee. There should also be a small staff within the Secretariat to organize both the intensified campaign and the services which Unesco would be called upon to provide.

The delegate of the UNITED STATES asked the Commission to allow Mr. Brumbaugh, an expert on the work of voluntary organizations, to speak for the American delegation.

Mr. BRUMBAUGH expressed his delegation's appreciation of Dr. Wilson's report.

In the United States, the voluntary agencies were the largest potential source of educational reconstruction. They were also the best means of keeping people informed of conditions in the war-devastated countries and of enlisting their help. A new co-ordinating agency-the Commission for International Educational Reconstruction -had been established and had recently held a conference in Washington. In the course of a brief description of the activities of organizations in the United States, Mr. Brumbaugh said that, besides gifts in kind and scholarships, these organizations

had contributed to the relief of war-devastated countries, since 1939, 40,000,000 dollars. It might be expected that aid from these sources would amount to 10 to 15 million dollars annually.

Unesco's collaboration with the organizations should take the following forms : (1) dissemination of information about the needs of the devastated countries; (2) dissemination of continuous and accurate information regarding the relief activities undertaken by different countries; (3) collection and distribution of gifts either in cash or in kind.

The UNITED STATES delegate pointed out that the disappearance of Unrra necessitated the creation of a body responsible for administering and distributing donations. The United States were ready to give substantial aid to the devastated countries.

The delegate for POLAND agreed with those delegations which advocated systematic and official reconstruction. She said that there was close connection between problems of reconstruction and reparations; the aid given should correspond to losses sustained. Unesco's task was to assess these losses and then draw up a plan for allocating relief. She proposed that the problems should be submitted to the United Nations through the Economic and Social Council, for it lay with the United Nations to find the means by which Unesco could achieve its work.

The delegate for CZECHOSLOVAKIA thanked Unesco for its programme of reconstruction and rehabilitation. He asked that aid should be the same for all countries that needed it, whether they had been devastated by the war or for any other reason. Czechoslovakia had sustained enormous losses: her universities had been closed for six years but since the liberation she had proved her wish to recover by her own resources. He thought that international aid should be combined with a constructive programme within each country. The programme of reconstruction and rehabilitation must be put in hand quickly and it was to Unesco's interest. to make use of international organs such as Unrra. The Czechoslovak delegation took this occasion to express its country's thanks to Unrra, whose distribution of foodstuffs had saved the liberated countries from starvation. Czechoslovakia fully realized the need of a speedy solution to these problems and would gladly fulfil her obligation towards Unesco.

The delegate for the UNITED KINGDOM congratulated the Secretariat on its report and approved the recommendations on page 5. He agreed with the Norwegian delegate in favouring the use of private co-ordinating bodies.

The SWEDISH observer emphasized the role of the Unesco National Commissions in the collection of information and distribution of relief. She stated that the Swedish Government had just granted two million crowns for cultural institutions in countries most afflicted by the war. This grant could be used for the publication of books for foreign countries, the organization of international meetings and for exchanges between teachers. The first duty of Unesco must be to collect information and to co-ordinate the work of the National Commissions.

According to the FRENCH delegate, the discus-

sion showed that they were all agreed in recognizing that Unesco must be an information centre concerning the devastated countries and a propaganda organ for their assistance. Two views however seemed likely to conflict : some delegations were asking for Unesco to become a centre for the receipt of gifts in cash and in kind, and for their distribution. The French delegation on the other hand thought that Unesco ought rather to be a liaison organ between countries undamaged by the war and devastated countries. The best way of developing international solidarity and obtaining effective relief was to establish direct contacts between one school and another, one university and another. For example, if an American university wanted to help a university in a country affected by the war, it would apply to Unesco for a list of universities, from which the university in America would make its choice.

To organize this assistance systematically, the French delegate suggested the following methods :

1. Agents in the devastated countries would inform Unesco of the situation in those countries;
2. An information office would centralize these particulars;
3. A propaganda bureau;
4. Propagandists in countries undamaged by the war;
5. A liaison office which would put countries in touch with one another.

### THIRD MEETING

*Held on Tuesday, 26 November 1946  
at 10.30 a. m.*

*Chairman : M. B. DRZEWIESKI (Poland).*

The CHAIRMAN said that, as Sections (a) and (c) of Item 4 of the Agenda had already been discussed, the Report could now be examined chapter by chapter. The delegate of China had, however, some general remarks to make.

The delegate of CHINA congratulated Dr. Wilson and the Technical Sub-Committee on their work during the past year.

The Chinese delegation approved the suggested programme and noted with satisfaction that rehabilitation would be integrated in the general programme of Unesco.

Owing to the war, China had suffered considerable losses both in material and in personnel. She had received help from several quarters—notably from the American Government and the British Council — for which she was very grateful.

One of Unesco's main tasks in the domain of rehabilitation would be to collect and disseminate information on the needs of the various countries and to draw the attention of donors to the most urgent problems. The Unrra assets to be taken over by Unesco would include staff for relief work. Mobile field units should be sent into the devastated areas, and there should also be a small nucleus of Unesco staff well acquainted with local conditions.



The CHAIRMAN read a list of the countries which had been invaded and devastated during the war. These were : Belgium, Burma, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Iran, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Poland, United Kingdom and Colonies, Yugoslavia, White Russia, Ukraine.

Dr. WILSON (Deputy Executive Secretary) made a commentary on the general discussion of the proposed rehabilitation programme.

Wherever feasible, Unesco would work in close collaboration with the National Commissions.

The proposed appeal would be addressed largely to teachers and schoolchildren, but the appeal campaign should reach all other sections of the population.

Propaganda should be directed towards making all sections of the population aware of the need for educational relief and towards keeping organizations engaged in relief work informed of one another's activities.

It was expected that most relief organizations would undertake on their own account the purchase and distribution of materials. Unesco's role would probably be confined to co-ordinating the activities of existing relief organizations and to securing funds.

With regard to work in the field, Unesco proposed a small resident staff and certain mobile field units.

As regards the problem of the world-wide lack of supplies, Unesco would be able to profit by Unrra's experience. Many of the voluntary agencies would also receive direct gifts in kind for relief purposes.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that as pages 1, 2 and 3 (English text) of the Report were a history of past work, they might be adopted without comment. The discussion would therefore start from the chapter on page 4 entitled "A Recommended Policy for Unesco".

The UNITED KINGDOM delegate proposed that the first three paragraphs of page 4 (English text) and the first two paragraphs of page 5 should be accepted.

The motion was seconded by the NEW ZEALAND delegate, and *approved*.

The delegate of FRANCE said that, though Unesco's chief responsibility lay in the domain of education and culture, it could not entirely dissociate itself from problems of material relief. He therefore suggested, as an addition to the third recommendation on page 5 of the English text of the Report, that the United Nations should be requested to consider the transformation of Unrra, on its dissolution, into a permanent relief organization for children of war devastated countries.

As the programmes of all the Programme Sub-Commissions included relief projects, the Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Commission could only adopt provisionally any recommendations made to it. At the end of the Conference, a final meeting of the Reconstruction Commission should be held, to review all the recommendations and take final decisions.

In reply to the French delegate, the CHAIRMAN explained that Unesco's role was confined to educational relief. The second point made by the

French delegate was closely bound up with the budget, which would have to be submitted first to the Finance Committee and then to the General Conference.

The important thing now was to reach agreement on general principles.

The delegate of IRAN said that three important factors had emerged from the discussion : the role of the voluntary organizations, the role of Governments, and Unesco funds.

The Iranian delegation had no comments to make on the first point. On the second, they thought that the governments of countries receiving relief should be encouraged to allocate a certain proportion of their national resources to relief work; only those states who fulfilled this condition should be qualified to benefit from Unesco funds. On the third point, Iran hoped that, besides the funds freely distributed to needy countries, an international central loan fund might be established.

The UNITED KINGDOM delegate submitted the following amendments to recommendations 2 and 3 on page 5 of the Report.

For No. 2, an additional recommendation was suggested, to the effect that it was most desirable that the National Commissions should take an active and practical part in Unesco's work, and that they might therefore be charged with the duty of raising funds and materials. It was also suggested that a Unesco liaison officer should be available in receiving countries to give advice and assistance with regard to distribution.

For No. 3, an addition was suggested to the effect that the precise amount of expenditure under the various headings would be for decision by the Budget Committee. All gifts in cash received by Unesco for reconstruction purposes should be placed in a separate fund to be administered by the Special Committee mentioned in recommendation 1. The Special Committee would have very full powers for administering such funds.

The CHAIRMAN drew attention to the importance of the amendment by the United Kingdom delegation, which he thought fully satisfy the delegate of France. The amendment and resolutions would be distributed to delegates that afternoon for discussion.

He took a vote on Article I, which was *adopted* with only one adverse vote.

Articles 2 and 3 would be voted on that afternoon after discussion of the amendment.

The UNITED STATES delegate proposed to add to the production of scientific material, production of educational material.

The CHAIRMAN opened the discussion of document Unesco/C/II.

There were no observations on the Introduction, which was *adopted*.

#### I. INTENSIFIED CAMPAIGN.

The CANADIAN delegate emphasized that the proposed committee should furnish information to private organizations, to tell them how they might aid the devastated countries. The cost of raising funds should be reduced to a minimum. He thought it might be useful to use such publicizing means

as wireless, films and publications to raise the necessary money. Paragraph 1 was adopted.

## 2. PUBLICATIONS.

Subject to a remark by the Canadian delegate that five or six (instead of twenty) good and widely circulated pamphlets would be enough, paragraph 2 was *adopted*.

## 3. FELLOWSHIPS.

Paragraph 3 was *adopted* without discussion.

## 4. FIELD CONSULTANT GROUPS.

The FRENCH delegate pointed out that experts sent to the devastated countries should exercise great tact and he suggested that they should not be parties, but individuals — psychologists, sociologists — who would get into direct touch with the schools.

The UNITED KINGDOM delegate agreed, and suggested that the second sentence in paragraph 4 should be amended as follows : “ Unesco, at the invitation of governments and in co-operation with voluntary agencies, could organize the despatch of qualified experts to visit war-torn areas. ”

Dr. WILSON proposed that the first sentence should be amended to read : “ ...It is equally desirable to send to damaged areas individual persons or groups of qualified specialists from more fortunate lands. ”

With these amendments paragraph 4 was *adopted*.

## 5. YOUTH SERVICE CAMPS.

The UNITED KINGDOM delegate asked whether the question of Youth Service Camps was also being studied by the Programme Commission and the Education Sub-Commission.

Dr. WILSON replied that the question had two aspects, an educational aspect, which was the concern of the Education Sub-Commission, and the relief aspect, which was on the agenda of the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Commission. He explained that six international organizations were engaged in organizing youth camps, but that there was no liaison between them, and that Unesco's task should consist in co-ordinating and encouraging their work.

The CANADIAN and CHINESE delegates thought it would be better if fellowship funds were used to send students from devastated countries to more fortunate countries rather than organize Youth Service Camps.

Dr. WILSON, supported by the delegate of CZECHOSLOVAKIA, was of opinion that Youth Service Camps, by bringing young men and girls from different countries into contact with one another in their daily lives, and by helping to establish friendly links between them, were an important factor in creating better understanding between nations. He thought that government collaboration was necessary in the maintaining and organ-

izing of these camps, It was a special form of student collaboration. The expenses were often paid by the families or national bodies concerned. As in the awarding of fellowships, the selection would be made through Unesco.

The DANISH delegate stated that his country had invited three hundred Polish and Czech students to come to Denmark to pursue their studies. They had been able to meet during vacations and follow courses under their own professors. On that basis he proposed to add to Unesco's programme the possibility that countries undamaged by the war might invite groups of students, teachers and even children from the devastated countries. He suggested that the Commission take the advice of experts in these matters, who had been authorized by the London Conference to assist the present Conference in the capacity of observers.

On behalf of Poland and Czechoslovakia, the CHAIRMAN warmly thanked Denmark for her very generous reception of students from those two countries.

The delegate of CZECHOSLOVAKIA associated himself with the Polish delegate's thanks to Denmark. He hoped that one day Czechoslovakia might come similarly to the aid of children from other countries, and thought that the bonds of friendship between young people created by these visits were a pledge of future peace.

## FOURTH MEETING

*Held on Tuesday, 26 November 1946 at 2.45 p. m.*

*Chairman : Sir Ronald ADAM (United Kingdom).  
later M. DRZEWIESKI (Poland).*

## 5. YOUTH SERVICE CAMPS (*continuation*).

The delegate of the UNITED STATES underlined the importance of youth service groups in the formation of mutual international understanding. He considered that the sums necessary for these camps should not come from fellowships, but that donations on the part of charitable organizations should be encouraged.

He proposed two amendments to Item 5. The first sentence of the first paragraph would read : “ In co-operation with students organizations and all other interested agencies, Unesco should seek to encourage the\* establishment of youth service camps and to provide for the equitable distribution of such camps in the devastated regions in the course of the summer of 1947. ”

The first sentence of the second paragraph would read : “ If Unesco were to take the initiative in organizing such camps, this is not to say that Unesco would bear the main costs of such establishments...”

This proposal was presented in English and, from the rest of the discussion, it emerged that there was considerable difference between the French and the English texts of Item 5. It was therefore decided to redraft both these texts in order to bring them into line; the discussion would be resumed when the new texts had been circulated to delegates.

The delegate of the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA thought that this problem should be envisaged from the widest angle; he moved the reference to the Education Sub-Commission of the following questions : (1) reception of students and pupils organizations from the devastated regions in the more favoured countries, for education and assistance; (2) organization of journeys in foreign countries; (3) exchange of correspondence; (4) assistance to all youth services.

The proposal of the South African delegate was *adopted*.

#### 6. EMERGENCY ACTIVITIES.

The FRENCH delegate agreed that Unesco must have an emergency fund for the more imperative requirements, but he did not think that this activity should be too extended, Unesco's essential task being to approach official or private national or international organizations, in order to obtain their assistance and to intervene financially only when these organizations were unable to do so.

On an observation of the UNITED STATES delegate, the FRENCH delegate proposed that Item 6, first paragraph, last sentence, should be amended as follows : " Hence, the necessity of establishing a small reserve fund, which, in an emergency, might be used and regarded as tacitly renewable. "

Item 6 was *adopted* with this amendment.

#### RESOLUTIONS PROPOSED FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE RECONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION COMMISSION

The CHAIRMAN opened the discussion on the text of the resolutions. (Document Unesco/C/19).

##### *Resolutions Nos. 2, 3 and 7, paragraph 1.*

After a long discussion concerning resolution No. 2, proposed by the United Kingdom delegate, No. 3, proposed by the United States delegate and No. 7, paragraph 1, proposed by the Greek delegate, it was decided, on the suggestion of the Danish-delegate, to suspend the meeting for a quarter of an hour in order to enable the representatives of the countries having presented these resolutions to agree among themselves, with the help of the French delegate, in order to present a single and clear text in English and in French.

*The meeting was suspended from 4.15 to 4.40 p. m.*

When it was resumed, the Chairman announced that it had been possible to reach an agreement and that the typescript would be circulated the next morning for discussion,

*Resolution No.1* (presented by the Polish delegation).

The UNITED KINGDOM delegate thought that the proposals of the Polish delegation were so important that it was impossible to approve them without having had time to consider them. He proposed that they should be referred to the Executive Board.

The CHAIRMAN preferred that the discussion of this question should be adjourned till tomorrow morning in order to enable the United Kingdom

delegation to study it more thoroughly. The Commission agreed to this arrangement.

*Resolution No. 4* (presented by the Uruguayan delegate).

It was decided to refer this resolution to the Sub-Commission on Education.

Resolutions 5 and 6 would be discussed when the original French texts had been circulated.

*Resolution No. 7* (presented by the Greek delegate).

The GREEK delegate recalled that paragraph 1 had been incorporated with Resolutions 2 and 3. He suggested that paragraph 2 should be discussed during the examination of Item IV, b and c, of the Agenda. This proposal was *adopted*.

*Resolution No. 8* (presented, by the Iranian delegate).

The CHAIRMAN proposed that this resolution should be referred to the Executive Board for study from the legal angle.

The IRANIAN delegate urged that his ideas should be taken into account in the recommendation referring his resolution to the Executive Board. He emphasized Item 2 : creation of an international loan fund for the assistance of countries to enable them to undertake their cultural reconstruction themselves.

In order to prevent this extremely important question from being rejected by the Commission owing to an insufficient study of the matter, it was decided to refer it to the Executive Board, with a recommendation reflecting the opinion of the Iranian delegate.

##### *Resolution No. 9*

The CZECHOSLOVAK delegate asked if contact had been already established with international organizations and in what way they had reacted.

Dr. WILSON explained that the Technical Sub-Committee had approached international organizations; meetings had taken place, letters had been exchanged, some of them had sent observers to the Conference. It was certain that many of these organizations would approve the creation of a council for the co-ordination of their activities and of an Executive Committee of that council.

The SOUTH AFRICAN delegate had some doubt as to Unesco's competence in this matter. He proposed that the Legal Advisers should be consulted and that the question should be referred to the Executive Board.

Dr. HUXLEY explained that Unesco had a perfect right to conclude agreements with non-governmental international organizations. This principle had been approved by the General Conference, and Unesco had even been encouraged to promote the creation of new international organizations. A Committee had already undertaken to establish relations between them; it would be easy to transform it into a council.

The CHAIRMAN put resolution No. 9 to the vote. It was *adopted* unanimously.

*Resolution No. 10*

Resolution No. 10, proposed by the Belgian delegation, and seconded by the French and Greek delegations, was unanimously *adopted*.

FIFTH MEETING

*Held on 27 November 1946 at 10 a. m.*

*Chairman* : M. B. DRZEWIESKI (Poland).

RESOLUTIONS PROPOSED FOR CONSIDERATION BY  
THE RECONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION  
COMMISSION.

(Doc. Unesco/c/19) (*continuation*).

It was decided that some of the resolutions would be set aside, either because they had already been dealt with, or because it was advisable to postpone their discussion.

*Resolution No. 1* was referred to the Executive Board for consideration.

The Meeting then dealt with the text which the delegations of the UNITED STATES, FRANCE, GREECE and the UNITED KINGDOM proposed to substitute for paragraph 2, page 5, of Document C/II (English). This text was *approved*.

*Resolution No. 2* submitted by the UNITED KINGDOM delegation, which provides for the modification of Recommendations Nos. 2 and 3 (appearing on page 5 of the English text of C/II) and for the addition of a Recommendation No. 4, was then taken up.

With regard to the proposed alteration to Recommendation No. 2, the CHAIRMAN considered that this Recommendation should be taken as *adopted*, by virtue of the approval given to the text submitted jointly by the delegations of the UNITED STATES, FRANCE, GREECE and the United Kingdom.

The United Kingdom' delegate having stated his views on the amendment to Recommendation No. 3 and on the adoption of Recommendation No. 4, these items were also considered as *approved*.

*Resolution No. 3*, proposed by the UNITED STATES, and *Resolution No. 5*, proposed by FRANCE, were considered as *adopted* by virtue of the Commission's approval of the text submitted jointly by the delegations of the United States, France, GREECE and the UNITED KINGDOM.

The same decision was taken in regard to the first part of *Resolution No. 7*, proposed by the GREEK delegation. The second part of this Resolution would be considered when the question of Unesco's relations with other international organizations was reviewed.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that Proposal No. g and paragraph 1 of Proposal No. 10 had already been adopted. As there were no objections made to paragraphs 2 and 3, the latter were also considered as *approved*.

The discussion then began on *Resolution No. 11*. The CHINESE delegate hoped that Unesco would continue the work undertaken by Unrra. The

GREEK delegate expressed the same hope. The UNITED KINGDOM delegate pointed out that when pursuing the task undertaken by Unrra, unless precautions were taken, there was a danger of encroaching on other international organizations, such as the World Health Organization. Unesco's functions must be clearly determined.

The FRENCH delegate supported the United Kingdom delegate and proposed the addition to *Resolution No. 11* of a motion which the French delegation would communicate to the Chairman and which would provide for the establishment of an organization to continue the work of Unrra in the material field, and stipulate that Unesco should concern itself with questions of an intellectual character and with vocational training.

The CHAIRMAN proposed the adjournment of the discussion on this question until the problem of Unesco's relations with other international organizations was dealt with.

The meeting then turned to *Resolution No. 12*. After taking into consideration the observations by the UNITED STATES and FRENCH delegates, the CHAIRMAN suggested that the first part of this Resolution could be submitted for the Commission's approval and that they should wait until the Sections were in a position to send in more detailed reports before taking up the second part.

The DANISH delegate suggested that the first part of a project which he had communicated to the Chairman, concerning the assistance to be granted to teaching staff, should then be considered.

The CHAIRMAN proposed that this question should be postponed until they had dealt with the Resolutions submitted to the Commission.

With regard to *Resolution No. 13*, it was proposed to alter the English text in order to make it quite clear that national organizations will be able to operate not only in war-devastated countries, but in any other country. In reply to a question by the UNITED KINGDOM delegate, the CHAIRMAN pointed out that these organizations could be under either government or private control.

*Resolution No. 14* was *adopted*.

With regard to *Resolution No. 15*, the FRENCH delegate proposed that the term "countries receiving assistance" should be substituted for "impoverished countries". The Resolution was *adopted* with this alteration.

The CHAIRMAN stated that Resolution No. 17 would be considered in conjunction with Item 4 (c) of the Agenda (co-operation with private international organizations).

The Meeting then dealt with the alterations to be made to the draft of the second paragraph of Article V concerning Youth Camps (Document C/II, English text page 9). After a short discussion, the delegates of the UNITED STATES, FRANCE and the UNITED KINGDOM agreed upon the substitution of the following text for that which appears at the beginning of paragraph 1 : " Even if Unesco takes the initiative of organizing camps, this in no way implies that..." The reason for this proposed alteration was that it was not normally Unesco's responsibility to take the initiative in this respect.

The proposal submitted by the DANISH delega-



tion, concerning the assistance to be given to teachers and eventually to students, was then taken up and was supported by the NORWEGIAN delegation. The delegates of FRANCE and the UNITED STATES having suggested that more emphasis should be laid on the assistance to be given to children, the CHAIRMAN asked them to consult with the Danish delegate in order to re-draft the proposal.

The meeting then resumed consideration of the Agenda, and, in relation to Item 4 (c), studied Proposal No. 17, which was *adopted*.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that they should deal later with a motion submitted by the FRENCH delegation. This motion expressed "the hope that the work of Unrra will be continued for the benefit of needy and ill-nourished children in war-devastated countries".

Dr. WILSON asked permission to move an amendment to Resolution No. g in spite of the fact that the latter had already been adopted. He considered that the first paragraph should be altered, so as to make it clear that the Council would maintain a certain degree of independence in regard to Unesco. The text should therefore read "Unesco should take immediate steps to urge the establishment of a Council..."

The amendment was *adopted*.

The CHAIRMAN then took up Resolution II, concerning which the FRENCH delegate desired to table a motion. Pending communication of the text to the Chairman, the meeting adjourned for a few minutes.

The meeting was resumed at 11.55 a. m., under the Chairmanship of M. DRZEWIESKI.

The CHAIRMAN informed the Commission that the officers of the Commission had suggested that the report should be drafted by the rapporteur, Mr. BRUMBAUCH, assisted by M. HEMPKIN, and that it should subsequently be approved by the Chairman.

This procedure was *agreed to*.

With reference to the budget of the Technical Sub-Committee, the officers proposed that it should not be discussed by the Reconstruction Commission until it had been examined by the Financial Sub-Committee.

This proposal was *agreed to*.

The CHAIRMAN submitted for the Commission's approval an amendment to *Resolution No. 17*, presented by the FRENCH, delegation.

*Resolution No. 17* was adopted, subject to this amendment.

At the proposal of the GREEK delegate, it was decided to insert in *Resolution No. 7* words indicating that the World Health Organization should figure at the head of the list of bodies dealing with the health of young people.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that, as the World Health Organization was affiliated to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, the wish thus expressed by the Unesco Conference should be transmitted directly to this Organization.

The CHAIRMAN submitted *Resolution No. 5*, concerning the part to be played by Unesco in the task of rehabilitation, for the Commission's approval.

He drew attention to the fact that reference was made in paragraph I of the Resolution to a point already dealt with in the introduction to the report. He thought it would be expedient, when drafting the report in its final form, to eliminate repetitions as far as possible.

The UNITED STATES delegate pointed out that the Resolution in question was too important to discuss without having a written text available; and it was therefore decided to have it duplicated and distributed to members, and to adjourn the discussion to a later meeting.

The CHAIRMAN announced that the Agenda of the Commission was nearly exhausted, since the debate on the budget had been adjourned to a later meeting. He also recalled that *Resolution No. 12*, paragraph 2, had been referred to the Education Sub-Commission for their opinion. This Resolution would therefore not be discussed by the Reconstruction Commission until the Education Sub-Commission had expressed its opinion on the question.

The GREEK delegate proposed that the next meeting of the Commission should take place on Wednesday, 4 December, at 3.0 p. m. This proposal was accepted.

In order to comply with requests submitted by the UNITED KINGDOM delegate, it was decided that delegations which had views to express on the allocation of funds earmarked for certain purposes in the budget estimates should forward their observations to Room No. 438 before 12 o'clock on Thursday. These recommendations would be transmitted to the Finance Sub-Commission.

The FRENCH and UNITED STATES delegates, on behalf of all the delegations which had participated in the work of the Reconstruction Commission, expressed their thanks to M. DRZEWIESKI for the firmness and efficiency with which he had presided over the Commission's proceedings.

The CHAIRMAN replied that he had endeavoured, above all, to secure agreement between all the members of the Commission, as an expression of the general desire to build a better world.

## SIXTH MEETING

*Held on Wednesday, 4 December 1946 at 3 p. m.*

*Chairman* : M. DRZEWIESKI (Poland).

The CHAIRMAN requested the Rapporteur to submit the amendments to the Report contained in document Unesco/C/II Corrigendum.

All these amendments were *adopted*, except page 3 of the corrigendum, Article 4 "Field Consultants", fourth line : delete the word "consultation".

The Commission *adopted* two additional amendments :

1. Page 7 of the Report, instead of "Publications" read "Publications for teachers".
2. Page 7 of the Report, penultimate paragraph. For "Unesco should prepare pamphlets" read "Unesco should promote the publication of pamphlets...."

EXAMINATION OF RESOLUTIONS  
PREVIOUSLY ADOPTED.

The Rapporteur submitted nine resolutions, one by one, which were all *adopted* by the Commission, with the following amendments :

*Resolution 1.*

Cancel the last two words : "I of youth ".

*Resolution 4.*

Delete the last part of the last sentence starting with "this system..." and insert "this task..."

*Resolution 5.*

Instead of " the Governments will send " say " will be invited to send. "

*Resolution 10.*

The delegates of DENMARK and of the UNITED KINGDOM suggested slight alterations to the French and English texts, which were *adopted*.

The FRENCH delegate suggested that the following sentence should be included in the resolution : "Devastated countries can also contribute to the task of rehabilitation by placing their own teachers and scientists at the disposal of other countries, their influence being thus extended."

The CHAIRMAN then suggested an amendment recommending that the French proposal should be extended to cover teachers and professors of devastated countries, in as much as their wartime experience might be of value to their colleagues in other countries; and the text of the French resolution, thus amended, read as follows : "The devastated countries can also contribute their ideas to the task of rehabilitation by placing at the disposal of other countries the experience gained by their scientists and teachers during the terrible years of war."

This was unanimously *adopted*.

Before dealing with the next question, the Rapporteur made two statements.

He proposed that the introduction to the final report be omitted.

The budget submitted by the Secretariat to the Financial Sub-Commission was in reality merely a re-arrangement of the original budget, since the total had not been altered.

EXAMINATION OF RESOLUTIONS FORWARDED  
BY OTHER COMMISSIONS.

A resolution from the Education Sub-Commission, concerning the creation of reconstruction camps, was forwarded to the Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Commission, with a view to the realization of this scheme.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that the Commission itself had already adopted a resolution covering this matter.

A double resolution from the Mass Media Commission concerning the examination of the immediate needs of devastated countries and the creation of fellowships for the exchange of staff engaged

in Media of Mass Communication, was accepted on the understanding that it was already covered by other resolutions.

The RAPPOREUR presented the statements taken from the report of the Libraries and Museums Sub-Commission. The Sub-Commission emphasized that :

1. Unesco's activities, as regards libraries and museums, must be directed towards purposes of reconstruction and rehabilitation;
2. Unesco must help in reconstituting collections and restoring monuments which had suffered from the war;
3. Unesco must collect reports on the needs of libraries, museums and archives, and frame plans to meet those needs;
4. The Executive Board must create a special fund for this purpose;
5. The services for the protection of collections must be permanent.

The RAPPOREUR submitted further extracts from the report, as follows :

1. The Secretariat must gain the support of the Allied Control Authorities;
2. The necessary steps must be taken to create an International Clearing House for publications;
3. The publications Clearing House must facilitate exchanges between organizations and governments;
4. Unesco must take the necessary steps in order that libraries may encourage loans and exchanges of books.

Special efforts must be made to improve the professional training of library, museum and archives staff.

The UNITED STATES delegate proposed an amendment to No. G 1, to which he wanted the following sentence added: "This should be a very important project in the re-establishment of plans, but it should not become a project the realization of which would require large funds and a big staff."

The delegate of FRANCE recalled that page 75 of the Green Book referred to the International Clearing House for publications. A definite proposal should be formulated about this. As regards books stolen by the Germans from their owners, it should be mentioned that Unesco would be entrusted with the distribution of any surplus to countries in need of it. He added that it had just come to his notice that the Libraries Sub-Commission had adopted his recommendation.

The CHAIRMAN thought they should accept the report of the Sub-Commission for purposes of information, but that they should entrust their own Commission with the practical execution of the scheme. They could not accept the UNITED STATES project.

The UNITED KINGDOM delegate thought that paragraph 2 touched upon the question of reparations.

The CHAIRMAN was in favour of referring that matter to the Executive Board for elucidation by the Legal Adviser.

The delegate of FRANCE pointed out that this was a question of restitution and not of reparation.

The CHAIRMAN said he would agree if Great Britain were not mentioned.

The UNITED KINGDOM delegate asked the Commission to refer this project to the Executive Board.

The CHAIRMAN decided to accept the text with the amendment submitted by the United States delegate, except Point 2, concerning which they would ask the Executive Board to consult the Legal Adviser.

The CHAIRMAN had a letter read out addressed by the Director of the Encyclopaedia Britannica to Mr. MacLeish, who had referred it to the Commission. It contained an offer of three hundred copies of the latest edition of the Encyclopaedia. The Director had asked Unesco to distribute the volumes.

The CHAIRMAN proposed that a letter should be sent to the University of Chicago expressing their thanks, and that the question should be referred to the Executive Board.

He mentioned further that the Report would be submitted to the General Conference by Mr. Brumbauch.

The delegate of FRANCE expressed his thanks to the members of the Commission, and in particular conveyed to the Chairman the Commission's sympathy for martyred Poland.

The delegate of POLAND warmly thanked the French Delegate, and expressed his great pleasure at the work done by the Commission on behalf of international democracy and in order to enable children in all countries to lead a happier life.

SUMMARY RECORDS  
OF THE  
SIX PROGRAMME SUE-COMMISSIONS



# SUB-COMMISSION ON EDUCATION

## FIRST MEETING

*Held on Tuesday, 26 November 1946 at 10.20 a. m.*

*Chairman* : H. E. SHAFIK GHORBAL BEY  
(Egypt).

Dr. WILSON (Deputy Executive Secretary) asked that the Chairman of the Sub-Commission be elected.

H. E. SHAFIK GHORBAL BEY, delegate for Egypt, was unanimously elected (on the proposal of the CHINESE delegation, seconded by the delegations of FRANCE and the NETHERLANDS).

Mr. George D. STODDARD, delegate of the United States, was unanimously elected Vice-Chairman (on the proposal of the INDIAN delegation, seconded by the FRENCH delegation).

Dr. WILSON, (Deputy Executive Secretary) briefly listed the documents submitted for the examination of the Sub-Commission, the basis of which was the Chapter "Education" in the Report of Unesco's programme. He pointed out that the preparatory technical work of the conferences contemplated for 1947 could be done by correspondence between experts. He stated that projects A, F, H, I, M and N of the report on Unesco's Programme had been given priority on account of their importance and because they could be executed easily.

The CHAIRMAN moved the acceptance of the Agenda.

He read the resolutions adopted at the meeting of Monday, 25 November by the Programme Commission regarding the work of the Sub-Commissions (contribution to peace, coherence, practical and financial feasibility, time-limits, general instructions).

The supplementary reports and documents, whether they figured on the agenda or not, but which Dr. WILSON did not refer to, were also enumerated.

There followed a general discussion.

The delegate of the NETHERLANDS asked for the creation of a small group of competent experts, who would be responsible for opening up Germany to education, by visiting the country and establishing the necessary contacts with German circles and the occupying powers.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that, since this was a new proposal, it would have to be discussed later, at the same time as paragraph 6, which was especially set aside for the study of new suggestions.

The delegate of BELGIUM proposed, with a view to preventing minds from being distorted by unsound education, and in order to convert the minds affected by harmful propaganda :

1. That a short statement on the ends and means of Unesco should be drafted and widely distributed among teachers of all grades in all countries;

2. The publication of an illustrated historical

album of Unesco, in which photographs would replace words; these pictures would be grouped under various general headings. They would constitute a sort of illustrated epic of humanity;

3. The publication of a history text-book of world civilization, which would constitute a basis for history-teaching in each country;

4. The preparation of illustrated synoptical charts, specifying the great discoveries and inventions that had influenced history and the progress of man.

The delegate of INDIA urged priority for certain projects — those that could be executed at once and were of the first importance to the maintenance of peace. He approved the suggestions made by the Belgian delegate as well as the proposed new procedure for the preparation of conferences by correspondence.

The delegate of NICARAGUA and COSTA RICA supported the suggestion that a pamphlet on Unesco be distributed in all schools throughout the world and among the masses of the people in every country; it would be a pamphlet in which, without preaching hatred against the conquered, efforts would be made to explain how certain ideologies had been harmful. From the financial point of view, he pointed out that Unesco must take account of poor countries, so that all nations of the world, without exception, could be represented. He regretted that Nicaragua and Costa Rica had not yet the right to vote.

The delegate for BRAZIL pointed out that, to justify faith in secular education, the latter must create an ideal; that ideal must be universal and human and be based on a deep knowledge of man. The aims of secular education must be to love, know and serve humanity. It was only by developing this ideal that the work of secular education could be useful and lasting, that altruism could triumph over egoism.

The delegate of AUSTRALIA raised a simple question of procedure; he asked that the projects presented be examined in order and one after the other, until the list was exhausted.

The delegate of POLAND asked that Unesco should establish close relations with the big international teachers' organizations (associations, unions, organizations of world intellectual co-operation). Taking the example of Denmark, which for nearly a century had had an advanced school of popular education, he pointed to the value of democratic education, particularly for countries where the population was mainly rural. He advocated the creation of a special international pedagogic review dealing with sociology and social history.

The CHAIRMAN announced that at the afternoon meeting the proposal of the Australian delegate, seconded by the delegate of the United Kingdom, relating to procedure, would be the first to be examined.

## SECOND MEETING

Held on Tuesday, 26 November 1946 at 3 p. m.

Chairman: Mr. G. D. STODDARD (United States),

Sir Philip Morris (United Kingdom) referred to the suggestion made by the delegate of Australia in the morning, and suggested that consideration should be given first to the six proposals chosen as being the most important among those put up by the Secretariat, then to other proposals and finally to any new proposals which delegates might put forward.

Dr. R. C. MILLS (Australia) supported this proposal.

Dr. WILSON (Deputy Executive Secretary), while agreeing with this proposal, remarked that it would not do to neglect the other projects put forward by the Secretariat and suggested that a wide interpretation be given to the motion by the delegate of the United Kingdom.

Adopted.

### GROUP I

#### I. THE PANEL ON FUNDAMENTAL EDUCATION (Document Unesco/C/Prog.Com/S.C.Educ./2).

Rajkumari Amrit KAUR (India) emphasized the importance of fundamental education in the fight against war. She gave an account of the battle against illiteracy in India and of the general principles adopted there in adult education. India would welcome any help which Unesco could give in this field, whether in the form of maps, books or the training of teachers. She regretted that a more important place could not be given to statistics.

Dr. R. C. MILLS (Australia), while agreeing with the proposals of the Secretariat, raised two questions on the method of conducting the surveys. Firstly, Unesco should refer to Member States for the collecting of information which it required. Secondly, it was primarily the Education Section which should deal with these surveys, although with the help of experts from other sections having less immediate interest.

Sir Philip MORRIS (United Kingdom) agreed with the plan for Fundamental Education prepared by the Secretariat and thought that it satisfied the conditions set out by the Programme Commission. It would not involve great financial outlay, as the information would be provided by the Member States; it would be easy to recruit the necessary qualified staff. In fact this scheme, being admirably adapted to the aim in view, could become an integral part of the general programme of Unesco. The delegation of the United Kingdom therefore approved this proposal and considered that it should form one of the immediate tasks for Unesco.

Professor WALLON (France) was glad that priority had been given to the question of fundamental education. In his opinion it presented three different problems :

1. The Campaign against illiteracy : He proposed the setting up of a study committee to collect information, prepare programmes, and ad-

vice Member States; it would only be an advisory committee. One of the concerns of this Committee would be to provide the peoples with a good knowledge of their own language, together with the facilities for learning one of the principal modern languages.

2. Popular Education : He quoted the example of the Workers' Universities organized in France for adult education and stated that the French delegation would support any enterprise of this kind.

3. The Technical Question of Material : Pictures, books, films, etc. It was desirable to prepare a selection of this type of material, not to be thrust on Member States, but to be at their disposal.

Professeur Wallon also proposed that Unesco Committees should be formed in each country to act as a liaison between the different national organizations for education and Unesco. Finally, he emphasized the danger of taking an over-intellectual view of education. An appeal should be made to the emotions of the peoples if a real spirit of human brotherhood was to be created.

Dr. CHU SHIH-YING (China) emphasized that the project for fundamental education implied a democratic view of education. He gave an account of the gigantic problems which fundamental education represented in China. He remarked that research and experiment must play an important part in this field, and that fundamental education must be an integral part of the programme of social reconstruction. The delegation of China would like to see the Secretariat's project for fundamental education accepted.

The CHAIRMAN, on behalf of the United States delegation, made three suggestions in this connection. First Unesco should stimulate and encourage States Members in this field, but should not try to undertake work pertaining to the governments. Secondly, it should be borne in mind that the cost of education was generally enormous, often only inferior to that of armaments. Finally, he suggested that Unesco might rightly carry on demonstration projects in fundamental education which would be of assistance to governments.

The Sub-Commission went on to the following point :

ENQUIRY CONCERNING EDUCATION AS A MEANS OF FOSTERING INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDINGS (proposal A, page 151 of the programme report of Unesco, English text — Proposal No.1 of document Unesco/Prep.Com./Educ.1).

The delegate of CANADA stressed the importance of this proposal. He thought that the Committee of Experts which it was proposed to set up would have a twofold duty : to persuade teachers in all countries to take joint steps to promote understanding between the nations and to provide for the training of teachers capable of benefiting by information collected in all countries, concerning methods likely to foster such understanding.

Rajkumari Amrit KAUR (India) asked if it were proposed to set up a committee of 15 experts, which would be in session throughout the year to study the question or whether the Secretariat would first collect information from the different

Member States and only then convene the Committee of Experts. This was an important question, for there was the financial aspect to be considered.

Dr. WILSON explained that the circulation of a questionnaire to governments had not been contemplated. This was a long-range project embracing the whole question of the revision of school curricula, the execution of which would require numerous questionnaires and a number of conferences. The first step would be the creation of a Committee of Experts, which would undertake :

1. To collect information on the best methods of developing mutual international understanding;
2. To prepare a list of the obstacles encountered;
3. To receive suggestions from psychologists, teachers, specialists and experts of every kind.

Sir Philip MORRIS (United Kingdom) asked if it would not be preferable, for the first year, to confine oneself to preliminary enquiries in the different countries, in order to collect suggestions and study the various methods of education on the spot. The National Commissions and the various co-operating agencies could play an important part and the results of these preliminary enquiries could be embodied in a report which would be submitted to Unesco and studied by the Conference next year.

Dr. WILSON pointed out that, in substance, the Secretariat's plan was no different from that proposed by Sir Philip Morris. He explained that there would not be, as certain delegates seemed to think, three committees, but a single committee performing three separate tasks. This committee would be composed of experts presented by the States Members, and it would be for the Sub-Commission to define the task which it would have to accomplish during the first year.

Mr. COOK (Union of South Africa) said that his country was somewhat distrustful of anything that came from abroad. The first step, therefore, in his opinion was to encourage people to have "confidence in Unesco and, for this, it would be well to rely upon local organisations.

Dr. WILSON pointed out that Unesco had always taken the line of non-interference in the domestic affairs of states. For the project in question, it proposed to work in liaison with the National Commissions and with the co-operating agencies, its object being to disseminate such information as it might be able to collect on methods of education likely to foster international understanding.

The CHAIRMAN said that it would nevertheless be a good thing to increase the number of local organizations in order to make allowance for the psychological reactions mentioned by the South African delegate.

Dr. MILLS (Australia) drew attention to the difference between the point of view of Sir Philip Morris and that of Dr. Wilson. Sir Philip thought that they could begin by collecting information from the different States, relying, if necessary, on experts in those countries. Dr. Wilson thought that it might be possible this-year both to collect information from Member States and to set up a committee. The Australian delegation would be in favour of Sir Philip Morris's proposal.

Sir Philip MORRIS (United Kingdom) emphasized that the Secretariat should be in a position to consult the greatest possible number of people, since this would enable it to work more constructively.

The CHAIRMAN proposed that a vote should be taken on the question of the establishment of a committee. Sir Philip Morris pointed out that the question was not quite so simple and that it would perhaps be as well to compromise and leave it to the Secretariat to decide whether a committee should be set up, once it had collected the necessary information from the Member States.

The delegate of INDIA thought that the first two duties of the proposed Committee (collection of information on methods of education and study of obstacles) could be performed by the Secretariat. It would first be necessary to circulate a memorandum to Member States and to receive their replies; then the Secretariat could consider setting up a committee.

M. WALLON (France) observed that, in practice, everyone was agreed as to the need of a committee. The whole question was whether that committee should be established by the Secretariat or by the Conference. Owing to the distrust that still existed in certain countries of anything coming from abroad, he thought it would be better to have the committee appointed by the Conference, since this would invest it with more authority.

The SOUTH AFRICAN delegate felt that no Committee of Experts, even if appointed by the Conference, could be as effective as regional organizations in which the peoples could themselves participate in the discussions.

The CHAIRMAN summed up the possible solutions as follows :

1. To establish a Committee at once, as proposed in the Secretariat Report.
2. To authorize the Secretariat to set up, in the course of the year, groups of experts who would merely act in an advisory capacity and with whom the Secretariat could collaborate.
3. To allow the Secretariat a free hand as to whether they should or should not set up Committees of Experts or Groups of Consultants.

Solution No. 3 having been rejected by a show of hands, a new vote was taken which resulted in ten votes being given to solution No. 2 against eight votes in favour of solution No. 1.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed the adoption of this proposal, after providing for the substitution of the term " Groups of Consultants " for " Committee of Experts ".

The delegate of the UNITED KINGDOM was asked to make known his views on how such groups of experts could be set up.

Subject to this amendment, the proposal was considered as *adopted*.

The meeting then proceeded to consider the proposal entitled : INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL SUMMER COURSES (Proposal number 6, document Unesco/Prep.Com./Educ.I).

The INDIAN delegate proposed that in the conditions required for participation in these seminars, the provision concerning the ability to understand lectures and talks in English and French

should be altered so as to imply ability to understand lectures or talks in English *or* French. He also asked that the persons appointed to take part in these seminars should be chosen on the widest possible representative basis, and that teachers who had attended such courses should be given the possibility of utilizing the specialized knowledge they had thus acquired.

This proposal was considered as approved, subject to the above alteration.

The meeting then dealt with the proposal concerning the COMMITTEE FOR EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS (Proposal M, page 151 of the Report on the Unesco Programme).

The INDIAN delegate emphasized the importance of this question; the establishment of statistics would enable the stimulation of backward countries and help every country to solve problems relating to education.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that this project was linked with that concerning the publication of an international year-book, and suggested that it might be useful to consider both proposals simultaneously.

The UNITED KINGDOM delegate pointed out that the publication of the year-book would have to be considered in any case. Such a year-book would permit the standardization of terminology, and would facilitate the interpretation of statistics.

The CHAIRMAN thought the two proposals were therefore inseparable and that the Sub-Commission could recommend their adoption to the Conference.

The two proposals were *adopted*.

### THIRD MEETING

*Held on Wednesday, 27 November 1946 at 10 a.m.*

*Chairman : H. E. SHAFIK GHORBAL BEY (Egypt).*

The discussion began on Item 4 of the Agenda "Revision of School Textbooks".

Mme Natalie GASIOROWSKA (Poland) mentioned the importance of the teaching of history and its influence on world peace. Some form of international control should be exercised on general history and national history text-books, so as to prevent the distortion of events for war-like purposes; such control should particularly apply to those countries where harmful doctrines had taken root and where the desire for power dominated. The teaching of history must be scientific and impartial, and the treatment of social evolution and human progress must also be considered in its social, economic and diplomatic, as well as in its political aspects.

Mr. G. D. STODDARD (United States) read the text of the Unesco programme (Unesco/C./9, page 19, paragraphs I-7 and pages 22-23, paragraph 7). He observed that there were no government educational text-books in America and that there was absolute freedom in the publication of school-books. Unesco must not take on the role of censor, and alter or revise books which appeared in America, but should confine itself to the drafting of reports and recommendations, which would

be submitted to American educational institutions.

M. Hans MOHR (Norway) proposed the creation of a Committee in every country for the collection of exhaustive historical documentation, in co-operation with the governmental authorities of that country, and the communication of this documentation to Unesco.

Mr. K. G. SAIYIDAIN (India) observed that text-books were capable of giving a distorted view of facts. It was essential that regional conferences should be held to verify history text-books and thus contribute to better international relations.

M. P. VERNIERS (Belgium) thought that an enquiry should be made regarding the most appropriate age for beginning the teaching of history in schools, and the proportion of the curriculum to be devoted to this subject.

M. HAVRANEK (Czechoslovakia) pointed out that the essential factor in the problem of education was really the teacher, rather than the text-book. It was the teachers who must be imbued with a truly international outlook.

M. WALLON (France) recommended the establishment of national enquiry and documentation committees, which would form the basis of a sound organization. He emphasized the necessity of revising all school-books without exception, and not only history and geography text-books. Finally, he hoped for the development of a truly international education.

Dr. C. E. BEEBY (New Zealand) considered that the Member States of Unesco should be asked to send the Secretariat copies of all the school-books used in their schools and colleges. The Secretariat could then study these books.

The delegate of NICARAGUA and COSTA RICA said that the revision of text-books should also apply to books on religious history.

Mgr. Jean MAROUN (Lebanon) considered it would be useful to encourage authors of new school text-books by the award of generous scholarships.

Dr. Gabriel R. MANALAC (Philippines) favoured the drafting of a Charter defining the essential principles to be followed by the various countries in regard to school text-books. Unesco would be responsible for drafting and publishing this charter.

M. Osman HORASANLI (Turkey) said he would like to see the establishment of a revision committee for school text-books, possessing effective censorship powers.

M. P. CARNEIRO (Brazil) recommended that scientific and technical treatises should be imbued with a sounder historical sense and should reflect the collective thoughts of men and women through the ages.

The CHAIRMAN then took a vote, first on the various amendments proposed, as follows :

1. *Amedment* proposed by NEW ZEALAND (addition to paragraph 1, page 19 in English text of Document C./g) :

..each Member State is requested to send Unesco the widest possible representative collection of text-books used in the educational institutions of their country which might have an influence on the intellectual and moral training of Youth."

Seconded by AUSTRALIA.

*Adopted* by II votes to 2.



2. and Section of the *amendment* proposed by NEW ZEALAND.

“ The Secretariat is requested to study the text-books sent by the various countries, in collaboration with” the National Commissions and Organizations and to make a report on the subject at the following General Conference.”

Seconded by the UNITED KINGDOM.

*Adopted* by 9 votes to 3.

3. *Amendment* proposed by the INDIAN delegation.

“ The Secretariat shall study the text-books sent by the various countries, in the light of their international outlook and understanding, and send a report on this subject to each country concerned. ”

Seconded by NORWAY.

*Adopted* by 9 votes to 0.

4. *Amendment* proposed by the delegation of the PHILIPPINES (making a new paragraph 8).

“ In collaboration with the Committee, Unesco shall prepare a Charter in the light of which the various countries will revise and modify their school text-books.”

Seconded by EGYPT.

*Adopted* by 12 votes to 3.

5. *Amendment* proposed by M. WALLON (France) (Addition to paragraph 5).

“ To get in touch with the various governments and with the associations of teachers, scholars and historians in order to discover the facts on questions of universal historical importance and to avoid presenting them in a different form for each nation. ”

Seconded by BELGIUM.

*Adopted* by 17 votes to 0.

6. *Amendment* proposed by Dr. CHU SHIH YUING (China).

“ That the Secretariat publish a periodical list of documentation available to authors, in order to facilitate the alteration or production of school-books. ”

Seconded by FRANCE.

*Adopted* by 11 votes to 5.

Following points raised by the UNITED KINGDOM and SOUTH AFRICAN Delegates, a vote was taken on whether the draft should be voted upon as a whole, with the inclusion of the amendments just adopted, or whether a separate vote should be taken on each paragraph. The proposal by the UNITED KINGDOM, seconded by NEW ZEALAND, that a separate vote should be taken on each paragraph, was rejected by 11 votes to 6.

A vote was therefore taken on the draft as a whole, with the inclusion of the amendments already adopted.

The motion that the whole draft with the amendments should be recommended to the General Conference was *adopted* by 14 votes to 4.

#### FOURTH MEETING

*Held on Wednesday, 27 November 1946 at 3 p. m.*

*Chairman* : H. E. SHAFIK GHORBAL BEY (Egypt).

The Sub-Commission resumed the discussion of item 4 of the Agenda “ General Discussion of the

Draft Programme ”, and proceeded to consider the note concerning the order of priority to be given to proposals.

#### GROUP I. No. 5 : LIAISON COMMITTEE ON “ EDUCATION FOR HEALTH.”

The CHAIRMAN called upon Mme Thibert, representative of the International Labour Office.

Mme THIBERT stated that the International Labour Office was expecting much assistance from Unesco in the promotion of social progress. She mentioned the community of interest between Unesco and the I. L. O., and also the necessity for close co-operation between these two Organizations, particularly in regard to the educational aspects of vocational training. Such collaboration could either be bi-lateral or multi-lateral, when the problems under consideration concerned other specialized organizations. Mme Thibert then quoted several typical examples of co-operation, for instance, Proposal No. 1 “ Creation of a Committee of Experts on Education for Health ”. She emphasized that it would be desirable for the I. L. O. to be represented on this Committee. Problems of orientation and selection, in which educational and professional issues were closely associated, were of interest to both Unesco and the I. L. O.

In conclusion, Mme Thibert assured the meeting of the I. L. O.’ s readiness to co-operate willingly in all circumstances and with all its resources in any form of co-operation with Unesco.

Dr. WILSON (Deputy Executive Secretary) pointed out that there were international organizations dealing with health with which Unesco hoped to work other than those mentioned in the document.

The CHAIRMAN proposed the adoption of the following Resolution derived from Document C/2 :

“ That Unesco and the World Health Organization, in co-operation with the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization, should set up a Committee of experts on Education for Health.”

*Adopted.*

The CHAIRMAN then proposed that, in order to clear up doubts regarding Point 3 of Group I in the Note on the Order of Priority, this point should be taken up again.

#### GROUP I. POINT 3 : INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL SEMINARS.

Mr. STODDARD (United States) considered that it would be advisable to organize not only one, but three or four international seminars, in order to enable teachers to attend more easily. He assured Mr. K. G. Saiyidain (India) that this would not entail the suppression of the Centre organized at Unesco Headquarters.

The meeting *adopted* this interpretation of the text approved at the morning meeting.

#### GROUP II. POINT 1 : INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS CLUBS.

In reply to a question by the UNITED KINGDOM delegate, the CHAIRMAN pointed out that the Section intended to pursue this project in 1947, if time, staff and available resources permitted.

Dr. WILSON gave a brief explanation of this plan. It meant establishing a direct link between Unesco and students belonging to International Relations Clubs. Dr. Wilson emphasized that Unesco had no intention of keeping the Governments concerned unaware of their action, but to act through the authorities and organizations responsible for education in each country.

The BELGIAN delegate then mentioned the existence in his country of a " Friends of Unesco " organization.

In reply to a question by Professor WALLON (France), asking whether Unesco could obtain facilities for travel, foreign currency, passports, etc., Dr. WILSON replied that Unesco would certainly be very glad to facilitate the interchange of members of these clubs, but such material considerations were part of another project.

Sir Philip MORRIS (United Kingdom) said that Unesco should not undertake direct action at present and that the year 1947 should be devoted to plans and discussions. He then proposed the following Resolution :

" To instigate, in 1947, in so far as time, staff, and available resources will permit, discussions intended to determine how Unesco can best stimulate the foundation or development of clubs attached to schools, and to study what the relations between Unesco and these clubs should be " .

The delegate of NEW ZEALAND seconded this motion.

The delegate of the UNITED KINGDOM, supported by the delegate of NEW ZEALAND, thought that "in the first place it was important to collect substantial documentation on the matter, and to make contacts with all interested organizations, and that there was no need to attempt concrete work before 1948.

Dr. WILSON said that the Secretariat wished to continue the work undertaken in this field in 1946, and to put into application the task already prepared.

The delegates for INDIA, the PHILIPPINES and BELGIUM agreed, the latter making a distinction between Children's Clubs, Youth Clubs and Adult Clubs.

The proposal of the UNITED KINGDOM and NEW ZEALAND was rejected, and the Secretariat's *adopted*.

#### 2. CONFERENCE ON ADULT EDUCATION.

The delegate of AUSTRALIA proposed that this conference should not take place before 1948 so that information on the object and on the technique of fundamental education, as well as results already achieved, might be obtained from Member States in the interim.

Seconded by Dr. WILSON, the amendment by the Australian delegate to the proposal by the Secretariat was adopted.

#### 3. RELATION BETWEEN PROFESSIONAL TRAINING AND GENERAL EDUCATION.

The delegate of FRANCE, supported by the delegate of BELGIUM, explained how important it was that general and professional education should

be merged, and asked that equivalence should be established between the degrees conferred in the different countries. The delegate of NICARAGUA stressed this last point. The UNITED STATES delegate proposed that these two projects should be postponed, so that they could be more carefully studied in co-operation with the Member States.

The United States delegate's proposal was *adopted*.

#### 4. THE PROBLEM OF HANDICAPPED CHILDREN.

Dr. WILSON, and then the delegates of FRANCE, CHINA and BELGIUM, pointed out the importance of this problem, and the proposal was adopted.

#### GROUP III : 1. RECONSTRUCTION CAMPS.

Dr. WILSON said this problem did not lie within the scope of the Education Sub-Commission but within that of the Reconstruction Commission, who should also finance it.

Dr. WILSON'S proposal was adopted and the Education Sub-Commission would forward to the Reconstruction Commission its endorsement of the educational merits of this project.

#### 2. CONFERENCE ON THE TEACHING OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

Dr. WILSON said that this question should be discussed by the Social Sciences Section, and the Sub-Commission would forward it with its recommendations.

Dr. WILSON'S proposal was *adopted*.

The Sub-Commission approved the observation made as the result of proposals about the publication of an International Education Bulletin.

#### Item 6 of the Agenda : NEW PROPOSALS BY DELEGATES.

#### 1. OPENING-UP OF EX-ENEMY STATES TO THE INFLUENCE AND CULTURE OF THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTRIES.

The Sub-Commission first examined a proposal by the delegate of the NETHERLANDS, seconded by the BELGIAN and INDIAN delegates, recommending : " that Unesco should immediately study the general problem and issues arising in connection with the opening-up of ex-enemy countries to educational and cultural influences from democratic countries. "

The CHAIRMAN stated that the Sub-Commission had no power to deal with this question, and that it would be forwarded to the Executive Board.

#### 2. WORLD TEACHERS' CHARTER.

The delegate of CHINA requested that Unesco draft and promulgate a " World Teachers' Charter ", which would tend to (1) ensure the material conditions of the teacher, (2) raise his moral condition, (3) protect freedom of teaching.

The first two points were immediately agreed upon, but the question of freedom of teaching led to discussion.

The FRENCH delegate considered that, by tak-

ing a stand on the matter of freedom of education, Unesco would be interfering with the domestic policy of governments, and a difference must be made between respect for teachers' individual opinions, which nobody disputed, and the organization of education in the State, for which the governments must be responsible.

The delegate of the UNITED STATES suggested that the proposal of the Chinese delegation be submitted to the Director-General, who would appoint a Commission to study it. This proposal was *accepted*. The CHINESE delegate withdrew the three points submitted and asked that only the general principles be considered by this Sub-Commission. The proposal was then *adopted*.

#### 3. INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES OF STUDENTS AND TEACHERS.

The Sub-Commission *adopted* a proposal by the delegate of the UNITED KINGDOM concerning international exchanges of students, teachers and youth leaders. This proposal was seconded by the delegate of FRANCE, who wished that these exchanges should extend to leaders of adult cultural movements.

#### 4. ANNUAL CELEBRATION OF THE COMITY OF NATIONS.

The Sub-Commission *adopted* the following proposal by the BRAZILIAN delegate : " The Sub-Commission on Education recommends the adoption of a special day devoted to the celebration of the comity of nations. The aim of such a celebration of mankind, bringing in all ages and all peoples, would be to promote every year a sense of historical continuity and international solidarity. It should be observed throughout the world on the First of January, so that each year should open on the keynote of universal brotherhood "

#### 5. PROBLEMS OF THE RECRUITMENT, TRAINING AND SALARIES OF TEACHERS; SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND MATERIALS.

A proposal by the AUSTRALIAN delegate for "the comprehensive study of the teaching profession, of the demand for teachers, of problems of recruitment and training and of their status and remuneration" was altered, and the following amendment, proposed by the UNITED STATES delegate : " that Unesco be a Clearing House for such studies already carried out in the Member States and that the Director-General maintain the appropriate contacts on these matters, " was *adopted*.

Two other proposals by the AUSTRALIAN delegate for similar studies regarding educational methods and school architecture and equipment were rejected by the Sub-Commission.

The following proposal was then *adopted* : " That Unesco should recognize the fundamental value, both from the point of view of Education and of creating individual goodwill, of schemes for the exchange of children, students, teachers and youth leaders, members of professions. Unesco should act as the Clearing House for information

on all such schemes, whether governmental or non-governmental and whether international or bilateral, and should give every possible stimulation to such activities "

#### 6. TEXTBOOK OF CIVIC EDUCATION.

The delegate of ECUADOR suggested that a competition should take place throughout the world for a textbook of civic education, which would deal with man's duties towards : (1) his country, (2) the cultural group to which he belongs, (3) humanity.

The delegate of EGYPT and the CHAIRMAN considered that this question fell within the competence of the Social Sciences Section.

The delegate of ECUADOR maintained his motion, which was *rejected*.

The work of the Education Sub-Commission came to an end with the study of these questions. A report would be made by the Rapporteur in conjunction with the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Secretary of the Sub-Commission.

#### FIFTH MEETING

*Held on Wednesday, 4 December 1916 at 12 noon.*

*Chairman : Mr. G. D. STODDARD  
(United States).*

The Meeting considered the report (Unesco/C/Prog.Com./S.C.Educ.7), which was circulated to members, and it was agreed that the additional items to this draft would be referred to the Co-ordination Committee.

The CHAIRMAN read a proposal which had already been submitted to the Co-ordination Committee, stating " that the project concerning an International University contained in Document S. C. Educ./2, page 3, should be separated from the projected survey on training in international relations, and linked up with the study of Education for International Understanding (S.C.Educ./7 I a). "

He also stated that two other projects had been communicated to the Education Sub-Commission by the Rehabilitation Commission and that these two projects were covered by the programme in its present form.

The AUSTRALIAN delegate considered that this study could be carried out as provided under Section I (a) document 7.

The CHAIRMAN explained that this amendment was supported by the United States delegation.

The INDIAN delegate suggested the addition of the words " and higher educational establishments " after the words " primary and secondary schools "

The CHAIRMAN considered that this proposal was most appropriate and would extend the scope of the project.

The AUSTRALIAN delegate seconded the amendment.

The amendment was *adopted*.

The Representative of the Co-ordination Committee said that he had no comments to make.

The CHAIRMAN asked the Meeting to consider

the duplicated report (Document Unesco/C/Prog. Com./S.C./Educ.7).

The UNITED KINGDOM delegate asked if this document must be adopted as-a strict record of the decisions taken or whether alterations could be made.

The CHAIRMAN replied that the main object was to ensure that the document was a true version of what had been adopted, but that a few amendments could be admitted within those limits.

The UNITED KINGDOM delegate said he would like to see mention made of the very important task allotted to the National Commissions.

The NORWEGIAN delegate supported the United Kingdom delegate's proposal.

The FRENCH delegate thought that Unesco's relations with national or international organizations whose aims were similar to its own, should be mentioned in the text.

The representative of the SECRETARIAT read a suggested text to be inserted as an Annex to the Document :

"The Education Sub-Commission emphasizes the importance of the assistance which can be given by the National Commissions in carrying out the general programme. The International and National Organizations can also play a similar part in the fulfilment of this programme."

The UNITED KINGDOM delegate approved the wording of the first sentence and suggested that they should vote on it separately.

The AUSTRALIAN delegate proposed to emphasize the optional and non-obligatory character of National Commissions, and asked that this should appear in the Preamble of the document and not in the body of the text.

The FRENCH delegate stressed that the second paragraph should be voted upon at the same time as the first.

The POLISH delegate remarked that the National Commissions were supposed to include all national organizations whose aims were related to Unesco's and that the opening of direct relations with national organizations might have serious political repercussions.

The CHAIRMAN put the two following proposals to the vote :

1. The Education Sub-Commission considers that the National Commissions or national organs of co-operation can play an important part in the encouragement and implementation of the programme outlined above. Unesco strongly urges them to assume this responsibility.

The proposal was *adopted*.

2. After the words " national organs of co-operation " add the words " together with other national and international organizations."

The INDIAN delegate seconded the motion and proposed the inclusion of the words " qualified or competent national and international organizations."

The CHAIRMAN suggested the word " interested. "

The FRESCH delegate preferred " qualified. "

The CHAIRMAN approved " qualified " and read the new text to be added to the Preamble

The INDIAN and FRENCH delegates expressed their approval of this text.

The proposal was *adopted* by nine votes to one.

The CHAIRMAN submitted for discussion and put to the vote the whole of the report, to be taken as the official report of the Sub-Commission.

The CHINESE delegate proposed the adoption of the report.

The representative of the Co-ordination Committee pointed out that the delegates had never been consulted on the question of priorities.

The CHAIRMAN said that the matter had been referred to the Executive Board and to the Director-General, and asked if this interpretation was approved by the meeting.

The CANADIAN delegate supported this proposal.

The representative of the UNITED NATIONS raised an objection in regard to paragraph (a) Section IV, considering that it would be courteous to mention the United Nations before the World Health Organization.

The CHAIRMAN said that he felt sure that such was the original intention of the Sub-Commission. He then reverted to an objection raised by the Indian delegate concerning paragraph (b) of Section I. The INDIAN delegate's proposal was to delete the clause concerning the age-limit (35) and to substitute the words " young members of the teaching profession. "

He considered that the best procedure would be to include a note in the Annex to the effect that the Secretariat preferred to send young teachers, without saying so in the text of the report.

This deletion was *accepted*.

The AUSTRALIAN delegate raised the question of priorities. The programme of the Sub-Commission had to be examined by the Budget Commission and by the Programme Commission. The latter might have to drop certain projects and it was therefore necessary to classify them. Consequently he proposed that a special sub-committee be set up to determine this classification.

The CHAIRMAN asked that a. vote should first be taken on the Report.

The Report was *adopted*.

The CHAIRMAN put to the vote the proposal for the establishment of a Special Sub-Committee to determine an order of priority for the various projects.

This proposal was *adopted*.

He then proposed that this Sub-Committee should be composed of the following countries : Australia, France, China, United Kingdom and Czechoslovakia, together with the Chairman of the Education Sub-Commission and the Rapporteurs.

This proposal was *adopted*.



# SUB-COMMISSION ON MASS. COMMUNICATION

## FIRST MEETING

*Held on Saturday, 30 November 1946 at 10 a. m.*

M. KUYPERS (Belgium) was unanimously elected Chairman.

M. WANBERG (Denmark) was elected Vice-Chairman (proposed by Norway).

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that he had to nominate the Rapporteur himself. He requested Mr. GRIERSON (United Kingdom) to accept the appointment.

The CHAIRMAN submitted the provisional agenda to the Sub-Commission.

Mr. PRIESTLEY (United Kingdom) moved an amendment. He requested that the Sub-Commission first examine the projects relating to the whole of the activity of the Mass Communication Section, and, in particular, the projects dealing with the rehabilitation and development of the resources of the warstricken countries, or of countries insufficiently equipped, and those relating to vocational training in those countries. He suggested that a small Sub-Committee be appointed to deal with this subject.

Mrs. Anne O'HARE MACCORMICK (United States) emphasized the importance her country attached to mass information. A conference on the freedom of information of the press, radio and cinema would be held in 1947. Unesco should be represented at this conference. The speaker seconded Mr. Priestley's amendment to the Agenda. She wished Unesco's projects to be grouped round certain striking ideas, capable of appealing to the feelings of the people. Lastly, she wished that the press should receive as much attention as the radio and the cinema.

The CHAIRMAN therefore proposed to start by discussing general projects, taking No. 3 first.

The question of copyright would be discussed at a meeting to which members of the Arts Section would be invited.

The proposal was *adopted*.

Dr. WILSON explained the Secretariat's programme. He urged that, to carry out this extremely important programme, the Mass Communication Section should have a large and competent staff which would receive a higher salary than members of other Sections, corresponding more closely with those paid in corresponding spheres of private enterprise.

Mr. FREE presented the Section's general projects, which he summarized under the five following headings :

1. Rehabilitation and development.
2. Removal of the obstacles impeding the free diffusion of information.
3. Assistance to existing organizations.
4. Documentation and research.
5. Promotion of production and exchanges.

The CHAIRMAN requested that a small Sub-Com-

mittee, responsible for the study of a draft convention on films, be appointed.

The following were nominated : United States, United Kingdom, France, China, Canada, Mexico, Norway, Czechoslovakia and Egypt.

The CHAIRMAN opened the discussion on the general projects, first, the rehabilitation and development of mass information.

Mr. TURCOTTE (Canada) stressed some of the points of the programme. He thought the activities of the Section should be along two main lines :

1. To publicize the programme of Unesco as much as possible.

2. To initiate a programme of mass education, in the broadest sense.

After warning the meeting against the vagueness of the expression " freedom of information ", a freedom which, to be genuine, must be accompanied by a corresponding social responsibility, the speaker concluded by saying that the work of Unesco must take the form of liberal exchanges for the promotion of international understanding.

Mr. PRIESTLEY hoped that the Sub-Commission would adopt quicker methods of work.

## SECOND MEETING

*Held on Monday, 2 December 1946 at 10 a. m.*

*Chairman : M. KUYPERS (Belgium).*

### REHABILITATION AND EXTENSION OF MASS COMMUNICATION FACILITIES.

The delegate of INDIA emphasized that one of Unesco's first tasks should be to correct the common tendency of organs of mass communication to distort the truth. Hollywood films, for example, gave the peoples of the Far East an absolutely false idea of American life, and an equally false idea of oriental life to Americans. Unesco should also attempt to remedy the harmful effects of the commercial radio and cinema on public taste.

Mr. PRIESTLEY (United Kingdom) pointed out that Unesco should not itself provide these facilities, but only encourage their use. For this, three Committees should be set up, to prepare, within six months, reports on the radio, the cinema and the press. He also suggested that Unesco should devise a plan by which the technically most highly developed countries would invite professionals to come from other countries for study courses.

The POLISH delegate stressed the importance of a realistic programme and asked that priority should be given to immediately practicable concrete projects. He gave a list of these, notably as regards rehabilitation projects.

The delegate of FRANCE approved the suggestions of the UNITED KINGDOM and POLISH delegates and presented as further amendments a number of

proposals relating to technical equipment and to the professional duties of staff, which were embodied in a report attached to the proposals.

The CHAIRMAN asked the Secretariat to prepare for Tuesday morning's meeting a report which would combine all the proposals by the United Kingdom and French delegations concerning the rehabilitation and extension of mass communications facilities. He suggested that the Chairman or Rapporteur of the Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Commission should assist in the drafting of this report.

This proposal was *adopted*.

The CHAIRMAN communicated a proposal by certain delegations recommending that, in order to facilitate the Sub-Commission's work, the items of the agenda should be grouped under the following headings :

A. Rehabilitation (which the Sub-Commission had just examined).

B. Stimulation of production, dissemination and exchange.

C. Information, research and studies.

D. Removal of barriers to the free diffusion of mass information.

E. Aid to existing mass communication organizations.

The proposal was *adopted*.

#### STIMULATION OF PRODUCTION, DISSEMINATION AND EXCHANGE.

Mr. PRIESTLEY (United Kingdom) proposed the adoption of projects A. 3, 4 and 5 in the British delegation's report. These were :

3. Project concerning big world events,

4. Bureau of International Ideas,

5. An international forum.

After the SECRETARIAT had suggested that these projects should be regarded, not as strict injunctions but rather as examples of tasks to be accomplished, Mr. PRIESTLEY (United Kingdom) replied that the United Kingdom delegation had no wish to dictate to the Secretariat, but rather to add precision to the rather vague programme of the Preparatory Commission.

The CHAIRMAN then pointed out that the wording of the United Kingdom delegation's proposals was sufficiently elastic.

The delegate of INDIA approved the three proposals of the United Kingdom.

The delegate of BRAZIL agreed with the delegate of the United Kingdom, except on the point concerning cinema prices.

The Sub-Commission unanimously *adopted* the three proposals by the United Kingdom delegation concerning cinema, radio and press.

#### RADIO.

M. PORCHÉ (France) submitted the proposal contained in the French delegation's report, Annex 2 E-3. This was to make use of certain transmitters in different countries for the purpose of broadcasts, whose international programmes would be made up from programmes prepared by the Unesco radio station and would be put out by national stations.

The SECRETARIAT then informed the Sub-Commission of the plan for an International Broadcasting Station now under discussion in the United Nations. Unesco would contribute to this station's programmes in the fields of education, science and culture. This plan contemplated a long-wave station for Europe and a short-wave station for other countries.

Mrs. MacCORMICK (United States) approved the French delegation's proposal and suggested that the Secretariat should get at once to work and prepare a specimen programme of a week of broadcasts.

The delegate of INDIA suggested that the permanent Unesco station should maintain a transcription service in the different languages of the States Members.

#### THIRD MEETING

*Held on Monday, 2 December 1946, at 3. 30 p. m.*

*Chairman : M. KUYPERS (Belgium).*

The UNITED STATES delegate, in agreement with the French delegation, submitted a resolution calling on the Secretariat to appoint a committee of experts to examine the question of the organization of an international broadcasting network, to be directed in the main by Unesco.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that this was a very complicated technical matter, very costly to carry out but he proposed that the Franco-American motion should be accepted.

The CANADIAN delegate regretted that no time-limit was specified and suggested that, pending the conclusions of the experts, Unesco should make use of existing organizations and establish a clearing house for the transmission of cultural programmes over national systems.

The UNITED KINGDOM delegate supported the Franco-American draft and withdrew his own resolution of that morning, finding the Franco-American plan more comprehensive. He also seconded the Canadian delegate's proposal for immediate action and added to it a request for the setting up of an International Office of Broadcasting Information.

The POLISH delegate supported the Franco-American proposal, provided this ambitious enterprise was not to be a starting-point, but the outcome of thorough study and on condition that its execution followed in accordance with the progress of the enquiry.

Mr. FREE (Secretariat) asked for the Sub-Commission's instructions on three points :

1) A conference on the rehabilitation of educational broadcasting equipment in Europe.

2) An international programme transcription service.

3) Co-operation with the United Nations, pending the Experts' Report.

The INDIAN delegate observed that the first two points had been implicitly approved at the morning meeting, along with the United Kingdom proposals. As regards the third point, the Chairman had recommended prudence.

The CHAIRMAN then took a vote on the Franco-

American proposal, which was *adopted* unanimously. The United Kingdom proposal, seconded by the French delegation, concerning the establishment, under Unesco's aegis, of an international committee on cultural programmes to be broadcast over the national networks, was also *adopted* unanimously.

Mr. FREE pointed out that the question of co-operation with the United Nations in the sphere of broadcasting was now a practical one, and he proposed that the Secretariat should be authorized to implement this co-operation, subject to approval by the Executive Board.

The CHAIRMAN, in taking note of the adoption of a British plan for an international Broadcasting University, thought that the Executive Board did not possess the necessary technical competence to direct the Secretariat in this matter. The Sub-Commission agreed.

The POLISH delegate asked the Secretariat to concern itself further with the supply of cheap wireless sets for devastated or backward countries. This proposal was *adopted*.

#### CINEMA.

The AUSTRALIAN delegate proposed that certain paragraphs in the United Kingdom memorandum should be grouped together so as to hasten the work.

The BRAZILIAN delegate stressed the artistic side of the cinema; it was essentially an art of demonstration and should contribute effectively\* to the democratization of culture, provided that care was taken to secure artistic quality. For this purpose, he urged the development of cinema clubs and libraries, and repeated a suggestion in the French memorandum about copyright. Finally, he recommended an international cinema prize to be awarded by Unesco.

The DANISH delegate stressed the need to take account of such existing international institutions as CITALS.

The UNITED KINGDOM delegate enlarged on proposals B 8, 9 & 10, and C 2, 3 & 4 in the British memorandum. He communicated an offer by his government to distribute educational films for the benefit of less well-equipped countries. Lastly, he recommended an international film council which would allow Unesco to stimulate film manufacturers to develop the ideas and topics in which Unesco is interested.

The LUXEMBURG delegate reverted to the question of instructional films and suggested that such films should be tried out on schools in his country, on condition that the necessary equipment was supplied by better equipped countries.

#### FOURTH MEETING

*Held on Tuesday, 3 December 1946 at 10 a. m.*

Chairman : M. KUYPERS (Belgium).

#### COPYRIGHT.

The SECRETARIAT submitted the question of copyright. An international conference was under consideration, and its task would be to work out

a world convention on this subject. Belgium had been entrusted with the preparation of this conference and negotiations had started between the Secretariat and the Belgian Government, with a view to establishing Unesco's part in the organization of this conference.

M. GUISLAIN (Belgium) explained how, before the war, the Bureau of the Berne Convention had entrusted the Belgian Government with the responsibility for this conference. As to its aims, it was intended to obtain the general application of the present systems of protection and their incorporation in a world convention.

M. Julien CAIN (France) considered that the substance of the question was a matter for the General Conference. When the Legal Section studied the problem as a whole, it would have to keep in close contact with the Mass Media, Arts, Education, Libraries and Museums and Sciences Sections.

The delegate of CANADA proposed a motion recommending that the new copyright convention should include the arts and that there should be close collaboration with associations of authors and composers.

The CHAIRMAN said that the Secretariat would get in touch with the Bureau of the Berne Convention with a view to organizing a world copyright conference under the auspices of Unesco. Further, the Secretariat would set up a committee of experts consisting of the following Sections : Mass Communication, Arts, Libraries and Museums, Sciences and the Legal Section. This Committee would obtain all useful advice.

With regard to the motion proposed by the Canadian delegate, it would be voted upon at a later meeting, when the Secretariat would have worked out a text.

This proposal was unanimously *adopted*.

#### RADIO (*continuation*).

The CHAIRMAN requested the Rapporteur to read a draft resolution concerning radio :

" The Secretariat is completely free to co-operate with the United Nations and all other organizations with a view to presenting international programmes; however, Unesco cannot enter into any engagements concerning an international broadcasting network without having previously consulted the Committee of Experts. "

The delegates of FRANCE and INDIA criticized this text, especially in respect of the role of the Programme Committee, and the respective powers of the Secretariat, the Technical Committee and the Executive Board.

Mr. MUMFORD, United Nations observer, reserved his opinion on the work of the Commission concerning the negotiations that were taking place at the moment between the United Nations and Unesco on the subject of the collaboration of their information services.

At the CHAIRMAN'S proposal, it was decided to abide by the decisions adopted the day before, and to instruct the Secretariat to appoint the Programme Committee and the Technical Committee as soon as possible.

CINÉMA (*continuation*).

The CHAIRMAN reminded the meeting of the six proposals the British delegation had made regarding films (U.N.-Unesco Film Office, clearing organization, demonstration service, provision of appropriate films to backward countries, institution in the various countries of a National Council of Visual Media, co-operation with international organizations and creation of national institutes of scientific information).

These six proposals were *adopted*.

The delegations of CANADA and BRAZIL proposed a motion recommending the development of the visual rather than the auditory aspect of films. The delegate of the UNITED KINGDOM made reservations as to the efforts Unesco should make to improve the technique of sound and sound-recording in the various languages.

The principle of the motion presented by CANADA and BRAZIL was agreed to subject to an agreement with the British delegation before the final drafting of the text.

A recommendation, submitted by the BRAZILIAN delegation, that "the Cinema be considered as an art" was also agreed upon.

With regard to the second part of the BRAZILIAN proposal, concerning the award of prizes by Unesco, directly or indirectly, the CHAIRMAN recommended that the Brazilian and British delegates should agree on a text during the lunch-hour in order not to delay the work of the Sub-Commission.

At the suggestion of the CHAIRMAN, the proposal of the LUXEMBURG delegation regarding the supply of educational films and film material to their country, was forwarded to the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Commission for study.

A discussion then followed on the use of educational and scientific films of German origin. The question was whether this problem fell within the competence of Unesco or of the Peace Conference. Several delegates spoke, in particular the delegates of the NETHERLANDS, UNITED STATES, LUXEMBURG, INDIA, and POLAND, and the Sub-Commission finally agreed with the Chairman's proposal that these films be used only after all the necessary de-nazification precautions had been taken.

Lastly, the CHAIRMAN submitted the conclusions of the Sub-Committee responsible for studying the question of the Films Convention. M. TURCOTTE (Canada), Chairman of the Sub-Committee, read a French translation of the English text of the agreement. The French text, however, had not been finally drafted; it was therefore necessary to take the English text as a basis; the French text would be circulated before definitive approval.

The delegate of POLAND, who proposed that a clause protecting national production in Article 6 be maintained — a clause which M. Turcotte, on behalf of the Sub-Committee, said he could not accept — decided to approve this text pending further instructions from his Government.

The text was unanimously *adopted* (subject to production of the text in French).

FIFTH MEETING

*Held on Tuesday, 3 December 1946 at 3 p. m.*

Chairman : M. KUYPERS (Belgium).

The CHAIRMAN proposed that certain amendments be made to the text of the project of the Sub-Committee on the convention dealing with the cinema.

These proposals were *adopted*.

The CHAIRMAN then read the combined text of the French and English proposals, which had been adopted the previous day concerning rehabilitation and professional training.

This text was approved.

Mlle Eve CURIE (France) moved that at the beginning of the second text an amendment should be added with a view to encouraging exchanges of instructors and probationers on the widest possible international basis.

This motion was *adopted*.

The delegate of the UNITED KINGDOM pointed out the importance of the question of exhibitions of Mass Media, and stressed the role Unesco could play in promoting and giving information on subjects coming within this sphere.

The CHAIRMAN also stressed that, in developing auditory and visual media, Unesco must not lose sight of their possible application to education, and added that its pressure in this field must not relax.

He read out a recommendation to this effect which was unanimously *approved*.

PRESS.

Mrs. MacCORMICK (United States) emphasized the importance of telecommunications and insisted that all measures be taken to promote their development and reduce rates.

Mlle Eve CURIE (France) made definite proposals intended to stimulate production, dissemination and exchanges to ease the task of journalists;

1. To improve the circulation of press organs between different countries.
2. To give free access to the sources at which information can be checked.
3. To open working centres for journalists in the big capitals.
4. To organize collective tours for journalists in the very first year.
5. To create a prize for journalism.
6. To study carefully the problem of periodicals for young people.

Mlle Curie recalled the question of exchange facilities for foreign correspondents and centres of professional training with international exchanges of students and professors.

The delegate of the UNITED KINGDOM pointed out that, if some of the projects submitted by the United States and French delegations did not appear to meet with the approval of the delegation of the United Kingdom, it was that the latter wanted not so much to reject those projects, as to make reservations as to the means of carrying them out.

The delegate of CANADA said that the United Nations intended creating regional centres, and



Unesco could make use of them. These centres could afford journalists advantages which would not require great expenditure on the part of Unesco.

The POLISH delegate emphasized the part played by the press in international relations. He would like to see the technical conditions of the press improved and its cultural level raised. He assured the Secretariat that the Polish delegation was prepared to collaborate in all concrete projects which might assist the press in working for peace between nations.

The UNITED NATIONS observer pointed out that these questions had already been discussed by the United Nations. It had been recommended that Unesco should participate in a Conference organized by the Freedom of Information Sub-Commission of the Commission on Human Rights. The creation of working centres, regional offices and information centres had also been discussed, and their principle agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN submitted the following resolutions for approval :

1. That of the United States delegation, with a view to making a study of the means for improving, extending and cheapening of telecommunications and postal services for the use of the press;

2. That of the French delegation, which had already been read to the Sub-Commission;

3. That of the United Kingdom delegation under the following headings : A, 12; 13, 14, B, 5, 6, 7, 8, of the delegation's memorandum.

These proposals were all unanimously *adopted* by the Sub-Commission.

#### INFORMATION, RESEARCH, STUDIES.

The UNITED KINGDOM delegation stressed the expediency of undertaking in 1947 an enquiry into instructional and documentary films, and also concerning the press, from the threefold point of view of national and international diffusion, and the main tendencies and features of its economic structure.

The FRENCH delegation submitted a proposal which aimed, on the one hand, at undertaking a study of press laws and the status of journalists and, on the other, of summoning an international conference of journalists. This conference would lay the foundations for unifying the rules and practices of journalism and for establishing special committees for investigating questions of professional misconduct.

The Vice-Chairman, M. WANBERG (Denmark), who referred to what had been done in this connection before the war, emphasized the importance and the equally great difficulty, of establishing such committees,

Both the British and French proposals were *adopted* unanimously.

#### STUDY OF OBSTACLES TO THE FREE FLOW OF MASS COMMUNICATION.

The UNITED STATES delegation submitted a resolution emphasizing the importance of the free flow of communications and inviting Unesco to undertake immediate action, in conjunction with the Human Rights Commission of United Nations, to draw up a clear and well-defined report dealing with the various obstacles to the free communication of information and ideas.

This motion was unanimously *adopted*.

#### ASSISTANCE TO ORGANS CONCERNED WITH MASS COMMUNICATION.

The FRENCH delegation asked that the question of press agencies should be specially studied in all its aspects by a world conference of experts and journalists. The report of this conference should be very useful 'for the next General Conference of Unesco.

The French proposal was adopted, after the United States delegation had pointed out that the proposed conference might fit in with the Conference on Freedom of Information which the United Nations intended to summon; and in which Unesco should take a prominent part.

#### GENERAL DISCUSSION.

The UNITED KINGDOM delegation drew attention to two points :

1) in view of the number and importance of the projects adopted, it will be essential to maintain the budget of the Sub-Commission on Mass Communication at its present figure, if not to increase it;

2) the staff of the Mass Communication Section must be numerous and of first-class quality. These factors must be taken into account in fixing salaries.

The CHAIRMAN congratulated the Sub-Commission on its work. The FRENCH and UNITED STATES delegation thanked the CHAIRMAN and the officers in the name of the Sub-Commission for the manner in which they had conducted the debates.

# SUB-COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS

## FIRST MEETING

*Held on Thursday, 28 November 1946 at 10.15 a. m.*

Professor CIBULKA (Czechoslovakia), proposed by M. Svend DAHL (Denmark), and supported by the United Kingdom delegation, was unanimously elected Chairman.

Mr. Carl H. MILAM (United States), proposed by the Netherlands delegation, was unanimously elected Vice-Chairman.

M. Julien CAIN (France) was appointed Rapporteur.

The Agenda was *adopted*.

On the Chairman's proposal, the following programme was *adopted* :

Meeting of 28 November — morning; General discussion.

— afternoon; Libraries, archives.

Meeting of 29 November — morning; Museums.

— afternoon; General Report.

Owing to the extent and variety of business which the Sub-Commission would have to handle, it was decided that, although official sub-committees would not be set up within the Sub-Commission, members would have the opportunity of holding separate talks during the discussions on special items (such as archives or museums), in order to speed up the Sub-Commission's work.

Dr. WILSON (Deputy Executive Secretary) submitted the programme.

Mr. CARTER (Secretariat) gave details of the preparatory work undertaken by the Secretariat and introduced his collaborators.

Mr. A. A. ROBERTS (Union of South Africa) stressed the necessity of developing a spirit of collaboration and mutual assistance among libraries in different countries. He put forward the following points :

1. The possibility of making a world catalogue or out-of-print books;
2. The collection of information about dealers in out-of-print second-hand books;
3. A special campaign in order to induce individuals as well as organizations to collect such material as is unused and unwanted.

M. M. BARATA (Brazil) emphasized the necessity of studying plans according to their urgency and also according to what was feasible.

Mr. Svend DAHL (Denmark) thought that the section on archives deserved more space than had been given to it in the report. He stressed the importance of keeping in close touch with all international library and documentation associations. Further, the questions on the programme should be classified according to what was most urgent and practicable. It seemed particularly desirable to envisage the creation of a clearing house and

of an international bank for publications in order to facilitate purchases of books and periodicals in all parts of the world. Such an organization could also be used for museum purchases,

Another important question was that of the re-printing of out-of-print works. The international clearing house might encourage the reproduction, by photographic or other processes, of rare works lacking in collections. He asked for the explanation of certain details in the budget.

Mr. CARTER observed, in respect of points raised by the preceding speakers, that Unesco's relations with international organizations were provided for in its Constitution: Round Table Conferences were contemplated for the purpose.

With regard to budgetary matters, the Meeting examined a proposal empowering the Director-General to modify subsidiary items in the budget, if necessary.

Mr. Hu TIENSHE (China) pointed out the desirability of taking an inventory of the losses suffered by libraries and museums all over the world since the outbreak of war. Unesco could base the assistance it granted to the various countries on such an inventory. The creation of an International Library, on the same lines as that established at Geneva in 1933, would be particularly useful to China and to several other countries in the Far East.

Mr. Carl H. MILAM (United States) said that the International Libraries Federation was most anxious to give its support to the plans under consideration by Unesco. He considered that libraries should not become static institutions; they should be an effective medium for training and educating the masses. The Secretariat should not be bound by unduly restrictive rules, and should merely receive general recommendations giving it a free hand to deal with questions of detail.

M. Julien CAIN (France) was satisfied that the work of the Sub-Commission revealed certain guiding principles. These principles could be summarized as follows :

- 1) To come to the assistance of war-stricken libraries in various countries.

To reconstitute collections by resuming the interchange of books — to establish an International Clearing-House for, Publications.

- 2) To create an International Bibliographical Centre.

- 3) To disseminate, through libraries, the ideals and principles of Unesco.

This task should be accomplished in close co-operation with existing international associations (F. I. A. B. and F. I. D.). It was also necessary to collect documentation concerning museums and the arts; this process would continue the work done in the past by the International Museum? Office.

Mr. R. H. HILL (United Kingdom) supported the United States delegation's proposal that the Secretariat should be given some latitude.

## SECOND MEETING

*Held on Thursday, 28 November 1946 at 3 p. m.*

Chairman : M. CIBULKA (Czechoslovakia).

The Sub-Commission resumed the discussion of ITEM I : POPULAR LIBRARIES (Green Book, English text, pages 72 and 73; French text, pages 80, 81 and 82).

It also examined the proposal contained in document Unesco/Prep.Com./L & M/12 :

### II a. — ORGANIZATION OF CONFERENCE ON POPULAR LIBRARIES.

M. CAIN (France) stated that this Conference could be organized by the Secretariat, and that it would be advisable to send to every country a questionnaire which should constitute the necessary documentation for the Conference.

Mr. CARTER (Secretariat) assured him that Unesco would take an active part in calling this Conference, and that a questionnaire would be drawn up as rapidly as possible, with the assistance of experts.

The UNITED STATES delegate emphasized the necessity of inviting educationists and social scientists to this Conference.

The organization of the Conference was *approved*, subject to the suggestions made above.

ITEM 2 : BARRIERS TO THE FREE CIRCULATION OF PUBLICATIONS (Green book, English text, page 74; French text, pages 82 and 83).

Mr. CARTER (Secretariat), in submitting this question for discussion, pointed out that currency restrictions came under item 4 : International Clearing House, and that the question of copyright would be discussed by the Mass Communication Sub-Commission.

The proposal contained in the Green book was *accepted*.

A number of proposals were made by various delegates.

The BRAZILIAN delegate proposed the following recommendation : that it would be advisable to examine the question of lowering customs duties and postage and railway rates.

The UNITED STATES delegate stated that he was in favour of the recommendation, which he interpreted in a very wide sense.

M. CAIN (France) said that the French delegation associated itself with the recommendation, and wished to know if it was proposed to set up a special body to examine the question.

Mr. CARTER (Secretariat) replied that this possibility had been taken into consideration, as well as the holding of mixed Conference of Experts.

Dr. ZUCKERMAN (Secretariat) suggested that the discussion should be resumed when the Committee was examining the question of the Bank for publications.

Item 2 was *approved*, subject to the suggestions made above.

ITEM 3 : DOCUMENTARY REPRODUCTION (Green book, English text, pages 74 and 75; French text, pages 83 and 84).

Mr. CARTER (Secretariat), after stressing the importance of the question, first proposed that the services of an expert in methods of reproduction should be secured; and, secondly, that a small committee of experts should be convened, as soon as possible, for the purpose of laying down certain standards to which machines for reproduction should be required to conform.

These proposals were *accepted*.

The following suggestions were made by delegates :

M. CAIN (France), after referring to the destruction of precious books during the war, proposed, on behalf of the French delegation, that lists of unique works and manuscripts, which it was essential to safeguard, should be prepared; and that appropriate measures should be taken for this purpose. He also proposed to consult legal experts on the questions of copyright in connection with microfilms.

M. PHOTIADES (Greece) seconded M. Cain's proposal.

The NETHERLANDS delegate suggested that not only unique works, but also library catalogues should be reproduced by means of microfilm.

Mr. CARTER (Secretariat) was entirely in agreement with M. Cain, and said that the question would be examined by the Secretariat.

Item 3 was *adopted*, subject to the above suggestions.

ITEM 4 : INTERNATIONAL CLEARING HOUSE FOR PUBLICATIONS : REHABILITATION (Green book, English text, pages 75-77; French text, pages 84-86.)

Dr. ZUCKERMAN (Secretariat) submitted these documents and emphasized that the Libraries and Museums Section was working in close contact with the Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Section on this subject. He also drew delegates' attention to item 5 (d) of document Unesco/Prep. Com./L. & M./13, and asked them to do all in their power to ensure that the lists in question should reach the Secretariat before 1 April, 1947. He also stressed the question of the assignment of books looted by the Nazis; and that of an International Bank for publications.

Various suggestions were then made by delegates :

The UNITED STATES delegate proposed :

(a) That Unesco should invite all devastated countries to submit reports describing their needs,

(b) That the Executive Board should prepare a supplementary budget, providing for direct aid to devastated countries, on the understanding that Governments would not be compelled to contribute to this budget.

(c) That Unesco should encourage the granting of travelling scholarships to librarians.

Dr. ZUCKERMAN (Secretariat) pointed out that

the budget of the Libraries and Museums Section made provision for scholarships; and that assistance to devastated countries was provided for in the budget of the Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Section.

-The DANISH delegate submitted proposals :

1. that Unesco be made responsible for the disposal of books looted by the Germans and taken to Germany during the war;
2. that a World Jewish library be set up under the auspices of Unesco;
3. that a Special Committee be set up to deal with these matters.

Mr. CARTER supported the Danish delegate's proposal concerning Unesco's role in Germany, but pointed out that Unesco could not set up an Advisory Committee. on its own authority; he further considered that experts should be appointed, not only in connection with the establishment of a Jewish library, but for all libraries.

The NEW ZEALAND delegate took up the proposal, contained in the Unesco programme concerning the Herziana Library and the ex-German Archaeological Institute's Library in Rome, and asked if it would not be possible to grant a direct subsidy enabling the immediate re-opening of these libraries.

This proposal was supported by M. Julien CAIN (France), who further suggested :

1. that these questions be examined by the Rehabilitation Commission, which would consider what could be done in this respect in 1947;
2. that the projected Clearing House for Publications should have a permanent and not a temporary character.

The BRAZILIAN delegate emphasized the importance of such a Clearing House, and suggested that, after having dealt with the urgent task of rehabilitating libraries destroyed during the war, the Clearing House should send to impoverished countries books considered to be basic works in each discipline.

In reply to the question raised by New Zealand, the UNITED STATES delegate, speaking more particularly as Chairman of the International Union of Academies in Rome, proposed :

1. that Unesco should be empowered to settle the question of the ownership of the German libraries seized by Italy during World War I;
2. that a subsidy be voted for the immediate re-opening of these valuable information centres.

He further suggested that, in view of the issues raised during the discussion, a report should be submitted to the Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Commission.

The proposal for the establishment of an International Clearing House for Publications was *adopted* with all the suggestions made by delegations.

#### ITEM 5 : BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SERVICES : WORLD BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND LIBRARY CENTRE.

Mr. BESTERMAN (Secretariat) explained the aims of this project.

The Secretariat's proposal concerning bibliographical services was *approved*.

#### ITEM 6 : COMPILATION OF BIBLIOGRAPHIES.

The UNITED KINGDOM delegate called the attention of the meeting to the tasks to be assigned to a World Bibliographical centre.

The proposal for the compilation of bibliographies was *approved*.

#### ITEM 7 : ARCHIVES.

Mr. CARTER emphasized that the question of archives was one of the outstanding features of Unesco's work, and explained its main aspects.

The BRAZILIAN delegate proposed :

1. the establishment of a Unesco " Archives Section " parallel with the Libraries and Museums Section;
2. the summoning of an international conference of experts, if possible in 1947;
3. a detailed survey by Unesco of all questions relating to archives.

Mr. CARTER observed that the establishment of an Archives Section was the responsibility of the Director-General, and that the summoning of a meeting of experts should be left to the initiative of the parties concerned, rather than to Unesco.

Subject to these reservations, the Brazilian delegate's proposal was *adopted*.

The CHAIRMAN proposed that Item No. 7, concerning the interchange of archivists and librarians, be dealt with at the same time as the interchange of Museum officials.

This proposal was *approved*.

The CHAIRMAN added that the next meeting of the Sub-Commission would first deal with the question of museums, but some proposals relating to libraries might afterwards be submitted.

#### THIRD MEETING

*Held on Friday, 29 November 1946 at 10 a. m.*

*Chairman : M. CIBULKA (Czechoslovakia).*

The meeting opened with a discussion on the Chapter on Museums.

Dr. MORLEY (Secretariat) began by emphasizing the important part played by museums in the civilized world. He said that the Museums Section had already received suggestions from many countries, and would be open to receive any suggestions which might be given by the professional associations which it served. The Museums Section aimed both at receiving and disseminating opinions received from professional but not official sources.

Mr. Leigh ASHTON (United Kingdom) submitted the following proposal. Chapter IV of the Report on the Programme, which was the outcome of talks and deliberations in London, was not sufficiently definite. Dr. Morley's additional report was admirable, and in spite of certain differences of opinion was acceptable to all parties and could very well serve as a basis on which to work.

M. Julien CAIN (France) seconded the British proposal.

Mrs. RUSSELL (United States), Mr. R. A. FALLA (New Zealand), and M. Mario BARATA (Brazil) fully agreed with the British proposal, which was *adopted*.



M. CAIN (France) advocated the recovery of exhibits removed from national collections, and asked that Unesco should get into touch with each of the national organizations concerned with such recovery for their respective countries. He also advocated the preservation of architectural monuments in occupied countries, which were threatened with complete destruction through lack of care, and upkeep. While the armies of occupation might not be prepared to admit a commission of enquiry with full powers, they might accept collaboration of a scientific nature.

Dr. MORLEY (Secretariat) stressed a question which also concerned the libraries, that of the relations with the Control Commission in Germany, who should recognize the powers of Unesco in the occupied zones.

M. ROELL (Netherlands) suggested the establishment of a kind of International Red Cross for the preservation of historical monuments in time of war.

M. BARATA (Brazil) proposed that the International Museums Office become the Sub-Section for Museums in Unesco, extending its range to cover scientific museums in general, and adapting itself generally to the new basic lines essential to Unesco.

The proposal was *rejected*.

M. CAIN (France) asked that the work accomplished during twenty years by the International Museums Office should be continued by Unesco. The requisite funds must be supplied for this purpose, and it would be necessary to establish an important documentation centre.

The French proposal was *adopted*.

The CHAIRMAN opened the discussion on certain projects suggested for immediate study, but only for later action.

Dr. MORLEY (Secretariat) emphasized the necessity of simplifying customs formalities in the case of exhibitions. International agreements were necessary. Bilateral agreements existed already, but it would be necessary to prepare an international Conference. It would be useful to have information as to which clauses of bilateral agreements had proved satisfactory. It would also be desirable to arrange for the exchange of surplus exhibits in museums. Finally, access to districts or sites which were important for scientific research should be facilitated.

The first point was *approved*.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY considered that a special inquiry into the educational functions of museums would be useful.

#### FOURTH MEETING

*Held on Friday, 29 November 1946 at 2 p. m.*

Chairman : M. CIBULKA (Czechoslovakia).

Mr. Leigh ASHTON (United Kingdom) recommended adoption of the principle of the items examined at the morning meeting, and that the Secretariat should be left a certain amount of latitude. His proposal was *agreed* to. He pointed out that Unesco was required to collaborate with many international organizations, especially with the International Museums Office, the International

Federation of Librarians, and the National Council of Museums, and emphasized the importance of agreements with these bodies.

M. BARATA (Brazil) submitted two proposals :

1. An international convention might be proposed by Unesco with a view to restoring missing objects, as they were found, to their original collections.

2. In the cause of peace, and in order to make clear what tremendous responsibility rested upon those who made war, it was essential to examine the conditions under which the destruction of important monuments and art institutions might be declared war crimes.

The CHAIRMAN declared the general discussion on museums and libraries closed.

Mr. CARTER submitted proposals on the rehabilitation of libraries and museums that had suffered from the war, freedom of access to libraries, and copyright.

All these proposals were *adopted*.

The delegate of CANADA proposed sending representatives to attend the Mass Communication Sub-Commission when it discussed questions of interest to their own sub-commission.

This proposal was *adopted*.

Mr. CARTER said that, if publications were to circulate all over the world, it was essential that there should be adequate cataloguing.

Such material was indispensable to any information service on bibliographical sources. It was desirable to make collective lists, indexes, etc. Unesco should encourage, through appropriate international organizations, the adoption of uniform terminology in bibliographies, catalogues, indexes, etc.

This proposal was *adopted*.

As regards popular libraries, Unesco ought to encourage the establishment of mobile popular libraries for adults and children and, in co-operation with appropriate international organizations, promote conferences of librarians, educationalists etc.

This proposal, too, was *adopted*.

#### EDUCATION.

Unesco should stimulate the increase and growth of organizations for the education and professional training of librarians, museum curators, etc. It should also be a channel for gifts and scholarships, distribute these, and, if need be itself confer them. Unesco ought also to encourage exchanges of students or experts.

These proposals were *accepted*.

#### ARCHIVES.

Unesco should help in the creation of international organizations of archivists, take part in the development of archive services and make them more accessible.

#### DOCUMENTARY REPRODUCTION.

Unesco should recognize the increasing importance of the reproduction of documents and of mechanical accessories for research and should

take practical steps to encourage their development.

This proposal was *adopted*.

The delegate of BELGIUM stated that he had that morning submitted a resolution which had been accepted; it was a recommendation to the effect that a certain percentage of building materials should be assigned to the restoration of partly destroyed monuments. He asked for this resolution to be considered further.

M. CAIN (France) replied that there would be a report on the matter, as well as on the proposals of the Brazilian, Belgian and Netherlands delegates.

The UNITED KINGDOM delegate then raised the question of the priority of resolutions, and the UNITED STATES delegate pointed out that the Budget Committee was at present working in the dark and would be glad of suggestions as to the approximate size of the budgets of the different Sub-Commissions.

Mr. CARTER said that the first proposal would be included in a report. As regards questions of priority, they had tried to take account of this without establishing any definite order. It was obvious, however, that problems of reconstruction were very urgent and of primary importance. At the same time the Director-General must be left free to choose.

Concerning the budget, the Director-General

would be authorized to transfer funds from one Section to another to meet urgent requirements.

#### POPULAR LIBRARIES.

It was hoped to obtain help from other bodies and associations of teachers or librarians. It was difficult to do more.

#### PUBLICATIONS.

This question had been omitted the day before, and Mr. Carter suggested drafting a short paragraph for inclusion in the summary report, mentioning that the Libraries and Museums Section would concern itself with questions affecting the practical and theoretical aspects of publications.

This proposal was *accepted*.

The AUSTRALIAN delegate raised two points. He wondered whether Unesco's budget would allow of assistance in the form of paper and printing material, as provided in paragraph 2. Discussion then turned on the term "popular libraries", and it was decided to adopt the word "Public" in English, the word "Populaire" in French.

Lastly, M. CAIN (France) pointed out that the Libraries and Museums Section was not particularly favourably treated in the draft budget and the attention of the Financial Sub-Commission should be directed to that point.

# SUB-COMMISSION ON NATURAL SCIENCES

## FIRST MEETING

*Held on Saturday, 30 November 1946 at 10. 30, a. m.*

Dr. HUXLEY opened the meeting, and the Sub-Commission approved the nominations of Professor BHABHA (India) as Chairman, Professor OSORIO DE ALMEIDA (Brazil) as Vice-Chairman, Professor AUGER (France) as Rapporteur and Professor M. FLORKIN (Belgium) as Deputy Rapporteur.

Professor BHABHA thanked the Sub-Commission for having appointed him Chairman. He pointed out that documents Unesco/Prep.Com./Nat.Sci.Com./13 to 16, were a summary of the information contained in the report on the Unesco Programme (green booklet) and the pamphlet "Unesco and Science" (white booklet). He therefore suggested that the Sub-Commission should take documents 13 to 16 as a basis of discussion.

The Agenda was *adopted*, and the Chairman called upon Dr. NEEDHAM, Head of the Sciences Section.

Dr. NEEDHAM reminded the meeting that the aim of the Sub-Commission was to encourage international scientific co-operation. He was convinced that such co-operation could not fail to exist in the future.

He then gave some information concerning documents Unesco/Prep.Com./Nat.Sci.Com./13 to 16.

Document 13, he said, was a summary of the directives contained in the green and the white booklets. On page 3, the various proposals of the Secretariat were presented in a way that recalled the resolutions; opposite each were indications referring to the various pages of the green and white booklets. In the last column there were figures referring to the various points of the budget of the Sciences Section (see document Unesco/Prep.Com./Nat.Sci.Com./14).

The Programme Commission contemplated three sub-divisions of projects :

- A) projects to be undertaken in 1947.
- B) projects to be studied in 1947.
- C) projects to be postponed.

It was often difficult to differentiate between projects that came within category A and those in category B. This was why the projects of category A and B had been listed together in document 13. Those of category C were grouped in document 13 *a*.

Document 14 gave an analysis of the budget for this Section, the presentation adopted being that of the Science Section of the Secretariat and not that of the United Nations, as in "the Report on Administrative and Financial Provisions" (grey booklet).

Document 15 contained a draft report which

the Sub-Commission proposed to forward to the Programme Commission.

Lastly Document 16 was a list of international scientific organizations with which the Secretariat was already in touch.

On page 77, French version of the grey booklet, it would be, noticed that the general budget allocates 14.5 % to the Sciences Section, corresponding to 1 million U. S. dollars. The Sub-Commission would have to examine the recommendations it wished to forward to the Programme Commission on this point, particularly if the general budget was reduced.

Dr. Needham then pointed out that during the war he had worked in Asia in close touch with Asiatic scientists. He referred to the isolation of certain scientists in various parts of the world. From a scientific point of view, it was necessary to differentiate between enlightened zones which included Western Europe and North America, and less enlightened ones, such as Asia, Africa, and South America. In the latter, which were usually non-industrialized areas, it was necessary that Unesco should endeavour to develop science and at the same time raise the standard of living.

Unesco would therefore pursue a two-fold aim : in the more backward areas, it would endeavour, as stated in Section 2 of document 13, to create regional offices for scientific co-operation on the lines of liaison machinery during the war. In more developed areas, Unesco would try to assist international scientific unions, as indicated in Section 3 of document 13.

Document 16 contained a list of international scientific organizations already in existence. Unesco's business would be to revive those which were working at reduced pressure and to establish new ones.

The speaker emphasized the importance of international scientific unions everywhere, and of the International Council of Scientific Unions established in 1919. As a rule, scientific unions had very limited funds; and it was the duty of Unesco to help them by grants, as mentioned in document 14. Lastly Dr. Needham said that to regulate the legal relations between Unesco and the scientific unions, a draft agreement had been concluded between Unesco and the International Council of Scientific Unions.

The second part of Dr. Needham's speech was concerned with the practical tasks which Unesco proposed to undertake, among which were the following :

— Unesco's participation in the work of rehabilitation in war-devastated areas by the purchase and transport of scientific apparatus :

— The improvement of the present deplorable position as regards free circulation of scientific works and journals;

— Study of the question of the establishment of International laboratories and observatories. This would involve obtaining supplementary funds from the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, which would be administered by Unesco, the direction of the scientific work being left to the International Scientific Union;

— Travelling scholarships for scientists;

— The establishment of International Advisory Councils for mechanical, medical and agricultural science.

In his statement, Dr. Needham did not refer to a number of other matters, which would be considered in detail by the Sub-Commission during the general discussion. Finally, he recalled the part taken by his colleagues in developing international scientific co-operation and stressed the importance of this work.

On the proposal of the CHAIRMAN, the Sub-Commission *adopted* unanimously and without discussion a draft resolution by Dr. Needham to the following effect :

“ The Sub-Commission on Natural Sciences approves the formal draft agreement between Unesco and the International Council of Scientific Unions and recommends that the Legal and External Relations Sub-Commission do likewise. ”

The Sub-Commission then considered Items V and VI of the Agenda, namely : General Discussion on the Reports Submitted, and Presentation of New Proposals by Delegates.

The CHINESE delegate approved the division of the projects into three categories : A, B and C, but did not understand why reparations in the form of scientific material should come under Group C. In his opinion, the recovery of scientific material was inseparable from the scientific reconstruction of war-devastated countries and was consequently particularly urgent. He asked that the reparations question be transferred from Category C to Category A.

Moreover, he strongly recommended the establishment of regional offices for international scientific co-operation, of clearing houses for scientific publications on the principle of decentralization, and of centres for applied mathematics, and urged the importance of facilitating travel for scientists.

The UNITED STATES delegate made a statement on the great contribution science could make to world peace. The following should be considered specially :

1. The great influence exerted in their own countries by scientists who, thanks to many years of co-operation, had achieved great mutual understanding and respect and a strong idea of international co-operation.

2. The general importance of science in the development of a prosperous world community through the ever-increasing part played by communications, radio, etc.

Referring to the budget, the UNITED STATES delegate considered that, after 1947, the Science Section would require a larger budget and one more in keeping with the essential work of this branch of Unesco.

He remarked finally that the proposals and ob-

servations of his delegation had been distributed to delegates in the form of a memorandum.

The representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations assured the Sub-Commission of the close co-operation of his organization with Unesco by means of permanent committees or committees meeting periodically.

The CHAIRMAN emphasized the importance of this matter, which in any case was on the Agenda of the Sub-Commission.

## SECOND MEETING

*Held on Monday, 2 December 1946 at 10.45. a. m.*

Chairman : Professor BHABHA (India).

*Items V and VI of the Agenda* (projects submitted by the Secretariat and proposals from delegates) (continuation).

Speaking on behalf of the INDIAN delegation, the CHAIRMAN commented on the Indian proposal, which was to be roneoed and distributed during the morning; it consisted of two parts :

(a) as far as there were research problems, questions of nutrition and disease were within Unesco's competence. India was unfortunately still a fertile field for research : malnutrition and various diseases, which today were unknown or almost unknown in other countries, were widespread. It was therefore to be hoped that team's of researchers would be sent to India, where they would find laboratories and research institutes at their disposal. But the Government of India could not grant them any financial assistance, and Unesco should therefore undertake the responsibility.

(b) Fish, which was much used in India as an article of diet, provided enough proteins to feed the enormous riparian populations of the Indian Ocean. The Indian delegation therefore proposed the creation of an Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries for the Indian Ocean.

The delegate of MEXICO approved in principle the document submitted by the Preparatory Commission, but considered that one project was directly opposed to the spirit of Unesco : namely, that scientific apparatus should be included among reparations (WB/E, p. 12, A, 1). This was likely to disorganize existing laboratories. This project was contrary to the aims of Unesco outlined elsewhere (GB/E, p. 100, last paragraph; id. page 92, lines 15-21, and third paragraph : WB/E, p. 17, lines 18-26; id. page 7 last seven lines).

He therefore moved a resolution to extend the terms of lines 11-14 of WB/E, p. 17 as follows : “ Unesco should invite all countries needing equipment to participate in some sort of rationing scheme which would include the former Axis countries and which would secure an equitable distribution of apparatus according to the needs and possibilities of each country.”

The CHAIRMAN specified that reparations did not in the least imply the dismantling of existing laboratories, but only furnishing articles from existing stocks or surplus production. He proposed that, to avoid ambiguity, the Secretariat should redraft the proposals.



The delegate of BRAZIL, commenting on the resolution submitted by his delegation (Unesco/Prep.Com./Nat.Sci.Com./19) stated that Unesco could do far more in the scientific field than in any other. In order to take effective action in favour of peace, projects of a concrete nature must have priority over others.

The Hylean Amazon project, for instance, was not of regional, but of international importance; it might lead to the creation of a centre of active production in the near future. The Brazilian delegate supported the proposals recommending research groups working on the spot; offices to supply information to backward countries; and laboratories for the preparation of chemically pure substances and artificial radio-active elements.

The delegate of GREECE signified his full approval of Dr. Needham's speech on the programme of the Natural Sciences Section. He thought that the different proposals in Chapter V gave a very clear idea of the tasks devolving upon Unesco, and he approved their principle.

He added that he was entirely in agreement with the delegate of China on the question of reparations and the rehabilitation of scientific laboratories. In the devastated countries, there was a great dearth of material in laboratories and schools of medicine. He hoped that the Sub-Commission would give immediate priority to the question of reparations in the form of scientific equipment.

The CZECHOSLOVAK delegate drew attention to rationalization in the field of scientific publications and made the following proposal :

“ That Unesco, in collaboration with the International Council of Scientific Unions, should take up the question of reviving scientific journals whose publication had been suspended, as well as the establishment of new journals, and that this question should be examined from the viewpoint of the rationalization of publications and distribution in different countries.”

The CZECHOSLOVAK delegate pointed out that this question had been included in Document 13, but he thought that, at least in part, it should be studied as a matter of urgency.

The delegate of BRAZIL observed that the question of the Amazon basin should interest not only Brazil and South American, but also all countries with geographical conditions similar to those of America, the countries to which these territories belonged and the United States.

Turning to the question of the limited scientific development of the so-called “ dark ” zones, the Brazilian delegate argued at length on the need for ascertaining the reasons for this defective development and for trying to find the remedy. For this, recourse must be had to scientists in those areas, from whom the necessary information must be obtained by means of questionnaires. He thought the question was of some urgency.

The delegate of FRANCE agreed with the general directives in the Secretariat's document, but formulated the following observations :

(a) He thought there was a contradiction in placing the question of rehabilitation in Category A, and the question of reparations in Category C.

(b) He stressed the importance of securing universal application of the metric system.

(c) It was necessary to build up stocks of pure chemical products to be made available to all countries.

(d) He disagreed with the idea of an auxiliary international language for sciences.

The French delegate concluded by declaring that the effectiveness of Unesco depended upon how it would utilize and influence existing international organizations.

The Sub-Commission then examined the directives proposed by the Secretariat, item by item. *Item I.*

Dr. NEEDHAM re-read the statement by the Chinese delegation, which concluded with a proposed amendment of Item I. He also mentioned that the term “ reparations ” did not mean the “ dismantling of existing laboratories ”, but only “ compensation in the form of deliveries of manufactured products ”

A general discussion arose on this matter, at the end of which the Sub-Commission agreed to transfer the question of reparations from Category C to Category A. The Sub-Commission unanimously *adopted* the addition of a paragraph 2 to Item I :

“ And to recommend to the United Nations the adoption of a policy of reparations in the form of recently manufactured scientific materials or in the form of commercial or government stocks accumulated by the former Axis countries, for the scientific rehabilitation of war-devastated countries ”.

On the proposal of the UNITED KINGDOM delegate, it was decided to add to the document, in the form of an instruction, the following words : “ that the Secretariat inform the Executive Board of the adoption of this resolution ”.

### THIRD MEETING

*Held on Monday, 2 December 1946 at 3 p. m.*

*Chairman* : Professor BHABHA (India).

*Item I.*

The discussion was resumed on Item I, page 3 of Document 13.

The Sub-Commission *adopted* in the form of an Annex, a resolution proposed by the UNITED STATES delegate, stipulating that, in the transfer of scientific equipment for the rehabilitation of devastated areas, all precautions should be taken not to impair normal scientific activity in the country whence this equipment came.

The Sub-Commission adopted an amendment by the delegate of GREECE providing that use should be made not only of stocks in shops and factories, but also, in some cases, of government stocks.

The delegate of AUSTRALIA having asked for particulars concerning the appropriation in the supplementary budget of 100,000 dollars for scientific reconstruction, Dr. NEEDHAM explained that nothing had yet been decided on this matter, and that in any case the supplementary budget had not been voted. The CHAIRMAN thought that examination of this question could be deferred.

*Item 2:*

The following amendments to the text were proposed and adopted :

1. " To establish a series of field science co-operation offices beginning in those regions..."

2. " Beginning, in 1947, with four offices : two in the Far East, one in the Middle East, and one in Latin America."

3. To omit the words " three to four" in reference to the number of scientific men to staff these offices.

Professor BHABHA proposed that one of the offices in the Far East should be in India.

This proposal was *adopted*.

*Item 3.*

*Adopted* without discussion.

*Item 4.*

The BELGIAN delegate pointed out that the French text of this Item made no mention of the applied sciences, and that it would all, the same be desirable to encourage meetings of engineers as well as meetings of scientists pure and simple. The CHAIRMAN explained that Unesco's work should rather lie in stimulating scientific research than in encouraging the application of existing techniques. Nevertheless, the suggestion by the Belgian delegate, who proposed to substitute the French word " techniques " for " mecaniques ", was adopted.

At the request of the UNITED STATES delegate, Dr. NEEDHAM explained the relation which would exist between International Advisory Councils and the International Council of Scientific Unions.

The UNITED KINGDOM delegate proposed that the words " to set up " at the beginning of Article 4 should be replaced by " to stimulate the setting up of. "

Amendment adopted.

*Item 5.*

The UNITED KINGDOM delegate asked for the replacement of the words " by calling " in paragraph (b) by " by preparing ".

Amendment *adopted*.

The delegate of CANADA asked that in paragraph (a) the word " circulation " should be replaced by " movement ",

Discussion then began on a remark by the AUSTRALIAN delegate opposing the organization of reprint stockpiles. The Sub-Commission decided to omit paragraph (d) of Item 5 referring to this question.

The delegate of MEXICO proposed the following amendment :

" That measures should be taken to standardize scientific terminology in all countries which speak identical or kindred languages. "

Amendment *adopted*.

*Item 6.*

The INDIAN delegation filed an amendment for the insertion of the words " directly or " between the words " grants-in-aid " and " through the relevant... " This amendment was unanimously *adopted*.

The following amendment by the BRAZILIAN delegation was also *adopted* unanimously :

" After the word " union " insert the following :  
...and by sending technical and scientific assistance by means of missions, in agreement with the national institutions."

An amendment by the BELGIAN delegation to add the name of " Roskoff " to the list of existing international laboratories was *adopted* unanimously.

After a long discussion as to whether the different examples (a) (b) (c) etc. should be included in the text or in an annex, it was decided to adopt an amendment proposed by the UNITED KINGDOM as follows :

Omit the letters " e. g. " and say instead " among the different forms of assistance contemplated would be : "

It was decided to mention in an annex that the list implied no priority.

*Item 7.*

Item 7 was *adopted* with the addition of the following words at the end of the paragraph :

" and taking steps to facilitate the exchange of foreign currency. "

*Item 8.*

An amendment by the BELGIAN delegation for the insertion of the words " and circulation " after the word " development " was *adopted* unanimously.

It was decided to explain in an annex that the Sub-Commission understood that the cost of this project would be borne by the Mass Communication Section, which would be studying the question in conjunction with the Natural Sciences Section.

*Item 9.*

Item 9 was *adopted* unanimously with the addition of the following words at the end of the paragraph : " (d) by facilitating the transport of Instruments and documentation by travelling scientists. "

*Item 10.*

Dr. NEEDHAM read out a letter he had received on this subject from the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

The CHINESE delegation asked that priority should be given to China in the establishment of centres of applied mathematics. The CHAIRMAN said that this question would be studied along with the general question of priorities.

An amendment by the BELGIAN delegation adding at the end of the Item : " (d) animals of genetically-known stock " was unanimously *adopted*.

An amendment by the INDIAN delegation adding a point (g) " Oceanic and fishery institutions for the Indian Ocean, situated in Southern India and Ceylon " was unanimously *adopted*.

At the proposal of the GREEK delegation, the British amendment was included in this paragraph in the following form : the words " notably in " were replaced by : " among the activities contemplated, there might figure.

The following amendment by the FRENCH delegation was also *adopted* unanimously : In (a), near the end of the Article, the words " pure and che-

mical" would be omitted; and after the word "plastics" in (b) add the words "and other materials used in laboratories".

The NORWEGIAN delegation drew attention to a mistake in the English text: "radio" should read "radio-active".

#### FOURTH MEETING

Held on Tuesday, 3 December 1946 at 10 a. m.

Chairman : Professor BHABHA (India).

The discussion opened on *Item 10*, on page 5 of the English text.

The NEW ZEALAND delegate regretted that the plan for organizing collections of plants did not appear in any of the plans enumerated under *Item 10*. It would be desirable that Unesco should take up this project again; and that the following important considerations should be taken into account :

1. Collections should be as complete as possible;
2. They should be situated in localities where it was possible to cultivate the largest possible number of varieties of any given plant;
3. They should be classified as thoroughly as possible;
4. They should be organized by a central authority.

He suggested that this project for plant collections should be included in *Item 10*, in the form of a paragraph (h).

The AUSTRALIAN delegate thought it would be quite feasible to insert the amendment submitted by the New Zealand delegate at the conclusion of *Item 10*.

The amendment was *adopted* in principle. It would be decided subsequently where it could best be inserted.

The NEW ZEALAND delegate submitted a second proposal, which he thought could also quite well be included in *Item 10*. This plan, moreover, was included in the original list of plans and figures in Section F. 4 of the Green booklet : Establishment of Bird Observatories on the island of Heligoland (proposed to be internationalized as United Nations territory).

He suggested that this question should be added to the list, since the problem of bird migrations arose all over the world and was of interest to everyone. There was also great popular interest in the question; he therefore proposed that it should be included in the plan, as paragraph (h) of *Item 10*.

The UNITED STATES delegate thought that there were more important international problems, which should be dealt with before this question.

The CHAIRMAN said he saw no objection to including the plan, but without assigning any kind of priority to it. He proposed a recommendation to the effect that the island of Heligoland should not be transformed into an area where experiments in explosives, which might be harmful to birds, would be carried out; and that the plan for establishing a bird observatory on the island should be adopted. This recommendation was *accepted*.

A further amendment, to add to *Item 10*, a paragraph (h) "Ornithology", was unanimously *adopted*.

The AUSTRALIAN delegate suggested another addition to *Item 10*, which aimed at establishing research stations for the study of tropical diseases. This proposal was *accepted*.

The UNITED KINGDOM delegate proposed to add an annex to *Item 10* as follows :

"In drawing up plans concerning each of these projects, international scientific unions which are competent for the purpose, or similar international bodies, shall previously be asked to give their advice."

This proposal was *adopted*.

The BRAZILIAN delegate recalled that he had submitted a resolution concerning the establishment at Belem of an International Hylean Institute for the Amazon. He asked that the part of this resolution which dealt with the action contemplated by the Secretariat should be put to a vote in the Sub-Commission, and transmitted to the Secretariat in the form of an instruction. This proposal was *adopted*.

*Item 11* was unanimously *adopted*, without discussion.

In connection with *Item 12*, the BRAZILIAN delegate submitted an amendment referring to a sentence, which does not occur in the French text, with reference to the selection of holders of fellowships. The amendment aimed at deleting the last part of *Item 12* after the word "Fellowship".

This amendment was *adopted* unanimously.

The UNITED STATES delegate stressed his great interest in *Item 12*; he wished that a special priority should be assigned to this question.

The CHAIRMAN postponed this question to the end of the discussion.

*Item 12* was adopted as contained in the document.

*Item 13* was *adopted* unanimously, without discussion.

*Item 14* was then discussed.

The representative of the Secretariat stated that it was impossible to accept the proposals made by the External Relations Sub-Commission, which aimed at refusing any financial assistance in connection with the administrative expenses of governmental or non-governmental organizations. A resolution was proposed for transmission to the Chairman of the External Relations Sub-Commission and to the Chairman of the Programme Commission, with a view to improving the state of the question under certain conditions.

The UNITED STATES and the UNITED KINGDOM delegates seconded the resolution submitted by the Secretariat.

*Item 14* was *adopted* unanimously.

*Item 15*.

After a statement by the AUSTRALIAN delegate, who thought that Unesco should not itself undertake publications on the social repercussions of scientific discoveries, a general discussion ensued on the participation of Unesco in these publications. At the CHAIRMAN'S proposal it was decided to replace the first part of the paragraph by the following sentence :

“ To do whatever may be possible to inform the public of new scientific discoveries and their possible bearing on international and social relations. ”

The Sub-Commission decided to insert as an annex a suggestion by the UNITED STATES delegation as follows :

“ In the execution of these instructions, the Secretariat of the Natural Sciences Section will as far as possible co-operate with other sections which deal with mass communication and also with other institutions, national and international. ”

The Sub-Commission also decided to annex a suggestion by the Secretariat that the latter should study the possibility of Unesco printing a thousand copies of scientific works and distributing them to Member nations. These nations would then make reprints of these works in the original language or in their own.

Item 15 thus amended was unanimously adopted.

#### Item 16.

In reply to a statement by the UNITED STATES delegation, Dr. NEEDHAM explained that certain international exhibitions could only be organized by Unesco itself. At the Chairman's proposal, Item 16 was *adopted* with the following amendment :

After the words “ to consider ” insert the words “ or stimulate. ”

The Sub-Commission then went back to Item 12 and decided to insert after the words “ to take responsibility ” the words “ with other Unesco Sections. ”

#### Document 13 a.

This document, which dealt with questions for which no immediate action was proposed, was adopted in its entirety with the understanding that Items 1 and 3 were transferred from Category C to Category A.

#### Question of Priorities.

The CHAIRMAN said that it was essential to choose one or two concrete projects which would strike the public imagination and clearly illustrate the work done by Unesco for the welfare of peoples. These projects would be given No. 1 priority. The question of diseases and nutrition seemed especially suitable for inclusion in this class, and the CHAIRMAN reverted to a proposal by the INDIAN delegation.

Dr. NEEDHAM said that the Secretariat approved this project, and a general discussion arose on the matter, during which the delegate of BRAZIL pointed out that its application to the Amazon zone was only one part of the Amazon Basin problem.

At the close of the discussion, the three following resolutions were unanimously *adopted* :

“ Flying teams of scientific and technological experts on nutrition would be established in India and the Amazon Basin and, as soon as circumstances permitted, in China and Africa. ”

In the last sentence on page 2 of document 13, the word “ necessarily ” would be deleted, and

at the end of that sentence the following sentence would be added :

“ The question of the creation of flying teams of scientific and technological experts in nutrition and also the scheme for the Amazon Basin will receive No. 1 priority. ”

Passing to the question of the budget, the CHAIRMAN proposed an amendment to Item 5 which the Sub-Commission *adopted* unanimously :

After the word “ international “, insert the words “ and national ”.

After a statement by the CHAIRMAN that the Secretariat should be perfectly free to change the allocation of funds, a general discussion on the subject followed, at the end of which the Sub-Commission *adopted* this resolution :

“ That the Natural Sciences Sub-Commission is of opinion that the Secretariat should be empowered, within the budget of the Natural Sciences Section, to transfer funds from one item to another in the course of its work, if it deems fit. ”

At the request of the FRENCH delegation the Sub-Commission decided to add to this “ though seeking to keep purely administrative expenses at the minimum, ”

### FIFTH MEETING

*Held on Tuesday, 3 December 1946 at 5 p. m.*

*Chairman : Professor BHABHA (India).*

The CHINESE delegate recalled the decision taken at the meeting held in the morning, concerning the establishment of Food Study Centres in India and in the Amazon Basin, and asked that a third centre be set up in China, which had a population of 400 millions.

The UNITED KINGDOM delegate seconded this proposal.

The UNITED STATES delegate considered it essential that they should concentrate effort on a few concrete proposals. The Chinese proposal should be proceeded with as soon as circumstances permitted, but, for the time being, it should be left in abeyance, as it meant an excessive dispersal of Unesco's resources.

The CHINESE delegate asked that the establishment of such a centre in China should be given priority “ A ”.

The CHAIRMAN considered that everyone was in agreement with the principle of the proposal, but the real issue was whether they disposed of sufficient resources.

Dr. NEEDHAM (Secretariat) replied that the Secretariat had no views on this point.

The NEW ZEALAND delegate considered that the resources of Unesco were inadequate to undertake this task on a large scale.

The CHINESE delegate explained that research on food questions had already been carried out long before the war, particularly in the Yunnan Province.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that China should be included in the project, together with India and the Amazon Basin.

*Adopted.*



#### BUDGET.

The Budget was put to the vote in its present form and unanimously *adopted*.

Dr. NEEDHAM (Secretariat) expressed his deep satisfaction at the adoption of the budget in its present form. However, he proposed several alternative resolutions :

1. That the proportion of the total Unesco Budget allocated to the Natural Sciences Section should not be less than 20%; or

2. That the proportion of the total Budget allocated to the Natural Sciences Section should be increased during the coming years; or

3. That the Budget of the Natural Sciences Section should be maintained at its present level, even if the total Unesco Budget were reduced.

The UNITED STATES delegate also proposed that the Sub-Commission's budget should not be affected by a possible reduction of total budget.

The CHAIRMAN and the UNITED KINGDOM delegate both supported this proposal.

The CHAIRMAN read the text of the Amend-

ment : " The Budget allotted to the Natural Sciences Section shall be increased in future years, and in no case shall it be less than 1 million dollars, even if the total Unesco Budget is reduced. "

The Amendment was *adopted* unanimously.

#### Document 15.

The Meeting then considered the last document on the Agenda : final report — Document 15.

Article 1 was *adopted* unanimously.

As regards Article 2, the CHAIRMAN suggested the addition, at the end of this article, of a sentence expressing the views of the Meeting on the amount of the Budget granted to the Natural Sciences Section.

This amendment was *adopted*.

The whole of Article 2 was unanimously *adopted*.

Article 3 was also *adopted* unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN considered it would be necessary to modify Article 4 in the light of the resolutions adopted by the meeting.

The UNITED STATES delegate was appointed Deputy Rapporteur.

# SUB-COMMISSION ON SOCIAL SCIENCES, PHILOSOPHY AND HUMANISTIC STUDIES

## FIRST MEETING

*Held on Thursday, 28 November 1946 at 10 a. m.*

The Sub-Commission proceeded to elect its officers. The following were elected :

Chairman : Dr. E. ALZONA (Philippines).  
Vice-Chairmen : Dr. Leon KRUCZKOWSKI (Poland).  
Dr. Y. R. CHAO (China).  
*Rapporteurs* : Dr. Charles JOHNSON (United States).  
Prof. Carsten HOEG (Denmark).

The provisional agenda was unanimously adopted.

After having thanked the meeting and stressed the importance of Unesco's work, the CHAIRMAN asked the Secretariat to present the report of the Preparatory Commission.

Drawing the attention of the meeting to the variety of disciplines which were the subject of the report, and also to the fact that they all dealt with humanity, the Head of the Section gave a general outline of the report and its annexes. He drew particular notice to Annex I, which was an integral part of the report.

Following a declaration by the delegate of INDIA on the position of philosophy, which in his opinion should be classed with culture and not with the sciences, a general discussion took place on a possible division into two Sections.

Dr. HUXLEY proposed that a motion be drafted for submission to the Programme Commission as a recommendation. It would suggest separating the Social Sciences, on the one hand, Philosophy and Humanistic Studies on the other.

The delegate of INDIA stated that the Social Sciences would come under Science, and Philosophy and Humanistic Studies under Culture. His motion was seconded by the French and Chinese delegations.

The UNITED STATES delegation considered that the Social Sciences, Philosophy and Humanistic Studies were closely linked and dealt with the various aspects of the same question. It was therefore opposed to their separation.

The delegation of the UNITED KINGDOM requested that the question be forwarded to the Secretariat for study in 1947.

After a short discussion, the motion proposed by Dr. Huxley to divide the present Section into two (one for Social Sciences, the other for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies) was *adopted* by the Sub-Commission.

## DISCUSSION OF SOCIAL SCIENCES PROGRAMME.

Dr. AWAD (Secretariat) recalled President Roosevelt's words : " To cultivate the science of human relations that civilization may survive. " The development of the social sciences was, he said, in itself a contribution to the cause of peace. In this sphere, Unesco had reserved a particularly important place in its programme for surveys and studies. The programme fell under three headings.

A. Development of the social sciences.

B. Applications of the social sciences to human relations.

C. Possibility of achieving a truly international outlook in this respect.

The UNITED STATES delegate emphasized the necessity of enlisting the social sciences in furthering the great aims of Unesco, in particular by a study and analysis of the main obstacles to international understanding, which it was proposed to remove.

In this field, Unesco should undertake :

1. To stimulate the work of existing study groups.

2. To promote the creation of international institutes or centres.

3. To give technical assistance to these organizations.

4. To study the obstacles previously defined, such as nationalism, antagonisms of a technological character, insufficiency of government action, problems relating to movements of population, or relations of dependency between two peoples.

The delegate of FRANCE expressed regret that, before passing to practical action, it had not been seen fit to organize a comprehensive debate, for example, by calling a meeting of the most prominent thinkers of all countries for free and informal conversations. It was necessary to institute a far-reaching enquiry into the various civilizations, in order that no country's contribution might be neglected when preparing a world civilization.

The SECRETARIAT explained that such an enquiry was provided for in the programme of the Sub-Section on Philosophy.

## STUDY OF PROPOSALS OF THE SECRETARIAT.

### A. — ENCOURAGEMENT OF PRIVATE ASSOCIATIONS.

This item was *adopted* subject to the following explanations :

The list of such associations should not be limited.

It was desirable to include the creation of an

International Union of Town and Community Planning.

Agreements to be concluded with such associations would be studied by the proper Sections of Unesco, with special reference to their bearing on the budget.

#### B. — LIST OF SOCIAL RESEARCH INSTITUTES.

This fundamental point was *adopted*, subject to the following explanations on the part of the Secretariat : what was meant was a list of important and specialized institutes, not a complete list. As far as possible, it would be drawn up through national agencies. It might lead to the publication of a yearbook.

### SECOND MEETING

*Held on Thursday, 28 November 1946 at 3 p. m.*

Chairman : Dr. E. ALZONA (Philippines).

The Sub-Commission continued examining the different items in the programme drawn up by the Preparatory Commission, which were presented by the Head of the Section of the Secretariat.

#### C.-YEARBOOK OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES.

Dr. AWAD (Secretariat) proposed that work should be begun with an experimental publication. Its reception would decide whether it should be continued or not.

After a short discussion, the project was adopted.

#### D. — ABSTRACTS.

In presenting the question of abstracts, Dr. AWAD stressed the fact that only preliminary work was contemplated and nothing would be published this year.

The AUSTRALIAN delegation proposed an amendment to replace the words " preliminary survey " by " exploration of the problem," after which there was a general discussion of this question.

The SOUTH AFRICAN delegation emphasized the importance of the question and the need for collecting and disseminating existing information.

A motion by the CHINESE delegation, seconded by the delegation of the UNITED STATES, proposing the suppression of Section D of the programme until the next General Conference, was *rejected*.

After discussion, the following resolution proposed by the AUSTRALIAN delegation was *adopted* :

" That the project should be drafted as follows : —

" Exploration of the problem of abstracts and bibliographies covering all social science activities for which there is no organization. "

#### E. — ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL HISTORY OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR.

In the course of the discussion, the NETHERLANDS delegation stressed the urgency of assembling

existing material, while the FRENCH delegation favoured the establishment of contacts between the different national bodies. After the DANISH delegation had expressed its opinion that the budget and limited staff of Unesco forbade inclusion of this project in the programme, the following motion by the UNITED KINGDOM delegation was *adopted* :

" That the project be postponed until later. "

#### F. — STUDY OF HOME AND COMMUNITY PLANNING.

Professor W. G. HOLFORD, British expert on town planning, made a general statement on the question and on the tasks for Unesco in this field, urging assistance to existing technical organizations and the collection of results.

The UNITED STATES delegation wanted 'the question referred to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

After a long discussion, in which the NETHERLANDS delegation recommended the establishment of contacts between existing organizations, and the delegation of POLAND asked for the adoption of the scheme as it stood, the following motion by the UNITED KINGDOM delegate was *adopted* :

"That Unesco should consult the Economic and Social Council to see whether Unesco can be usefully employed; That it should engage advisers, undertake research and make a report to the General Conference of 1947; Invite the different national organizations engaged in the work, through the National Commissions; Refer the decision of the principle of establishing a new Centre to the next Conference. "

#### G. — PSYCHO-POLITICAL TECHNIQUES.

Dr. AWAD emphasized the need to collate and study existing documentation. After rejection of a motion by the DANISH delegation, and despite the insistence of the POLISH delegation, a motion by the UNITED KINGDOM delegation was *adopted* as follows :

" That the project should not be undertaken during 1947. "

#### H. — INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS STUDY CENTRE.

Sir Alfred ZIMMERN presented a report embodying the results of a mission with which the Executive Committee had entrusted him, and asked the meeting to agree to the principle of the organization of short courses and the convening of a Conference to study the question in detail. He recommended three short courses for three different groups.

After a discussion, two motions (delegations of FRANCE and the UNITED STATES) were filed with the Secretary. It was decided, however, to continue the discussion of this point at a meeting the next morning.

### THIRD MEETING

*Held on Friday, 29 November 1946 at 10.0 a. m.*

*Chairman* : Dr. E. ALZONA (Philippines).

At the opening of the meeting, the Sub-Commission returned to the consideration of point H. — Study Centre for International Relations — where they had left off the previous day.

After a short discussion, it was decided that a Committee of three would study the question and make a report to the Sub-Commission.

The Sub-Commission then examined the following points.

#### I. — THE PROMOTION OF INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING.

On the proposal of the DANISH delegation, Point I was withdrawn from the programme.

#### J. — INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

On the proposal of the CHINESE delegation, the meeting *adopted* Point J.

#### K. — NATIONALISM AND INTERNATIONALISM.

At the request of the UNITED KINGDOM delegation, Dr. AWAD explained that 'the purpose of the project was to bring national feeling -which was at the same time valuable and potentially dangerous — into harmony with internationalism. To attain this end, it would be necessary for sociologists, historians and philosophers to study the question.

The delegation of the UNITED KINGDOM stated that the National Commissions would have to initiate studies. The delegation of INDIA took up this idea and added that it would be necessary for an international committee to carry out further objective study.

After the SECRETARIAT had assured the meeting that all its observations would be noted, the project was *adopted*.

#### L. -PUBLIC OPINION SURVEYS.

The Sub-Commission *adopted* Point L without discussion.

#### M.-CULTURAL ASPECTS OF POPULATION PROBLEMS.

Dr. JOHNSON (United States) asked the meeting to study the problem on a bigger scale than was contemplated in the report; the Secretariat agreed.

The delegation for AUSTRALIA proposed that for 1947 the question be left in the hands of experts, who would study the problem of nationalism and internationalism.

The delegation of the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA moved that, in order to help the Budget Committee, it was essential that the various projects be given an order of priority.

This motion was seconded by the UNITED STATES delegation, which asked that all the projects adopted be submitted to the Sub-Commission for the granting of priorities. *Adopted*.

The Sub-Commission then *adopted* a motion of the AUSTRALIAN delegation recommending that Point M should not be studied in 1947.

At this stage the Sub-Commission returned to the examination of Point H (Study Centre for International Relations).

The AUSTRALIAN delegation objected to a motion from the Committee that had been set up to study this question. It did not want the Sub-Commission's acceptance of the principle to be entered in the text of the motion.

A motion from the DANISH delegation, recommending that the discussion of the question be postponed, was *rejected*.

After a short discussion, the meeting *adopted* the following motion :

" The Sub-Commission approves the principle of a Study Centre of International Relations and takes note of the report on such establishment as proposed by Sir Alfred Zimmern. It recommends that the following action be initiated in 1947 : Framing of definite proposals before the next session of' the General Conference. Organization of three short series of classes, as an experiment. "

#### N. — THE EFFECTS OF MACHINERY UPON CIVILIZATION.

The discussion revealed two tendencies : one, that of the delegations of IRAN and CANADA, which judged that the project should not be granted high priority, the other, that of the delegation of the UNITED STATES, which thought that the problem was an extensive one and fell within Unesco's field.

For the sake of cohesion, the delegation of the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA requested that the Secretariat combine projects K, L, M, N into one. After a short discussion the following UNITED STATES' motion was adopted.

" That the Secretariat prepare a new text of projects K, L, M, and N, which would bring into relief the relations of these projects with the protection of peace, as well as the immediate importance of their application, and thus enable the Sub-Commission to determine the priority to be granted to these projects. "

To a question put by the BELGIAN delegation, Dr. AWAD answered that the work of Unesco would be made known through publications, which would, however, only be put into effect after 1917.

### FOURTH MEETING

*Held on Friday, 29 November 1946 at 3 p. m.*

*Chairman* : Dr. E. ALZONA (Philippines).

Sub-Commission studied the various points of the programme relating to Philosophy.

#### A. — CORRESPONDENCE.

After a short introduction by M. HAVET, Secretary of the Sub-Commission, and at the proposal



of the FRENCH and UNITED STATES delegations, the meeting adopted point A.

#### B. — BIBLIOGRAPHY.

M. HAVET explained that, with regard to bibliography, it was a question of giving support to the International Institute of Philosophy and thus enabling it to do better work.

A question asked by the UNITED KINGDOM delegation gave rise to a discussion on the matter of publications.

After the FRENCH delegation had asked that, for the present, only the question of publications should be discussed, the UNITED STATES delegation stressed the necessity of granting subsidies to existing international organizations and of fostering new organizations.

The NETHERLANDS delegate considered it was indispensable to create small drafting committees in each country.

The delegate of INDIA stated that, to insure the efficiency and impartiality of such organizations, it was essential to see that they did in fact represent all countries and all tendencies.

The FRENCH delegation moved that the project be accepted, it being understood that, according to the requests of the delegations of the NETHERLANDS and INDIA, drafting committees would be organized in all countries without limiting the number of delegates. It added that there was no risk of partiality, since this bibliography must be complete.

The motion of the FRENCH delegation was *adopted*.

#### C. — CLEARING HOUSE.

After M. HAVET had explained that this question was closely linked to the previous one, the Commission *adopted* the project.

#### D. — TRANSLATIONS.

The UNITED STATES delegate moved that the Secretariat prepare a unified plan of translations, common to the various Sections, which would be submitted to the next General Conference.

The UNITED KINGDOM delegate proposed the following motion :

“ 1. That National Commissions be requested to deal actively with the question of translation in 1947 and that Unesco do not undertake this work in 1947.

“ 2. That the Secretariat launch a co-ordinated project of measures to be undertaken by Unesco in 1947 in the field of translation. ”

The NETHERLANDS delegate seconded this motion.

*Adopted.*

#### E. — PUBLICATIONS.

The UNITED STATES delegate moved that project E be deleted.

The FRENCH delegate seconded this motion.

*Adopted.*

#### F. — CONTACTS. G. — TALKS.

M. HAVET (Secretariat) pointed out that points F. and G. were closely linked and that the question of talks and contacts was more clearly explained in the Green Book (French text, pages 129, 130, English text, page 114).

There followed a discussion in which the delegates of FRANCE, SOUTH AFRICA, NETHERLANDS and the UNITED KINGDOM took part. The SOUTH AFRICAN delegate proposed that this project be suppressed in the 1947 programme. The NETHERLANDS delegate informed the Sub-Commission that an International Philosophical Congress would be held in Amsterdam in 1946 and, on behalf of his delegation, requested Unesco's assistance in this congress. The UNITED STATES delegation proposed the following motion :

“ That the Secretariat study to what extent it would be advisable and practicable to establish international contacts between men learned in the fields of, social sciences, letters and philosophy, and in particular international meetings of experts in various fields relating directly to the aims of Unesco; that the Secretariat make a report on the results obtained for submission to the next General Conference; and also that it be authorized to organize a few meetings which would directly serve the purpose of Unesco, in 1947. ”

The delegate of the UNITED KINGDOM seconded this motion on condition that work was started as soon as possible.

The FRENCH delegate seconded the motion and agreed with the observations by the delegate of the UNITED KINGDOM.

*Adopted.*

#### H. — HUMAN RIGHTS.

M. HAVET (Secretariat) pointed out that the Mexican delegation to the Preparatory Commission particularly requested this project.

The FRENCH delegate moved that it be accepted.

The delegate of the UNITED KINGDOM seconded the motion.

*Adopted.*

#### I. — TEACHING OF PEACE.

The delegate of ECUADOR proposed that a competition be organized with a view to preparing a text to be subsequently submitted to the governments and which would explain to children :

1. Their duties towards their country, their cultural group and humanity.

2. Human rights and the fundamental liberties of Man.

3. The purposes of international organizations.

He proposed the following motion :  
“ That in order to develop in the young the sentiment of intellectual and moral solidarity of the human race, without weakening the sentiment of national and cultural solidarity, Unesco organize a world competition for adoption of a text for the teaching of civic ethics. ”

The BRAZILIAN and FRENCH delegates seconded this motion.

Dr. HUXLEY (Executive Secretary) pointed out that similar proposals had been made to the other Sub-Commissions and they were considered premature.

The BELGIAN and UNITED STATES delegates found this project premature and the CHINESE delegate thought it raised practical difficulties; the delegate of the UNITED KINGDOM disapproved the idea of a competition and opposed the motion.

The motion was *rejected* by ten votes to eight.

The Sub-Commission took up the examination of point I. The delegate of the UNITED KINGDOM moved that this project be postponed.

The UNITED STATES delegate seconded the motion.

*Adopted.*

#### HUMANISTIC STUDIES.

Dr. AWAD (Secretariat) explained that, since the report on Humanistic studies had been prepared after the Green Book was published, it was to be found in Annex I of Chapter VI, Unesco/C/2. He also pointed out that this report was not presented in the form of separate projects; it would therefore be advisable to set up a small Sub-Committee, which would study the report and compile a list of projects to be submitted to the Sub-Commission.

The UNITED STATES delegate seconded the Secretariat's motion.

Dr. AWAD moved that the Sub-Committee consist of a representative of CHINA, the UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES, FRANCE, NETHERLANDS, and AUSTRALIA.

*Adopted.*

#### FIFTH MEETING

*Held on Monday, 2 December 1946 at 3-p. m.*

*Chairman: Dr. E. ALZONA (Philippines).*

M. How (Denmark) read the report of the Sub-committee on Humanistic Studies and submitted the text for discussion.

The UNITED STATES delegate said that the report seemed to offer no wider basis than the radius of action of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. He added that the United States delegation proposed the establishment of study sections, of which he gave seven examples. Their results would be submitted to the General Conference and the programme for the next year would be fixed accordingly. He suggested two principles:

1. to study and define in 1947 the basic principles for the direction of work;
2. to study, also in 1947, the applications of these principles.

The delegate of the United States mainly complained of the lack of scope and breadth in the Sub-Committee's draft. After a discussion he proposed this resolution:

1. To set up, during the coming year, study sections whose researches would determine in 1947 the future plan of work.

2. To study in 1947 the applications to be made of the studies conducted by these sections.

The delegate of the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA asked what was the relation between the United States resolution and the fundamental principles of Unesco, namely, contribution to world peace and prosperity. He pointed out that paragraph A of the French plan for establishing priorities contained concrete study projects.

After due reflection the UNITED STATES and DENMARK presented a joint proposal in the form of a resolution submitted by the United States with a Danish amendment. The programme would include: 1. The United States resolution; 2. A number of urgent tasks mentioned in the Sub-Committee's report.

The delegate of IRAN raised the question of priorities and thought that not enough importance was given to the relations between the different cultures.

The United States resolution was put to the vote and *adopted*.

The delegate of AUSTRALIA remarked that among other things the programme of study in paragraph 7 was much too big to be carried out in 1947.

The CHAIRMAN said that, though these projects were for 1947, the programme was fairly elastic and the question of priorities would settle the order in which they would be worked on.

Item 2 in the Sub-Committee's report was put to the vote and *adopted*.

The UNITED KINGDOM delegate said that the question of referring studies to the National Commissions of States Members had not been raised. She thought that item 7 was a typical example of a case which fell within the competence of the National Commissions.

Items 3 and 4 were put to the vote and *adopted*.

The UNITED STATES delegate, supported by the delegate of the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, proposed that items 5, 6, 7 and 8 should be referred to the National Commissions.

M. HØEG (Denmark) agreed as regards items 7 and 8, but said that points 5 and 6 were to be studied in the following year.

This proposal was adopted. Items 5 and 6 were dropped and numbers 7 and 8 were *approved* by vote, with an amendment as follows: "In collaboration with the National Commissions."

The Sub-Commission then passed on to points K, L, M and N in the Social Sciences document.

The UNITED KINGDOM delegate asked two questions about the third group:

1. Were the 27 documents referred to of topical importance?
2. Would the work be done in conjunction with the Education Section?

Dr. AWAD replied in the affirmative.

The UNITED KINGDOM delegate proposed that they should vote on the whole of the document, and this was *adopted*.

Professor CASSIN pointed out that not enough attention was being paid to questions of international law. He submitted a recommendation for an international conference to make a compara-

tive study of the different national codes and to provide for the circulation of its results.

The UNITED KINGDOM delegate feared lest this should lead to codification, which was a matter for the United Nations and not for Unesco.

The delegate of ECUADOR supported the proposal, but urged the constructive character of the work to be done.

The UNITED KINGDOM delegate suggested an amendment to the French recommendation to the effect that the word "circulation" should be replaced by the word "study" in the paragraph about international law studies.

A vote was taken on the French recommendation as amended by the United Kingdom. *Adopted.*

The Meeting then discussed the proposal of the delegate of Ecuador. The recommendation for the

convening of a conference in 1947 or 1948 to deal with legal questions was *rejected*.

The AUSTRALIAN delegate pointed to two mistakes in Social Sciences Document number 2. These were corrected.

Dr. AWAD asked the Sub-Commission if it accepted the test of the report relating to the separation of the Social Sciences Section from the Section of Philosophy and Humanistic Studies, which belonged to the cultural field. This text would be compared with that in the full verbatim report.

The meeting then passed on to the question of priorities and, as it was late, decided to set up a Sub-Committee, which would meet the next day and would be made up of the delegates of the United States, United Kingdom, France, China, Czechoslovakia, Belgium and Union of South Africa.

# SUB-COMMISSION ON CREATIVE ARTS

## FIRST PLENARY MEETING

*Held on Tuesday, 26 November 1946 at 10.20 a. m.*

At the opening of the meeting, the Sub-Commission on Creative Arts elected its officers :

*Chairman* : Dr. REININK (Netherlands).  
*Vice-Chairman* : M. CHARLIER (Belgium).  
*Rapporteur* : M. J. CASSOU (France).

The draft agenda was approved.

The CANADIAN delegate proposed that the Sub-Commission should be sub-divided into four groups : Literature, Drama, Visual Arts and Music.

After some discussion, it was decided, on the proposal of M. THOMAS (Secretariat) to split up into two sub-committees, one to deal with questions of Literature and the Theatre, the other with Visual Arts and Music.

M. THOMAS (Deputy Executive Secretary) submitted the programme, of which the basic documents were the following : Chapter 7 of the Preparatory Commission's Report, which showed the desirability of encouraging the establishment of an International Theatre Organization, a proposal for the establishment of an Information and Survey Organization, and various written suggestions submitted by the French delegation.

The UNITED KINGDOM delegate underlined two main points :

- 1) Unesco must act as a centre of information without trying to impose its views.
- 2) The Theatre was an independent art of major importance.

With regard to the organization of the Secretariat, the CANADIAN delegate asked that the Creative Arts programme be divided into four separate sections (Visual Arts, Music, Literature and Theatre), all under one control.

The CHAIRMAN reminded the Meeting of the four points which the Programme Commission had emphasized and asked the Sub-Commission to bear them in mind.

Dr. HUXLEY said that it was essential to give Creative Arts an important part in the programme.

At the request of the Meeting, the CANADIAN delegate resumed his statement and said that the most important task was the immediate creation of Information Centres all over the world to facilitate relations between artists.

Dr. HUXLEY considered that it was not necessary to create a special organization for this and that the interchange of information could be linked with the project concerning surveys.

The AUSTRALIAN delegate pointed out that Unesco must not undertake the centralization of information to the detriment of other already existing organizations.

The BRAZILIAN delegate proposed that, since

they lacked data, the discussion on Information Centres should be adjourned.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INFORMATION ORGANIZATION ATTACHED TO THE CREATIVE ARTS SECTION OF UNESCO.

The SECRETARIAT pointed out that, in accordance with the Constitution, Unesco should ensure the more efficient co-ordination and diffusion of cultural and artistic information available in the various countries.

The publication of an Information Bulletin should be considered. In reply to a question by M. CAIN, the SECRETARIAT explained that there was no question for the moment of conducting enquiries; they would devote themselves to questions strictly concerning information.

The NEW ZEALAND delegate obtained the adoption of an additional clause, whereby the organization in question should work in close co-operation with parallel organizations of the other Unesco Sections, in order to obtain efficient co-ordination and to economize staff.

## INTERCHANGE OF CULTURAL AND ARTISTIC PERSONNEL.

In this regard, the CANADIAN delegate recommended for study :

1. Direct exchanges between students, teachers and artists.
2. The organization of students' visits or study courses abroad.
3. The establishment of vocational schools or courses of an international character.
4. } The organization of festivals, artistic and
5. } theatrical tours, and international artists'
6. } conferences.

These recommendations were adopted in principle.

## COPYRIGHT AND ROYALTIES.

The CANADIAN delegate recommended the creation of a Unesco Committee comprising an equal representation of authors and publishing firms, to get in touch with Authors' Societies and the various Governments with a view to the establishment of a new International Copyright Convention.

The Sub-Commission decided to appoint a sub-committee of four of its members, to get in touch with the sub-committee of the Sub-Commission on Mass Communication, which was dealing with this matter.

## INTERNATIONAL CREATIVE ARTS ORGANIZATION.

The Sub-Commission adopted a recommendation asking Unesco to collaborate with existing



bodies in this field, with a view to the creation of such an International Organization.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS TO MEMBER STATES.

The CANADIAN delegate recommended the establishment of two committees, attached to the Unesco Executive Board, which would be responsible for proposing to Member States, firstly, a reduction of postal rates and customs duties on cultural and artistic material circulating between the various countries under Unesco's authority; and, secondly, reductions in passenger fares for students, lecturers and artists travelling in these areas.

After the UNITED STATES and FRENCH delegates had pointed out that this was an international question, which equally concerned all sections of Unesco, the Sub-Commission decided to leave it to the Secretariat, under the Executive Board's responsibility, to undertake an enquiry on this matter, and submit to the Member States any recommendations they considered necessary,

#### UNESCO PRIZE FOR LITERATURE,

The CANADIAN delegate proposed that, failing the establishment of a Unesco prize on the same lines as the Nobel prize, three Unesco medals for literary work should be awarded this year.

Supporting the opinion expressed by the FRENCH delegate, the Sub-Commission decided to postpone this matter for further study and to adopt no resolution of principle for this year.

#### ENQUIRY ON THE TEACHING OF ART AND LITERARY RESEARCH.

The CANADIAN delegate proposed that a recommendation should be made to the United States that they enquire into the conditions of the teaching of art and literary research in that country. The results of such an enquiry would then be submitted to Unesco, which would co-ordinate them and ensure their dissemination.

The SECRETARIAT considered that such an enquiry would yield better results if Unesco conducted it itself, particularly through its Secretariat and in co-operation with the cultural organizations of the Member States.

The Sub-Commission decided to refer the matter to the Sub-Committees for further consideration.

#### SECOND PLENARY MEETING

*Held on Wednesday, 27 November 1946 at 3. p.m.*

At the opening of the meeting, the CHAIRMAN submitted for approval the proposal of the BELGIAN delegation, in respect of which no decision had been taken.

After a prolonged discussion and successive votes, the following motion was finally *adopted*

“ The Arts Sub-Commission (Sub-Committee on Visual Arts and Music), at its meeting of the morning of 27 November, recommends that in 1947 Unesco should concentrate its efforts

mainly on musical education, leaving on one side for the time any other activity in this field. It regards also as urgent the organization of a Musical Information Centre. ”

A proposal by the UNITED KINGDOM delegation was also discussed at length. Several votes were taken and the proposal was adopted in the following form :

“ The Sub-Commission also recommends a study of the manufacture of musical instruments, of the dissemination of records and musical publications, and the continuation of the work of international organizations interested in the recording of folk music and the encouragement of recording where there are no national organizations for the purpose. ”

After a few minutes' interval, Dr. HUXLEY summarized and classified the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Visual Arts and Music. His proposal was as follows :

1. Immediate organization of travelling exhibitions.
2. Organization of exhibitions, festivals and Concerts, and study of the possibility of exchanging such manifestations.
3. Relations between the visual arts and music, on the one hand, and education, on the other.
  - (a) Study of conditions and needs of artists.
  - (b) Study of the technique of polychrome reproduction.
  - (c) Study of the influence of mass media on music and the arts.
  - (d) Methods for the protection of the arts and of culture in non-industrialized countries.
  - (e) Study of the professional training of artists.
  - (f) Art and music as methods of general education (study to be undertaken in collaboration with the Education Section).

The report by M. CASSOU to the Sub-Committee of Visual Arts and Music was *adopted*.

The Sub-Commission agreed with M. CASSOU that the creation of a special organization for enquiry and study within the Arts Section was not necessary.

Dr. HUXLEY'S memorandum encountered certain minor objections : the UNITED KINGDOM delegate asked that, instead of organizing travel exhibitions, Unesco should content itself with encouraging and facilitating them.

He also raised certain general objections :

1. The wording was not definite enough and did not keep to the test of the recommendations proposed by the sub-committees.
2. It did not establish the order in which the different recommendations should be dealt with.

Certain delegations (FRANCE, NEW ZEALAND) proposed that the Memorandum should be adopted subject to the observations made by delegates, and that it be left to the Secretariat to establish the order in which recommendations should be dealt with, according to the technical possibilities and requirements of the various regions.

The CANADIAN delegate, on the contrary, proposed that the question should be referred to a Sub-Committee of nine members, which would examine and classify the recommendations in the order in which they were to be taken, and would

submit a report to the Sub-Commission at a later meeting.

This suggestion was adopted after a discussion. The Sub-Committee of nine, including (in addition to the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur) the delegates of the United States, the United Kingdom, Belgium, Canada, China, Mexico, Czechoslovakia, Australia and France, would meet on Wednesday, 27 November at 9. p. m.

The Creative Arts Sub-Commission would hear its report on Saturday, 30 November at 3. p. m.

A report by Dr. Alfonso REYES for the Sub-Committee on Literature and the Theatre was adopted without discussion.

### THIRD PLENARY MEETING

*Held on Saturday, 30 November 1946 at 3 p. m.*

At the opening of the Meeting, the CHAIRMAN read a letter from M. Jean CASSOU, obliged by indisposition to resign his duties as rapporteur; Professor MOREY (United States) was appointed in his stead. The CHAIRMAN himself presented the report, which was divided into three parts :

1. Resolutions adopted by the Sub-Commissioned on Literature and the Theatre.
2. Report by M. Jean CASSOU.
3. Proposal by Dr. HUXLEY.

After a short discussion, it was decided that the Sub-Commission, after finishing its study of the report, would consider certain new proposals.

#### STUDY OF THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON LITERATURE AND THEATRE (Unesco/C/S. C. Creat. Arts/4).

The CANADIAN delegate pointed out that the English text of the report contained several mistakes of translation. Mr. KURTZ, secretary of the Sub-Committee, said that he was aware of this fact and that the mistakes would be corrected.

The CANADIAN delegate then proposed a series of minor amendments which were approved by the Sub-Commission :

- (a) Publications Section : Read " Review Distributing Centres" instead of "Stock of Reviews".
- (b) Page 2 : Read " projects to be considered " instead of " projects being carried out. "
- (c) Page 3 : Copyright : It should be made clear that the Sub-Commission on Creative Arts shall be consulted on the same footing as the Mass Media Commission.
- (d) Page 4 : Two lines had been omitted on " popular book centres and international bookshops. " These lines were to be restored.
- (e) Point 3 : The following wording should be adopted : " It was decided that the Secretariat might contemplate the possibility of material help..."
- (f) Page 5, item C : Instead of " to create an International Theatre Bureau in order to facilitate exchanges " read " to establish a Theatre Bureau which could facilitate exchanges. "

The AUSTRALIAN delegate stated, in respect of Point B. I., that it was for the Secretariat to

create a section; further he thought it might be useful if managerial functions were also dealt with in the report.

On the proposal of the UNITED STATES delegate, it was decided to add, after the final sentence of page 1, the words " ... apart from any consultations with National Commissions, private organizations and experts ".

On the proposal of the UNITED KINGDOM delegate, it was decided to include the words " to recommend " after " it was resolved " in point B. 1.

On Mr. KURTZ's suggestion, it was decided to replace the phrase " To examine the possibility that Unesco might in the future... considered worthy " (page 2), by " Although Unesco is not itself to publish literary works it is recommended that Unesco should encourage and, if necessary, sponsor certain publications which have been considered worthy. " It was also decided to clarify the English text as regards the creation of a pool, and to state : " The creation within Unesco of an international pool for literary reviews whose function is to supply reviews, magazines and newspapers with specially pertinent material for publication. "

The examination of the part of the report dealing with literature and the theatre was herewith terminated. The CHAIRMAN proposed to go on to the part entitled " Visual Arts and Music " after which the Sub-Commission would take the introduction.

#### VISUAL ARTS AND MUSIC.

##### Item I (a), (b), (c) and (d).

After a discussion, and on the proposal of the UNITED STATES delegate, it was decided :

1. To delete from (a) the phrase " Leaving on one side... field ".
2. To replace in (a) the word " stages " by " levels ".
3. To replace in (a) " Artistic Information Centre " by " Centre of Information in the field of the creative arts. " This amendment will also affect paragraph 1 of Chapter E.
4. To insert the words " in the near future " between " recommend " and " a study " in (a).

Dr. HUXLEY then stated that, in his opinion, the enquiry into artists' conditions should be undertaken very shortly. Further, he emphasized, in particular, the necessity of an urgent study of methods for the preservation of culture and the arts in non-industrialized countries.

Mr. MacLEISH made a proposal which was discussed at 3 later stage.

The Sub-Commission resumed its study of Item I.

On the proposal of the delegates of INDIA and the UNITED STATES, Item b was amended as follows : The second sentence was replaced by " Such activity should be directed towards the international organization of exhibitions and artistic productions. "

The delegate of NICARAGUA made a suggestion with regard to musical education; the CHAIRMAN said that this would be taken into consideration by the Secretariat.

The UNITED STATES delegate asked that it should be indicated in the record that there was some difference between the meaning of the original proposals of his delegation and the text of the report, which was a translation.

The CANADIAN delegate asked that the term "artistic education" in paragraph (a) should also include literature and the theatre.

Item 1 was adopted as a whole by the Sub-Commission.

#### Item 2.

On the proposal of the delegate of the UNITED KINGDOM, it was decided to delete the phrase "the latter should however continue to be regarded as most urgent."

A discussion took place with regard to the drafting of Item 2 which, in the opinion of the UNITED STATES delegate, should merely illustrate the basic principles stated above. At the end of the discussion, it was decided to leave it to the Rapporteur to redraft the text.

The UNITED KINGDOM delegate then took up the point raised by Dr. HUXLEY with regard to measures for the protection of arts and culture in non-industrialized countries. There was a general discussion as to the urgency of this question. On the proposal of the delegates of the UNITED KINGDOM and the UNITED STATES, the following resolution was adopted and included after Paragraph 4 of Item 2 :

"Unesco should undertake in due time a study of the recording of folk-lore and of measures designed to preserve arts and culture in countries where there are as yet no national organizations for the purpose."

The CANADIAN delegate submitted the following proposal :

"The information and exhibition services of Unesco should co-operate immediately with existing organizations for the maintenance and preservation of arts and culture of countries where they are threatened with extinction and disappearance."

After a long discussion, the Sub-Commission adopted the Canadian motion by 7 votes to 5 with one abstention, and decided to insert it, as a special statement, after the statement by the United Kingdom delegation.

The UNITED KINGDOM delegate then proposed some minor drafting changes in paragraph 6 of Item 2. The UNITED STATES delegation asked what was exactly meant by "facilitate" in this paragraph. The following wording was adopted :

"It should centralize and disseminate information on international music and dance festivals and shall encourage the same." (similar changes will be made on page 3).

On the proposal of the AUSTRALIAN delegate, it was decided not to include in the report the recommendation contained in the final paragraph of Item 2.

#### INTRODUCTION.

The CANADIAN delegate drew attention to a typing error which would have to be corrected in Item 3, and also on page 1 of the report, na-

mely, the word "intellectual" should read "international."

On the proposal of the UNITED STATES delegate, it was decided to replace the word "promote" in the English text by the word "encourage."

#### NEW PROPOSALS SUBMITTED BY DELEGATES.

The UNITED STATES delegate again read the motion submitted by Mr. MacLEISH :

"Whereas Unesco is the United Nations Organization largely responsible for safeguarding the independence, integrity and diversity of the production and culture of Member States; whereas the position of artists in the creative arts in these nations is frequently seriously menaced by the action of political or commercial organizations, or by biased or illegitimate censorship; Unesco should declare that the function of the creative artist is to perform his task and fulfil his purpose as an artist in every nation, and that this question should be studied by all peoples and nations; that Unesco, acting for and on behalf of the peoples of all nations, should take any steps in its power, in virtue of its Constitution, to protect and defend the creator or artist whose activities are menaced by this danger."

This motion was adopted unanimously.

The UNITED STATES delegate spoke again, drawing attention to the fact that the cinematograph held an important place in modern art. But at this Conference the films had not been regarded as an aspect of art, and had only been studied by the Mass Media Section. He proposed a resolution to the effect that the film should play all important part in the study of the various aspects of art.

The UNITED KINGDOM delegate pointed out that it was too late to make a serious study of this new proposal. Nor could it be studied in collaboration with the Mass Media Sub-Commission, as Mr. KURTZ explained, for material reasons.

The CANADIAN delegate suggested that National Commissions be asked to study the question, and report on the results to Unesco. Mr. KURTZ replied that the Secretariat could not assume this responsibility without the consent of the General Conference.

In conclusion, it was decided that the Rapporteur should express the Sub-Commission's recommendations on the subject.

The CANADIAN delegate drew attention to the fact that, in the field of music and the dance, Unesco proposed to assist some ten different international organizations. He suggested the adoption of a motion to guide the Secretariat as to the nature and scope of the assistance it could give.

On the proposal of the UNITED STATES delegate, stating that it was too late to take a vote, it was decided to take note of the proposed motion to which there had been no objection. The text was as follows :

"The Secretariat shall, at the 1947 Conference, submit to the Sub-Commission on Creative Arts for consideration, concrete applica-

tions from authorized international associations for assistance in respect of the organization of festivals and of any activities included in the 1948 programme.”

A representative of the Secretariat stated that the International Dance Archives had requested Unesco to sponsor the International Ballet Competition they were organizing in 1947; and a gene-

ral discussion took place on the subject, at the end of which it was decided that the Sub-Commission should give general instructions to the Secretariat, and that the latter should be free to establish relations with any given organization, should it deem this necessary.

The CHAIRMAN thanked delegates for their patience and declared the meeting closed.

## SUB-COMMITTEE ON LITERATURE AND THEATRE

### FIRST MEETING

*Held on Tuesday, 26 November 1946 at 3 p. m.*

*Chairman* : M. CHARLIER (Belgium).

The Sub-Committee appointed as rapporteur Dr. Alfonso REYES (Mexico).

M. SLONMSKI (Secretariat) explained the special character of the task which the literature Section proposed to undertake; namely, to combat, with the power of the written word the exaggerated development of mechanization; to inculcate in the masses the knowledge of intellectual achievements which were not otherwise disseminated; to renew between peoples those cultural links which had been severed and to create new ones.

### TRANSLATIONS.

M. SLONIMSKI declared that work had already been started in this field : the compilation of a list of books which Unesco could suitably recommend for translation in certain countries..

The FRENCH delegation, supported by the CANADIAN delegation, suggested that, before embarking on any definite undertaking, the basic organization — the translation office — which would alone be qualified to deal with it, should be set up.

This Office would constitute a Translation Centre at the disposal of all Unesco Sections. It would draw up, in every field, lists of works to be translated and lists of potential translators, would act as a clearing house for authors, translators and publishers, and would resume work on the Index Translationum.

The principle of the immediate establishment of this office was *adopted*. Its duties would be :

1. Publication of the Index Translationum.
2. Establishment of a list of translators.
3. Establishment of a list of works for translation.

A discussion began on point 3 above.

The CANADIAN delegate asked that, in drawing up this list of works, Unesco should avoid direct contact with authors or literary organizations, and confine itself to receiving the lists drawn up by Member States under their own-responsibility in co-operation with National Commissions.

The delegates of FRANCE and of the UNITED KINGDOM were opposed to the establishment or recommendation of such lists by Unesco; they considered it was not Unesco's responsibility to be a judge of taste. Unesco must carefully avoid putting an official hallmark on a selection of works that must necessarily be arbitrary, and must confine itself to recording the National Commissions' selections.

It was further considered desirable that the list of translators should also be drawn up in agreement with the various governments.

These suggestions were *adopted*.

### PUBLICATIONS.

A) Plan for an International Review Service (to function as a Dissemination Centre for Literary Reviews of International interest). This international pool would, in particular, ensure the circulation of literary reviews from far-off countries.

This item was *adopted*.

B) Anthologies.

M. SLONIMSKI announced that, to begin with, the publication by Unesco of an "Anthology of Resistance Movements" was under consideration.

The delegates of CANADA, the UNITED KINGDOM and the UNITED STATES expressed the view that Unesco must not come into competition with publishing firms. Unesco's role was to give information and stimulate private initiative in this sphere, not to replace private initiative. The above delegates were, however, prepared to make an exception in the case of an anthology of resistance movements, which Unesco might undertake to publish, if publishing firms suitable for this task could not be found in the various countries.

In future, if Unesco were to draw up a publishing programme, it should confine itself to recommending this programme to Member States.

The FRENCH delegate read the programme of publications shown on page six of the French delegation's report, and asked that this programme be studied by the Secretariat with a view to arrangements for its implementation, on the understanding that Unesco would not enter into any formal engagement in this respect.

This suggestion was *adopted*.

Finally, there was a discussion as to whether



Unesco, without undertaking publishing work on its own, could assist or sponsor the publication of anthologies of international interest.

It was decided that Unesco could do this in so far as the publications referred to offered sufficient guarantees.

#### RELIEF TO AUTHORS AND READERS.

##### *Copyright and Literary Property.*

The CANADIAN delegate, reverting to a decision taken that morning, asked for the creation of a Mixed Committee of the Sub-Commissions on Mass Communication and Creative Arts, to study this, important question.

M. THOMAS, on behalf of the Secretariat, undertook to ask the Co-ordination Committee to arrange a joint meeting of the two Sub-Commissions at which the question of literary property would be discussed, with particular reference to the participation of Unesco in the work of the Brussels Conference.

#### SECOND MEETING

*Held on Wednesday, 27 November 1946 at 10 a. m.*

*Chairman : M. CHARLIER (Belgium).*

The delegate of the UNITED STATES was afraid that the Sub-Commission had given an unduly small place to literature in the programme of Unesco.

Referring to Items 1 and 2 on the agenda (Translations and Publications) he suggested that Unesco while continuing to assist and stimulate national and private undertakings in this field, should (1) itself undertake an enquiry into the place of literature in international relations and (2) recommend translations which would be likely to contribute to a better understanding between peoples. He doubted whether the National Commissions would be competent to draw up a list of this kind.

During the discussion which followed, it became evident that it would be equally dangerous for Unesco either to accept without examination the lists chosen by the National Commissions or to take on itself the role of arbiter.

Agreement was reached on the following motion presented by the French delegation :

1. Unesco should in no case undertake the responsibility of preparing lists of works for translation ;

2. Unesco should carry out the functions of co-ordination, by publishing lists prepared not only by the National Commissions, but also by all kinds of cultural organizations to which it might think fit to refer. This motion was *adopted* in principle, with the following amendments suggested by the delegates of China, Yugoslavia and the United States of America :

1. The Secretariat of Unesco could put forward recommendations in its own name on the subject of translations.

2. Cultural groups to which it might refer should be really representative of the national cultures.

3. The Secretariat of Unesco could 'consult Committees of Experts in this field.

#### ASSISTANCE FOR AUTHORS AND READERS.

Consideration of the question of copyright was postponed until the next meeting.

The following points of the report were adopted without discussion at the suggestion of the Secretariat :

1. Assistance for authors in devastated countries.

2. Organization of reading groups.

3. Co-operation with other Sections of Unesco.

At the request of the French delegation a further recommendation was made to the Secretariat that it should consider the question of international booksellers, particularly the sale of translations and books in foreign languages,

#### THEATRE.

It was stated that as a matter of administrative organization, the Theatre (including Ballet and Opera) formed one of the four sections under the heading of Creative Arts, the others being Visual Arts Music and Literature, close contact between the different sections being carefully maintained,

The Secretariat asked the Sub-Commission to approve en bloc the recommendations 1-9 contained in document Unesco/C/12 (page 6 of the English text, page 7 of the French text).

These recommendations were adopted subject to an alteration in the wording of recommendation number 7, where the words : " to assist materially " were replaced by the words : " give technical aid (such as documents, photographs, models, plans) to ". This was at the suggestion of the French delegation.

With reference to recommendation number S (Exchange of Personnel), it was stated that all matters relating to exchanges and exhibitions concerning the four sections of the Creative Arts Department would be co-ordinated at the level of the Directors of the Department.

#### INTERNATIONAL THEATRE INSTITUTE.

Agreement was quickly reached on a motion presented by the delegate of the UNITED KINGDOM, recommending that the Secretariat of Unesco call as soon as possible an International Conference of leading personalities in the theatre, with the aim of creating an International Theatre Institute, to be independent of Unesco.

The following points emerged during the discussion :

1. This Conference should be really universal and should include representatives of the U. S. S. R.

2. While the choice of delegates should be left on principle to the National Commissions, the Secretariat would be able to send direct invitations to persons whose absence would prejudice the work of the Conference.

3. While the expenses of this Conference would be borne by Unesco, the subsequent activities of the various national centres of the International Theatre Institute would be subsidized by the National Organizations.

4. The Conference and the International

Theatre Institute would alone be responsible for organizing competitions or theatre festivals. Even after the creation of the Institute, howe-

ver, the Theatre Section of Unesco would retain full competence in its own field for the execution of the tasks allotted to it.

## SUB-COMMITTEE ON VISUAL ARTS AND MUSIC

### FIRST MEETING

*Held on Tuesday, 26 November 1946 at 3 p. m.*

The CHAIRMAN announced that the question to be discussed that afternoon was that of Visual Arts.

The question of enquiries was entrusted to a committee of five experts, who were asked to report to the Commission on the following day.

M. DORIVAL (Secretariat) made a statement on the general aspects of the problem, and indicated that Unesco intended to encourage the independence and variety of cultures and the individuality of artists. Two main problems had to be solved: the measures necessary for the promotion of artistic interchange and those which might contribute to the improvement of artists' living conditions.

A general discussion took place on the subject of enquiries, at the outcome of which it was decided that a General Enquiries Service would be established to constitute a centre for existing information, and for surveys and enquiries proper.

It was decided that certain questions (films, architecture, the role of art in education) would be studied by other Sections.

The meeting then considered the various items on the Agenda:

#### I. ENQUIRY INTO CONDITION CONCERNING VISUAL ARTS IN THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY having expressed the view that the material difficulties of various kinds which artists had to face prevented the harmonious development of artistic tendencies, the Meeting agreed upon the necessity for an enquiry into the living conditions and means of existence of artists. As doubts were expressed as to the urgency of this enquiry, it was *decided* not to give it priority.

#### 2. INTERCHANGE OF ART EXHIBITIONS.

There was a general discussion on the question of art exhibitions and, several delegations having stressed the urgency and importance of this question, the following motion, proposed by the UNITED KINGDOM and INDIAN delegations, was *adopted*:

"Unesco shall consider without delay the most appropriate means of organizing exhibitions of works of art, and make every attempt to reduce material hindrances such as customs

duties, transport difficulties, etc. Unesco shall keep in contact with the national organizations which desire to organise these exhibitions, in order to facilitate the organization of the latter in other countries which might desire to see them."

#### 3. PUBLICATION OF REPRODUCTIONS AND SYSTEMS OF REPRODUCTION.

The UNITED STATES and NORWEGIAN delegations having emphasized the necessity for the reproduction in colour of works of art on a large scale, the Meeting *decided* that a study of this question should be undertaken as soon as possible. The results of this survey would be contained in a single document, which would be published by Unesco and circulated to the various countries.

#### 4. MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES FOR ARTISTS.

The UNITED KINGDOM delegate having drawn the attention of the meeting to the scarcity of artists' supplies on the market, it was *decided*, on the proposal of the UNITED STATES delegate, to study this question in collaboration with the Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Commission.

In conclusion, M. DORIVAL summed up the recommendations of the Sub-Committee as follows: Urgent Studies: Organization of exhibition—Reproduction of works of art—Supplies for Artists.

Studies to be deferred: General and private education of artists and living conditions of artists.

### SECOND MEETING

*Held on Wednesday, 27 November 1946*

The meeting opened with a general statement by the Secretariat of Unesco's aims in the sphere of Music, namely:

- To safeguard the national character and diversity of works;
- To co-operate with and help existing national organizations;
- To create an information centre.

A proposal of the CHINESE delegation with regard to a Unesco anthem was rejected.

The meeting then considered the various items of the agenda, presented in turn by the Secretariat.

#### A. THE ROLE OF MUSIC IN GENERAL EDUCATION.

The CZECHOSLOVAK delegate spoke on the relation of art to education and the development of a taste for art in children.

The meeting decided to study this question later. But it came up again in connection with the next item.

#### B. EXECUTION OF MUSICAL WORKS.

This question was divided under four separate headings, namely :

##### 1. *Encouragement of practice of music by amateurs.*

After a discussion, it was decided to deal with this question in a more general way and to talk of "the public and artists" instead of "amateurs."

A general discussion took place on musical education, in the course of which several delegations emphasized the importance of the question and the need for musical instruction in primary schools.

The BELGIAN delegation presented the following motion :

"The Section recommends that Unesco confine itself to musical education in collaboration with the Education Section".

Several delegations expressed the view that an undelimitation of effort would be unwise, and the meeting went on to the next question.

##### 2. *Enquiry into artists' living conditions and international exchanges of executants.*

After a discussion, it was decided to refer the question of an enquiry to the Secretariat, but not as a particularly urgent problem.

The question of international exchanges of executants was regarded as important and as requiring immediate study.

##### 3. *Execution of Religious Music.*

The meeting considered that this question fell within the scope of the enquiry on musical education in general.

##### 4. *Encouragement of Musical Festivals.*

After a long discussion on the Secretariat's proposals, the following motions were carried :

##### PROPOSAL BY THE CANADIAN AND UNITED KINGDOM DELEGATIONS.

"Unesco shall collect and disseminate information on national festivals (dance, music, etc.) in order to facilitate the organization of international festivals."

##### PROPOSAL BY THE SECRETARIAT AND THE CZECHOSLOVAK AND POLISH DELEGATIONS.

"Unesco shall itself organize all the manifestations of Unesco Month in collaboration with the country issuing the invitation and a jury."  
(It was agreed that this motion was merely a recommendation to the Unesco Month Section.)

SUMMARY RECORDS OF THE LEGAL  
AND EXTERNAL RELATIONS  
SUB-COMMISSION



# LEGAL AND EXTERNAL RELATIONS

## SUB-COMMISSION

### FIRST MEETING

*Held on Thursday, 28 November 1946 at 10.45 a. m.*

The Meeting opened with the election of M. SANCHEZ (Peru) as Chairman in accordance with a proposal made the day before. On the Chairman's proposal, Mr. COWELL (United Kingdom) was elected C-ice-Chairman and M. GEERAERTS (Belgium) Rapporteur. Both these nominations were *adopted* unanimously.

The Meeting then *approved* the provisional agenda.

M. Thomas (Secretariat) proposed the following additions to Item III b :

1. Draft Agreements with the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and with the International Bureau of Education (the text of these Agreements having arrived too late to be included in the document).

2. Any resolutions concerning the powers of the Executive Board.

This proposal was supported by the Australian delegate and unanimously *adopted*.

M. Thomas then proposed that the meeting should discuss the Draft Agreement with the United Nations. He explained that, after a conference held last June in New York between a Unesco delegation and a delegation from the Economic and Social Council, a Draft Agreement had been drawn up for ratification by the General Assembly of the United Nations and the General Conference of Unesco. However, the text of this Agreement had not yet reached the General Assembly. Since then, Article XI, which dealt with relations with the International Court of Justice, had been amended. M. Thomas therefore suggested that the text submitted should be discussed and adopted with the exception of Article XI, which should be set aside pending the result of the discussions of the General Assembly.

The UNITED KINGDOM delegate suggested that, if Unesco desired to make any alterations to the various Agreements, this should in future be done not by means of supplementary Agreements, but simply through an exchange of notes between the Director-General acting, with the approval of the Executive Board, on behalf of Unesco, and the other party concerned.

A second point was raised by the UNITED STATES delegate, in regard to subsidiary Draft Agreements, such as those provided for under Article VII, which must not be confused with those stipulated under Article XX

It was decided to approve the Agreement as a whole, subject to the adoption by the General Assembly of Article XI, as amended, and to authorize the Executive Board to agree to the amendments introduced by the General Assembly, provided that the substance of these agreements was not

modified. This proposal was supported by the delegates of GREECE and the UNITED KINGDOM.

The UNITED STATES delegate emphasized the Unesco as an organization should be set up on as universal a basis as possible, and that Article II, paragraph 2, although it had already been adopted, raised difficulties and retarded the admission of new members.

The delegate of URUGUAY agreed with the comments made by the UNITED STATES delegate regretting the insertion of Article II.

M. THOMAS (Secretariat) said that the Secretariat desired to see the largest possible number of countries participating in the work of Unesco, but that Article II had been inserted in the Agreement between Unesco and the United Nations after negotiations between the two organizations.

As a result of an exchange of views between Unesco and the United Nations, it had been agreed that Article VII merely provided for a working arrangement, enabling the Secretariat to fulfil its daily task in regard to information.

The FRENCH delegate agreed that Article II was unfortunate, but it was unavoidable, since it was the result of a clause inserted in the Unesco Constitution, by virtue of which non-Member States must obtain the agreement of the United Nations before joining Unesco. He agreed with the United States delegate on the universal character of Unesco, and thought it might be possible to consider the admission, in an individual capacity, of experts belonging either to nations which had not yet ratified the Constitution or to democratic countries which desired to take part in the work of Unesco. He considered that the Agreement provided for under Article VII should be submitted to the approval of the Executive Board.

The delegate of ECUADOR considered that Article II should be treated as a provisional clause pending amendment of the Agreement between Unesco and the United Nations.

The CHAIRMAN explained that Article II was part of the Agreement signed with the United Nations and could be revised in the course of the next three years.

The AUSTRALIAN delegate thought it necessary to have the endorsement of the Executive Board for all arrangements concluded in pursuance of Article VII.

The UNITED KINGDOM delegate drew attention to the distinction to be made between working arrangements and Formal Agreements. For the former, the approval of one of the principal organs of the Organization concerned was enough. He thought that this question should be referred to the plenary Commission.

The FRENCH delegate observed that the Draft Convention had been unanimously ratified by the Preparatory Commission, which comprised dele-

gations of all the countries represented at the present meeting.

The Sub-Commission decided to postpone to the next meeting the vote on a resolution, submitted jointly by the delegates of the UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES, FRANCE and AUSTRALIA, concerning approval by the Executive Board of certain complementary agreements.

## SECOND MEETING

Friday, 29 November 1946 at 10.45 a. m.

Chairman : M. Luis Alberto SANCHEZ (Peru).

The CHAIRMAN put to the vote the following draft resolution presented by the delegates of Australia, United Kingdom, United States and France :

“ Taking note of Article XX of the Draft Agreement between Unesco and the United Nations, which states that the Secretary-General and the Director-General may enter into such supplementary arrangements for the implementation of this agreement as may be found desirable in the light of the operating experience of the two Organizations;

“ It is resolved that the approval of the Executive Board shall be required for the following Agreements :

- “ (a) The subsidiary agreement regarding information services referred to in Article VII of the Draft Agreement UNO/Unesco.
- “ (b) Any agreement regarding the division of responsibilities in the promotion of freedom of information between Unesco and the United Nations. ”

The Resolution was *adopted*.

The CHAIRMAN opened discussion on the draft Convention of the Member States concerning privileges and immunities.

M. WARENDORF (Secretariat) stated that the text submitted to the Sub-Commission for approval was identical with that used by UNO. One addition only had been made, at the request of the Executive Board, to Section 16 bis, to allow Members of the Executive Board to enjoy the advantages accorded to the representatives of Member States. As, moreover, Article XVIII of the UNO Convention was inapplicable to Unesco, the total number of Articles of both Conventions would be 36.

The delegate of AUSTRALIA raised a point in connection with the sentence in the Preamble to the effect that States Members of Unesco would have to sign the Convention before having it approved by their Governments.

The delegate of the UNITED KINGDOM observed that, since the functions of Unesco were very different from those of UNO, the two Conventions could not be identical. He made four observations on the proposed text :

1) He proposed in Article V, Section 19, the deletion of the words “ and all Deputy and Associate Directors-General ”.

2) Referring to Sections 22 and 23, he considered it unnecessary to grant to experts on missions for Unesco the same privileges as were

granted to the experts of UNO and therefore he proposed the deletion of these two Sections.

3) Referring to Article VII, he thought that, to avoid a multiplicity of documents, Unesco should have the same laissez-passer as UNO officials.

4) Finally, referring to Section 16 bis relating to the privileges of Members of the Executive Board, he considered that these should be treated either as Unesco officials under Article V or as the representatives of Members under Article IV; Section 16 bis would then be unnecessary.

He stated that if the Articles he mentioned were not altered, the Government of the United Kingdom would be unable to sign the Convention.

The delegate of the UNITED STATES expressed the opinion that it would be premature to approve the Convention, as the General Convention of the United Nations concerning privileges and immunities had as yet been ratified by only one country, Great Britain. He proposed that the Draft Convention be referred to the Executive Board, which would initiate fresh negotiations with UNO and the Specialized Agencies with the aim of drawing up a Convention applicable to all the Specialized Agencies.

The delegates of FRANCE and BELGIUM supported this proposal.

The delegate of CZECHOSLOVAKIA proposed that the draft be submitted to the different Governments for consideration; the Secretariat could then co-ordinate the observations sent in, prepare a final draft and submit it to the next General Conference.

The delegate of IRAN made three observations :

1. Referring to Sections 22 and 23, he considered that the experts of Unesco should be given similar treatment to that accorded to experts of the United Nations, since they would be entrusted with important missions requiring complete independence;

2. He could not agree to the distinction made in Section 26 between experts and officials, by which the former had a mere certificate while the latter had the right to a laissez-passer;

3. He feared that Unesco's work might be paralyzed if the matter were postponed till next year.

Finally, he suggested that the competent authorities of Unesco should contact UNO and the other Specialized Agencies in order to agree on a single laissez-passer.

The delegate of AUSTRALIA asked whether the draft agreement would be submitted to the members for approval and whether it should bear their signatures.

M. WARENDORF (Secretariat) replied that the draft would merely be submitted for the approval of delegates.

The delegate of AUSTRALIA stated that his delegation would be obliged to abstain for the moment, and to make certain reservations. Two questions were involved :

1. Of a special character : the privileges and immunities of specialized agencies, limited to the functions and responsibilities of the Organization;

2. More general : the agreement must be dealt with as part of Unesco's activities, on the one hand, and of those of the other specialized agencies on the other hand. If the draft were adopted, pending a general solution of the question, nothing would have been settled definitely. He proposed a resolution, according to which the General Conference, would invite the governments of States Members to make arrangements for granting privileges and immunities to the representatives of Unesco proceeding abroad on official duty.

M. WARENDORF (Secretariat) emphasized that the privileges and immunities granted to Unesco aimed at facilitating execution of the aims and objects of the Organization. As to journeys abroad by representatives and experts of the Organization, the facilities granted should be not merely political, but also economic.

Replying to a point raised previously by the delegate of the UNITED STATES, M. Warendorf said that, for technical reasons, it would be more difficult to conclude an agreement between Unesco and the French Government, if the Convention were not adopted as laid down.

The delegate of the UNITED KINGDOM asked for a vote on the proposal of the United States.

The delegate of GREECE stated that, if the French Government was prepared to renew the statute of immunities during the transition period, a vote must be taken immediately, and the General Conference must be asked to pass a resolution recommending other States to take similar measures without delay in order to establish a uniform system of rights and privileges.

The CHAIRMAN then read the motion presented by the United States.

The delegate of AUSTRALIA proposed the following amendment :

" Pending the conclusion of a General Convention defining the privileges and immunities of specialized agencies, their officials and representatives of Member States, the General Conference requests the Government of each Member State to grant appropriate facilities to such representatives and officials of Unesco as may visit or pass through that State in the course of their official duties. "

The motion was *adopted* as amended.

The draft agreement with the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation was then discussed.

M. de BLONAY (Secretariat) stated that the Institute, which had been founded in 1924 by the French Government, would close down on 31st December, 1946. Its assets had been transferred to the League of Nations, which at the Twenty-First Assembly in Geneva in April 1946 transferred its rights to the United Nations. The Economic and Social Council recommended that the General Assembly of the United Nations should assign to Unesco certain of the rights to the property of the Institute.

The delegate of the UNITED KINGDOM observed that the Instrument specifying the functions of the Institute was ratified in 1938 by fifteen or sixteen countries, and he asked the Secretariat whether this Instrument was still in force, in which

case the transfer might give rise to certain difficulties.

The delegate of the UNITED STATES replied that under the terms of the Instrument, eight ratifications were sufficient to ensure its validity. As this condition was still fulfilled, the Instrument had remained in force to this day. Referring to the transfer of activities, he proposed the following two alterations to the text :

1. Article 2, relating to the Programme of the Institute, provided that Unesco should continue the work and, in particular, complete certain tasks undertaken by the Institute, which force of circumstances had compelled it to suspend. He proposed to add at the end of the sentence the words : " to the extent to which they are consistent with the aims and purposes of Unesco. "

2. Article 4, relating to the staff : he proposed to substitute for it the text proposed by the Commissions engaged in drafting the staff regulations.

M. SEYDOUX asked that this question be deferred to a later meeting.

### THIRD MEETING

*Held on Saturday, 30 November 1946 at 10.40 a.m.*

Chairman : M. Luis Alberto SANCHEZ (Peru).

The discussion was resumed on the draft agreement between Unesco and the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

The CHAIRMAN submitted to the Sub-Commission the amendments of the United States delegate to Articles 2 and 4 of the Agreement. These Articles were *adopted* in the following form :

*Article 2.* — PROGRAMME OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

Within the framework of the programme to be adopted by the General Conference in the course of its first Session, Unesco shall endeavour to ensure the continuity of the work done by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation Since 1924 and in particular to complete certain tasks undertaken by the Institute, in so far as the Conference may see fit.

*Article 4.* — STAFF OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

Allowing for equal conditions of capacity and merit, and for the principles laid down by Unesco for the recruiting of staff, special consideration shall be given to applications from the former members of the Institute who, by the experience they have acquired in the Institute's service, are able to make an effective contribution to the work of Unesco.

M. de BLONAY (Secretariat) suggested two minor amendments : page 4, last paragraph of the English, to read : " In view of the resolution approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations granting to Unesco..."; Page 5, Art. 3 (b), Utilization of these assets : the first phrase would read; " In view of the decision of the United Nations... "

The first of these proposals was *adopted*.

As regards the transfer of the assets of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to

Unesco, the BELGIAN delegate, supported by the UNITED KINGDOM delegate, proposed that the list of these assets should be preceded by the sentence : " The United Nations shall enter into possession of the said assets on the following conditions... "

This amendment was *adopted*.

The Agreement between Unesco and the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation was *adopted* as a whole.

Since the French and the English texts of the agreement did not exactly coincide, it was decided, on the proposal of the AUSTRALIAN delegate, to appoint a drafting committee to draw up a definitive wording for the texts approved by the Sub-Commission.

The FRENCH delegate read out the following text

" Whereas the International Act of 1938 was designed to facilitate the activity, of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, without modifying its statute, within the framework of the League of Nations;

" whereas the dissolution of the League of Nations entails automatically that of the International Committee of Intellectual Co-operation and of the Institute which is its executive body;

" whereas the said International Act of 1938 is henceforth purposeless;

" The French Government, which convened the conference for the drawing up of the International Act of 1938, will approach the Governments of the ten existing states that ratified the Act of 1938, in order to secure their agreement to the cancellation of the said Act. "

The Sub-Commission took note of this statement and unanimously expressed its satisfaction.

The CHAIRMAN submitted for discussion the draft agreement between Unesco and the International Bureau of Education.

M. de BLONAY explained that this agreement had been prepared by a committee composed of Messrs. Arnason (United States), Carneiro (Brazil), and Seydoux (France). He explained that, for the moment, it would be difficult to incorporate the Bureau in Unesco and that the agreement submitted was therefore of a *provisional* character

The UNITED STATES delegate proposed an amendment to paragraph 2 of Article V : "Once the definitive agreement has been concluded and subject to approval by the General Conference of Unesco, the international conferences on education shall be 'convened by Unesco. "

This amendment was *adopted*.

On the proposal of the United States delegate, seconded by the FRENCH delegate, it was decided to amend paragraph 2 of Article VIII as follows : the first phrase would read : " Should the definitive agreement prescribe the merging of the two organizations within the framework of Unesco..."; this would be followed by the text of Article 4 of the agreement between Unesco and the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

This amendment was *adopted*.

The CHAIRMAN then opened the discussion on

the principles laid down for Unesco's relations with non-governmental international organizations.

M. de BLONAY said that many *private* international organizations had activities which came within the framework of Unesco. Relations had already been established, and the Preparatory Commission had drawn up the principles on which collaboration with these organizations should be based.

The UNITED KINGDOM delegate expressed his general agreement with the principles, but wished to submit two amendments :

1. Paragraph 2 was an internal matter concerning the Secretariat acting on the instructions of the Director-General, and he proposed that this Article should be suppressed.

2. Article 6 mentioned working agreements and he proposed that this term should be replaced by " arrangements ". It was necessary to distinguish between agreements of a legal and formal character and those which were purely administrative.

The UNITED STATES delegate had two other suggestions : —

1. To add to Article 3 a " and of its commissions. "

2. Article 5 e was not quite clear : financial assistance might be interpreted as continued assistance. Unesco should not undertake to assist organizations which could not possibly be self-supporting, but should aid only those which were likely to succeed.

He proposed the following addition " and which contribute to the aims and objects of Unesco. "

Finally, he proposed to suppress paragraph 4 No. VI on page 16 of the English text : " recurrent grants-in-aid "

Other amendments were proposed to Article VI, paragraph 2 and to Article V (C).

The CHAIRMAN suggested that a Drafting Committee should prepare a new text of the same substance, but with a different wording, in the light of the various amendments submitted by the United States, United Kingdom, Greek, Polish, Australian and-French delegations.

This committee would include delegates from the following countries : United Kingdom, United States, Belgium, France, Egypt, Mexico and Australia.

This committee would probably be able to submit the new text at the next meeting of the Sub-Commission, on Monday, 2 December.

The draft agreement with the International Council of Scientific Unions was then submitted for discussion.

M. de BLONAY read a resolution presented by the Natural Sciences Sub-Commission, recommending that the Sub-Commission on Legal Questions and External Relations should approve the text of the said agreement as a whole.

There was discussion on Articles 2, 3, and 8 d. The CHAIRMAN proposed that the Drafting Committee should elaborate a new wording for these Articles. Following a statement by the NETHERLANDS delegate, the CHAIRMAN announced that the Drafting Committee would merely modify the wording of the agreement.



#### FOURTH MEETING

Held on Monday, 2 December 1946 at 10.30 a. m.

Chairman : M. Luis Alberto SANCHEZ (Peru).

The SECRETARIAT stated that the Drafting Committee had established the final text of the agreements with the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, the International Bureau of Education, and of the Draft Agreement with non-governmental international organizations and the International Council of Scientific Unions.

There followed a discussion on the draft agreement with the French Government. The delegate of FRANCE stated that an alteration was being made in Article 15, under which the French Government requires a list of the representatives of the press, radio, etc. accredited to the Organization. He suggested postponing the discussion on this draft agreement, which would form part of the General Convention on Privileges not yet adopted. The delegates supported this proposal, and it was *decided* that the temporary agreement between the Secretariat of the Preparatory Commission and the French Government should remain in force pending conclusion of the final agreement.

The delegate of CHINA, referring to Article 9, asked whether the Secretaries-General of delegations and their alternates enjoyed the same privileges as delegates. If not, could these privileges be extended to the persons mentioned? The delegate of FRANCE replied that this request would be examined by the French Government.

The delegate of CANADA asked what was meant in the same paragraph by " diplomatic missions ". The delegate of FRANCE replied that each member of a delegation would have the privileges corresponding to those enjoyed by embassy staff of equal rank.

Relations with Specialized Agencies were then discussed. The delegate of the UNITED KINGDOM proposed referring the text to a Drafting Committee for revision of the English wording, which was not satisfactory. The proposal was *adopted*.

The text was *adopted* as a recommendation.

M. de BLONAY (Secretariat) proceeded to consider the relations with States Members. A decision was essential on two points :

1. Until now three countries had formed National Commissions, and it was desirable that others should do likewise.

2. Article VIII of the Constitution provides that each Member State shall report periodically to the Organization, and page 106 of the English text gives the items on which the Member States should furnish information.

The delegate of POLAND declared that the problem of National Commissions was a very important one. He proposed submitting to the General Conference the following comments on Article VII :

A National Commission should form the only liaison between Unesco and a country. Paragraph 3 of the report (page 105 in the English text), did not prevent the Commissions from sending representatives to the Secretariat, and he proposed that the Executive Board should define the status of these Commissions.

The delegate of MEXICO said he was in agreement with the delegate of Poland on most points, and suggested that the Commissions should be established in co-operation with existing intellectual organizations, since the Commission should represent all the intellectual tendencies of the country.

The UNITED STATES delegate proposed two motions :

1. That the General Conference request Member States which have no National Commissions to make the necessary arrangements to conform to Article VII.

2. That the General Conference request the Director-General to give, if need be, any help, other than financial assistance, for the establishment of National Commissions.

The delegate of CZECHOSLOVAKIA noted that the last paragraph of page 105 was not in harmony with Article VII, so far as relations with private institutions or individuals were concerned. It would be desirable for the National Commissions or the permanent delegates to be the only liaison with Unesco.

The delegate of the UNITED KINGDOM said that the Organization's right to consult individuals was essential. He proposed, however, that the third line of page 106 should read : " Unesco should undertake to keep each National Commission informed ", instead of : " should keep ".

The delegate of MEXICO agreed with these proposals and considered that National Commissions should be kept fully informed. If the right to consultation were limited to National Commissions, Unesco would run the risk of receiving no information from countries where no national commission exists.

The delegate of NORWAY emphasized the importance of the National Commissions and asked that the procedure allowed for on page 105 of the English text be applied.

The delegate of FRANCE agreed with the proposal of the delegate of the United States, but found it insufficient. Unesco should not only encourage the establishment of National Commissions, but should take measures to hasten their formation. He wished to ask the Executive Board, or a Commission of Experts nominated by it, to examine Section 3, paragraph A (page 104) " National Commissions ", and to make recommendations to the States on this matter.

The proposal was *adopted*.

The delegate of AUSTRALIA supported the proposals of the delegates of the UNITED STATES and FRANCE. He said that Unesco was not in a position to make recommendations to Member States on the composition of their National Commissions, but could only encourage them to create such commissions.

The delegate of CANADA deprecated an over-precise statement of the rules governing the relations between Unesco, the Member States and the National Commissions. These rules should be fairly supple and adaptable to every form of government.

The delegate of URUGUAY emphasized and supported the proposal of the delegate of MEXICO, which was in line with the ideas expressed in the

report. He wished to recommend to governments that they should take into account the different trends of national thought when forming the commissions.

The SECRETARIAT read the Draft Resolution presented by the delegate of the UNITED STATES, and amended by the delegates of FRANCE, POLAND and the UNITED KINGDOM.

#### RESOLUTION CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH MEMBER STATES.

##### I. — *National Commissions.*

The Sub-Commission recommends that :

1. The General Conference invite those of the Member States which have not yet created National Commissions or national agencies for co-operation with Unesco to take the necessary steps to apply the provisions of Article VII of the Constitution;

2. The Director-General be invited to accord to such Member States as may ask for it all necessary help — except financial assistance — in establishing National Commissions or national agencies for co-operation;

3. Unesco undertake to keep each National Commission informed of the relations established in the country of the Commission and act in agreement with the Commission on all questions of a general character;

4. The general considerations on the National Commissions appearing in the annex to this report be submitted to the Executive Board to serve as a basis for a comprehensive study of the problem of National Commissions, a study which will also be based on the work of the Conference. These general considerations shall, after revision, be communicated to the Member States.

##### II. — *Reports by Member States.*

The Sub-Commission recommends that the General Conference invite Member States to submit to Unesco two months before the second session of the General Conference a report containing the following information :

1. survey of institutions and associations of national significance in the field of science, culture and mass communication;

2. information on national laws and regulations applying to the same fields;

3. statistics available in these fields;

4. reports on recent developments in education, science and culture and suggestions concerning the future programme and activities of Unesco;

3. information on action taken as a result of the recommendations made or conventions adopted by the General Conference.

#### FIFTH MEETING

*Held on Wednesday, 3 December 1946 at 9.30 p. m.*

*Chairman : M. Luis Alberto SANCHEZ (Peru).*

The CHAIRMAN presented to the Sub-Commission the texts of the draft agreements between Unesco, on the one hand, and the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and the In-

ternational Bureau of Education, on the other-, as prepared by the Drafting Committee.

These two draft agreements were adopted without discussion.

The CHAIRMAN opened the discussion on the draft agreement between Unesco and the International Council of Scientific Unions and the provisional directive on the establishment of relations between Unesco and non-governmental international organizations (Document Unesco/C/Admin. & Jur./S. C. Leg. & Ext. Rel./3) (see Annex 2A).

The SECRETARIAT read the following resolution adopted by the Natural Sciences Sub-Commission :

“ The Natural Sciences Sub-Commission cannot agree with the point of view set forth in the provisional directive summarising the relations between Unesco and non-governmental international organizations, Document Unesco/C/Admin. & Jur./S. C. Leg. & Ext. Rel./3, Part II (see also Grey Book, English text, page 115), stating that such organizations could benefit by financial assistance to the extent of their administrative costs.

“ While recognizing that national governments already pay contributions — as in the case of the International Scientific Unions — the Sub-Commission considers that, in so far as this concerns international scientific organizations, the provisional directive should be so amended as to include between paragraphs (e) and (f) of Article V, a paragraph stating that the financial aid to be given by Unesco for the above administrative costs, as a provisional measure, in the initial stages, shall only be granted if no direct contribution is received for this purpose from national governments. ”

A discussion followed on the principle of financial assistance to be given by Unesco to international scientific organizations for their administrative costs. The DANISH, NORWEGIAN, BELGIAN, UNITED KINGDOM and GREEK delegates thought that Unesco might help these organizations financially in the initial stages, whereas the UNITED STATES and POLISH delegates thought that such assistance would be prejudicial both to the real interests of Unesco, for which the financial burden would be too heavy, and also to the interests of the Unions, whose independence might be jeopardized.

The UNITED STATES delegate pointed out that Article V of the provisional directive already covered certain expenses, which included the most important ones devolving upon international scientific organizations, since paragraph (e) provided financial assistance for certain specific tasks and paragraph (f) facilities in respect of offices, secretarial services, arrangements for meetings, information, etc. The Sub-Commission as a whole associated itself with this view and the provisional directive was *adopted*.

The SECRETARIAT read out a draft resolution of the Sub-Commission, worded as follows :

“ The Sub-Commission recommends that the General Conference shall authorize the Director-General to establish collaboration with non-governmental international organizations on the basis of the following provisional directive. ”

The resolution was *adopted*.

The CHAIRMAN put to the vote the draft agreement between Unesco and the International Council of Scientific Unions.

The draft agreement was adopted.

The Sub-Commission then considered the document entitled " Model of Agreements to be concluded with other Specialized Agencies " (Document Unesco/C/Admin. & Jur./S.C.Leg. & Ext. Rel./4) (See Annex 2 A).

After a slight modification of the English text, Article I was *adopted*.

The GREEK delegate asked that the heading be modified as follows : " Model of Agreements to be concluded with other Specialized International Organizations and Agencies ", but the Secretariat explained that the term " organization " applied specifically to institutions directly connected with UNO (such as Unesco, the International Labour Organization, etc.), and that this model agreement applied precisely to " the other " international institutions.

The Sub-Commission accepted this view, and the title finally adopted was : " Model of Agreements to be concluded with other Specialized Agencies. "

On an observation of the FRENCH delegate, it was decided to replace the words " pattern laid down by the United Nations " (Article VII) by " principles laid down by the United Nations ".

In Article VIII, at the request of the UNITED STATES delegate, the words " and organs " were added after " services " and the sentence becomes : " ...in close collaboration and co-ordination with the competent services and organs of the United Nations ".

The observer of the I L O welcoming the action taken by Unesco to initiate steps to establish agreements for collaboration with other specialized agencies, pointed out that the exact content of each agreement will require bilateral negotiations.

The model of agreement was *adopted*.

An observer from the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea asked what kind of agreement would apply between Unesco and his own organization, which was neither a Specialized Agency of United Nations, nor a private international organization, but an inter-governmental organization.

The SECRETARIAT explained that no decision had as yet been reached on this type of agreement, but that Article XI, paragraph. 1 of the Constitution provided for the conclusion of such agreements.

The SECRETARIAT submitted to the Sub-Com-

mission a note forwarded by the Executive Board concerning its functions and powers (Document Unesco/Cons. Exec./2) (See Annex 2 A).

A discussion took place on the paragraph concerning the possible creation of a Standing Committee, acting under the authority of the Executive Board, the object of which would be to maintain permanent contact between the latter and the Director-General.

Two questions were raised in this connection :

1. A question of a legal character : Had the Executive Board the right to create such a committee, since it was not provided for by the Constitution and might become a new organ of the Organization?

The Legal Sub-Commission, referring to Article V, paragraph 7 of the Constitution, considered that the Executive Board, since it could appoint its officers, had the right also to choose among its members the persons who would be called upon to form part of the Standing Committee, provided that the Rules of Procedure of the Executive Board, about to be approved by the General Conference, made provision for such a body.

2. A question of expediency : Was it necessary to create such a committee?

The Sub-Commission thought the question exceeded its competence. It emerged, however, from the discussion that the creation of a standing Committee did not seem necessary to the Sub-Commission, in view of the fact that the Executive Board would meet three or four times a year. Certain delegates were of the opinion that such a body might unduly restrict the, liberty of the Director-General.

The Sub-Commission decided to submit the following resolution to the Executive Board :

" The Sub-Commission has taken cognizance of the note on the functions and powers of the Executive Board. It instructs the Secretariat to communicate to the Executive Board the summary record of the discussion which has taken place on this subject. "

At the request of the delegate of the UNITED STATES, supported by the delegate of the UNITED KINGDOM, the Sub-Commission decided to ask the Legal and Administrative Commission to include in its agenda the question of Unesco Month, in order to facilitate the discussion of the General Conference on this point.

The Sub-Commission decided that the Chairman and the Secretariat should be entrusted with the duty of drafting this report for the Commission,

**SUMMARY RECORDS  
OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE  
AND FINANCIAL SUB-COMMISSION**



# ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL SUB-COMMISSION

## FIRST MEETING

*Held on Thursday, 28 November 1946 at 3.15 p. m.*

The meeting was opened by M. SOMMERFELT (Norway), Chairman of the Administrative and Legal Commission.

M. SOMMERFELT proposed the appointment of Mr. BEEBY (New Zealand) as Chairman of the Sub-Commission.

Mr. BEEBY was unanimously elected and took the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN proposed Mr. HAVRANEK (Czechoslovakia) as Vice-Chairman and Mr. Walter LAVES (United States) as Rapporteur.

The proposals of the Chairman were unanimously *accepted*.

The CHAIRMAN announced that the Secretariat had chosen Mr. MANUELIDES as the secretary of the sub-commission. He went on to say that Sir Cecil KISCH had been asked to act as Financial Adviser to Unesco.

He then proposed that, to speed up the work of the sub-commission, only those speakers who had a resolution or an amendment to submit, would address the meeting.

This proposal was *adopted*.

The CHAIRMAN read out Article VI, paragraph 4 of the Constitution of Unesco, which deals with the Secretariat, and more particularly recruitment of staff.

He proposed the immediate examination of Chapter II of the Report (Document C/7). In consideration of the fact that sections 1 and 2 of this chapter contained general principles which would be examined when studying the staff regulations, he suggested examining those regulations at once (item IV, A 4 (c) of the agenda of the sub-commission).

The Chairman's suggestion, supported by the Norwegian delegate, was *adopted*.

## DRAFT STAFF REGULATIONS.

The CHAIRMAN then read parag. 1, 4, 5 and 6 of Article VI of the Constitution concerning the Secretariat.

He submitted the preamble of the draft staff regulations for the Commission's approval (p. 57 of the Report).

The preamble was unanimously *adopted*.

The CHAIRMAN invited discussion of Article I. A debate took place about the last sentence of this regulation, according to which members of the Secretariat should obtain the Director-General's consent before accepting any distinction, decoration, favour or financial reward from any government or authority outside the Organization.

The FRENCH delegate, supported by the BELGIAN delegate, moved an amendment to the effect that discrimination should be made between honorary distinctions and financial rewards, while maintaining the possibility for Unesco officials to receive international prizes or the Nobel Prize. This amendment was *rejected*.

In the same way an amendment, put forward by the URUGUAYAN delegate and supported by the delegate of VENEZUELA, proposing that Unesco officials might accept honorary distinctions when these were not awarded by governments but by international or private institutions (such as Universities), was also *rejected*.

The PHILIPPINE delegate proposed to add at the end of the third sentence the words : " unless they resign from their office " .

This amendment was seconded by the UNITED STATES delegate, put to the vote and *rejected*.

The CHAIRMAN declared Article I of the Regulations *adopted* unchanged.

Regulations 2, 3, 4 and 5 were *adopted*.

The UNITED STATES delegate proposed the inclusion at the end of the first section of the Regulations of the following new Article :

" No member of the Secretariat shall accept or hold any employment, nor shall he engage in any undertaking which, in the opinion of the Director-General, is inconsistent with the accomplishment of his duties in Unesco.

This amendment was seconded by the PHILIPPINE delegate.

The FRENCH delegate proposed that the 'text should be added to Article 5 of the Regulations in the form of a new paragraph. The UNITED STATES delegate agreed to this proposal.

The addition was *adopted*.

## Regulation 6.

The CHAIRMAN proposed to substitute in the English text the words " shall be " for " are " .

This proposal was *adopted*.

## Regulation 7.

The FRENCH delegation proposed the addition, after Article 7, of three new articles, of which the text was circulated to the delegates.

The CHAIRMAN asked if the French delegation would agree to the adjournment of its proposals to the next meeting of the Sub-Commission, so that delegates would have time to study them. The FRENCH delegate agreed, and it was decided that the French amendments would be considered at the beginning of the next meeting.

#### Regulation 8.

The CHAIRMAN proposed that the heading of the right-hand column should be changed and that the word " definition " in English should be replaced by " designation " .

The UNITED STATES delegate proposed the following addition :

" Permanent appointments shall be made after probation and for an indefinite period; these appointments will be subject to revision every five years, in the light of the reports of the senior officials of the Administration. "

The UNITED STATES delegate said that his delegation would propose later on an amendment to Regulation 13 in order to adjust that Article to the addition proposed for Article 8.

This amendment was seconded by the PHILIPPINE delegate.

The delegate of the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA pointed out that the proposed clause would deprive each official of the certainty of retaining his post for more than six years, and this seemed to him unnecessarily hard in the case of junior officials.

The delegate of ECUADOR asked that the United States proposal should be submitted to delegates in writing and discussed at the next meeting.

This was *approved*.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that no other amendment to Article 8 could be considered so long as the United States proposal had not been discussed at the next meeting.

#### Regulation 9.

The FRENCH delegate proposed that the first sentence should be replaced by the following :

" A classification system and salary schedule shall be established and submitted for approval to the Executive Board or to a competent body set up by the Secretariat. "

This amendment was seconded by the NORWEGIAN and VENEZUELAN delegates, put to the vote and *adopted*.

The UNITED KINGDOM delegate proposed that the following words should be added to Article 9 :

" The classification system and the list of salaries shall be revised from time to time without prejudice to rights already acquired. "

This amendment was seconded by the NORWEGIAN delegation, put to the vote and *adopted*.

The CHAIRMAN read out Article 9 in its definitive form, including the French and United Kingdom amendments.

Regulation 9 was *adopted*.

### SECOND MEETING

*Held on Friday, 29 November 1946 at 3 p. m.*

*Chairman* : Dr. C. E. BEEBY (New Zealand).

The delegate of the UNITED STATES proposed that, on the completion of its examination of the Draft Staff Regulations, the Sub-Commission should divide into four, or possibly three, sub-committees.

Proposal seconded by the UNITED KINGDOM delegate.

The general opinion of the meeting was against the UNITED STATES proposal, particularly as it ran counter to the General Committee's recommendation requesting a minimum division of Sub-Commissions.

The delegate of the UNITED STATES withdrew his proposal.

The delegate of AUSTRALIA proposed the establishment of a technical Drafting Committee consisting of the representatives of the United Kingdom, United States, France, Egypt and Uruguay.

Proposal seconded by the delegate of CANADA.

*Agreed.*

At the request of the Executive Board, a Note was distributed on the functions and powers of the Board. The meeting, *noted* the contents of the Executive Board's memorandum.

#### DRAFT STAFF REGULATIONS (continued).

The meeting considered the three additions to Regulation 7 proposed by the French delegation.

The CHAIRMAN said that, after consultation with the Legal Adviser of the Secretariat, he would rule that the third paragraph of proposed Regulation 7 a, as at present drafted, was in conflict with the Constitution of Unesco, Article VI, paragraph 4 of which stated that appointments were to be made by the Director-General.

The delegate of FRANCE explained that the aim of the French delegation in submitting the draft amendments was to avoid, as far as possible, waste of time and insufficiency of knowledge in the selection of candidates to posts on the Secretariat. The French delegation was of opinion that the different categories of the staff should be carefully distinguished. With regard to the third paragraph of Regulation 7 a, the French delegation now wished to delete this text. They thought that all officials should be appointed by the Director-General on the advice of a Selection Board.

The CHAIRMAN said that the three French amendments would be moved and voted on separately.

He then opened discussion on Article 7 a proposed by the French delegation.

After an amendment presented by the delegate of AUSTRALIA and a long discussion, in which the delegates of EGYPT, GREECE; SOUTH AFRICA and the UNITED STATES took part, Article 7 a was *adopted* as follows :

" Appointments to the post of Deputy Director-General, Assistant Directors-General, and Directors of Services shall be made by the Director-General, with the approval of the Executive Board.

" Appointments of the other officials shall be made by the Director-General, having regard to the opinions expressed by a Selection Board appointed by the Executive Board and consisting of members of the Board. "

The CHAIRMAN proposed to refer the final numbering of the Sections and Articles of the Regulations to a Drafting Committee. This proposal was *adopted*.

The CHAIRMAN opened discussion on Article 7 b, proposed by the French delegation.

After a discussion in which the delegates of BELGIUM, EGYPT and SOUTH AFRICA took part, and with amendments submitted by the delegates of MEXICO and the UNITED STATES, Article 7 b was *adopted* as follows :

“ Members of the staff of the higher grades must have a thorough knowledge of one of the two working languages and must hold at least a university diploma or have had equivalent experience. A departure from this condition may be made with the approval of the Selection Board, based upon the possession of special qualifications or particularly valuable experience or outstanding work

“ Members of the lower grades must have a perfect knowledge of one of the two working languages and a satisfactory knowledge of the other. ”

The CHAIRMAN opened discussion on Article 7 c, proposed by the French delegation and seconded by the GREEK delegation, stipulating that the personal files submitted to the Selection Board should be presented by the National Commission of the countries from which the candidates come.

The delegate of CZECHOSLOVAKIA, supported by the delegate of SOUTH AFRICA, proposed to add a second clause to this Article, stating that no final appointment should be made to responsible posts without prior consultation with the government concerned.

The delegate of the UNITED KINGDOM disagreed with both amendments, considering them contrary to the spirit of the Constitution.

An exchange of views took place on the question whether it was sufficient to consult the National Commission, which, under Article VII of the Constitution, should contain representatives of the government, or whether it would be necessary also to seek the advice of the government.

Further discussion was postponed until the next meeting of the Sub-Commission.

### THIRD MEETING

*Held on Saturday, 30 November 1946 at 3 p. m.*

*Chairman : Dr. C. E. BEEBY (New Zealand).*

It was agreed that, in future, no amendments to draft regulations should be considered by the Sub-Commission unless they were submitted in writing to the Secretary at least twelve hours before the meeting at which they were to be moved.

#### DRAFT STAFF REGULATIONS (*continued*).

##### *Proposed new Regulation 7 C.*

The delegate of FRANCE read a new text of this Regulation, agreed by the French and Czechoslovak delegations, as follows :

“ The Selection Board shall receive a file which shall be submitted, whenever possible, by the National Commission of the country to which the nominee belongs or by the competent body acting in its place, and this file shall contain all information concerning the nominee's qualifications and his previous career. ”

Proposal seconded by the delegate of CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

The delegate of MEXICO enquired whether actual appointments would be in the hands of the Director-General and whether the Director-General would have authority to appoint candidate+ in cases where no file was available.

He was assured that this was so.

Regulation 7 C, in its amended form, was *adopted*.

##### *Regulation 8.*

The addition suggested by the United States delegation had already been circulated.

The delegate of the UNITED STATES now wished to delete the first sentence of the amendment and add a phrase to the second, so that the proposed text would read as follows :

“ Such principal high officers as the Director-General, with the approval of the Executive Board, may determine, shall be appointed under contracts not to exceed six years, subject to the possibility of renewal ”.

Proposal seconded by the delegate of the UNITED KINGDOM.

The delegate of CZECHOSLOVAKIA proposed a further addition to Regulation 8 as follows :

“ A certain number of posts on the Secretariat will be occupied by officials seconded to Unesco for a period of two or three years. These officials will be chosen from amongst the officials who are working in similar services in their own countries and who possess the necessary qualifications for working in the Secretariat. In exercising these functions at Unesco these officials will be paid only by Unesco. These candidates will be subjected to the same examinations as other candidates ”.

Proposal not seconded and therefore lapsed.

The additional paragraph suggested by the UNITED STATES delegation was *approved*.

On the substantive motion that the whole Regulation be approved, the delegate of INDIA suggested that the third paragraph of the original text (regarding experts and part-time consultants) should be referred to the Drafting Committee, which should try to find a more logical place for it elsewhere in the Regulations.

Proposal seconded by the delegate of the UNITED STATES and agreed.

##### *Regulations 10, 11 and 12.*

*Adopted.*

##### *Regulation 13.*

The delegate of the UNITED KINGDOM proposed an alteration of the second sentence, which should read as follows :

“ The probationary period shall not be terminated without full knowledge and careful estimate of the employee's work and conduct, and may be prolonged *for a further period* not exceeding twelve months where such information is inconclusive. ”

Amendment seconded by the delegates of the UNITED STATES and GREECE and *adopted*;

##### *Regulation 14.*

*Adopted.*

*Regulation 15.*

The delegate of the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA moved that this text be referred to the Drafting Committee to bring it into line with the regulations mentioning the Selection Board.

Proposal seconded by the delegate of FRANCE and agreed.

*Regulation 16.*

The delegate of BELGIUM suggested the deletion of the words : " Whenever he deems it to be to the advantage of the Organization. "

Agreed.

Regulation 16, as amended, was adopted.

*Regulation 17.*

Adopted.

*Regulation 18.*

The UNITED STATES delegation proposed the insertion after the words " at all times " in the second line, of the phrase " as individuals through their elected representatives ".

Amendment adopted.

The delegate of FRANCE suggested the deletion, in the first sentence, of the words " and are expected ".

Agreed.

Regulation 18, as amended, was adopted.

*Regulation 19.*

The delegate of FRANCE suggested an amendment to bring Regulation 19 into line with Regulation 9. The text should now read :

" Subject to approval by the Executive Board, the salary scales of members of the staff shall be determined by the Director-General in relation to the classification plan, except in the special cases referred to in the second sentence of Regulation 9. "

Proposal seconded by the delegate of NORWAY, and. Regulation 19 thus amended, was adopted.

*Regulation 20.*

The delegate of the UNITED KINGDOM suggested the following new text :

" Salary increments within the grade shall be granted at prescribed intervals, subject to satisfactory service. "

Seconded by the delegate of INDIA, and adopted.

*Regulations 21 and 22.*

Adopted.

*Regulation 23.*

The delegate of the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA suggested the addition, after the words " Director-General ", of the phrase " with the approval of the body referred to in Regulation 17 ".

Amendment seconded by the delegate of CZECHOSLOVAKIA and lost.

The delegate of FRANCE suggested that the word " pris " in the third line of the French text should be changed to " à prendre ". No change was required in the English text.

Agreed.

With this amendment to the French text, Regulation 23 was adopted,

*Regulation 24.*

The CHAIRMAN opened discussion on Regulation 24 as amended by the delegation of the UNITED STATES.

The delegate of the UNITED STATES proposed a new amendment to Regulation 24 which was finally adopted in the following form :

" The Director-General, after consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, will arrange, with the approval of the Executive Board, to establish a scheme to provide medical and hospital care for the members of the Secretariat and their dependents, "

*Regulation 25.*

Adopted without discussion.

*Regulation 26.*

After a discussion in which the delegates of BELGIUM, the LEBANON and POLAND took part, Regulation 26 was adopted with amendments proposed by the delegates of the UNITED KINGDOM, INDIA and FRANCE in the following form :

" Subject to subsequent right of appeal to the Tribunal referred to in Regulation 27, the Director-General may impose disciplinary measures on members of the staff whose conduct or work is unsatisfactory. He may suspend any member of the staff who persistently fails to give satisfactory service, or who is guilty of serious misconduct. Cases of disciplinary action shall be investigated by a committee, which shall include representatives of the Director-General and representatives elected by the staff, in equal proportion, under a Chairman nominated by the Executive Board.

This Regulation was referred back to the drafting Committee for final wording.

*Regulation 27.*

The CHAIRMAN opened discussion on Regulation 27, amended by the delegation of the UNITED STATES.

After a new amendment presented by the FRENCH delegation, Regulation 27 was adopted in the following form :

" An Administrative Tribunal, to be set up by the Executive Board, shall be the final court of appeal in any dispute arising between the Organization and members of the staff. "

The CHAIRMAN stated that the Secretariat would have to approach the Executive Board for the establishment of this tribunal.

*Regulation 28.*

A long discussion followed on the point whether or not the Director-General should have complete discretion to terminate appointments in the case of the abolition of certain posts, upon the completion of part of the programme.

The delegates of BELGIUM, the UNITED KINGDOM and the UNITED STATES were of the opinion that the Director-General must assume full responsibility for terminating contracts or abolishing posts, while the delegates of AUSTRALIA, FRANCE, INDIA, POLAND and the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA considered he should consult the Executive Board.

An amendment proposed by the delegate of INDIA to the effect that the approval of the Executive Board should only be necessary in the case of terminations of contracts of members of the



staff holding posts specified in paragraph 1 of Regulation 7 A, was *rejected*.

Lastly, Regulation 28, subject to an amendment proposed by the delegate of POLAND, was *adopted* in the following form :

“ The Director-General, with the approval of the Executive Board, may terminate the appointment of a member of the staff if the necessities of the service require the suppression of the post. ”

The Regulation was referred to the drafting Committee for final wording.

#### Regulation 29.

The delegate of the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA suggested that the text should be amended, to read as follows :

“ If the Director-General terminates an appointment under Regulation 28 above, he shall give six months' notice.

“ These provisions of notice shall not apply to probationers, persons holding short-term contracts, or persons summarily dismissed. ”

Seconded by the delegate of POLAND, and *adopted*.

#### Regulation 30.

*Adopted*.

Sir Cecil KISCH made a statement regarding the scale of contributions from Member States and on the establishment of a Revolving Fund. Memoranda on these subjects were circulated to the meeting, and Sir C. KISCH explained that the proposals formulated therein were purely tentative.

The CHAIRMAN thanked Sir Cecil Kisch on behalf of the meeting.

#### Regulation 31.

The delegate of FRANCE proposed the addition, at the end of the Regulation, of the words “ on the basis of the scales adopted by the United Nations. ”

Amendment seconded by the delegate of the UNITED KINGDOM, and *adopted*.

#### Regulation 32.

The delegate of AUSTRALIA suggested the addition, at the end of paragraph (c) of the Regulation, of the words “ for -return to their home country ”.

Amendment seconded by the delegate of the UNITED STATES and, after some discussion, *lost*.

The delegate of BELGIUM suggested a new text, as follows, for sub-paragraph b) : “ (b) when they are authorized to take home leave

*Adopted*.

The delegate of the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA proposed that the whole regulation should be referred to the Drafting Committee for clarification.

Proposal seconded by the delegate of INDIA, and *adopted*.

#### Regulation 33.

The delegate of the UNITED KINGDOM suggested the addition, at the end of the Regulation, of the words : “ Subject to the approval of the Executive Board. ”

Seconded by the delegates of UNITED STATES, CZECHOSLOVAKIA and FRANCE, and *adopted*.

Regulation 33, as amended, was *adopted*.

#### Regulation 34.

The delegate of the UNITED STATES moved the deletion of the words “ in relation to ”, in the first sentence, and the substitution of the words “ as part of ”.

Seconded by the delegate of INDIA.

The delegate of the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA moved that the general principles laid down in Regulation 34 be approved by the Sub-Commission, but that the regulation be referred to the Drafting Committee for clarification, with particular reference to the part to be played by the Executive Board in approving any scheme involving considerable expenditure.

*Adopted*.

#### Regulation 35.

The delegate of the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA proposed that it should be adopted in principle, but that the final wording should be referred to the Drafting Committee.

This proposal was *adopted*.

#### Regulation 36.

Regulation 36, with an amendment proposed by the delegation of the UNITED STATES, was referred to the Drafting Committee for the final text.

#### Regulation 37.

*Adopted* without discussion.

#### Regulation 38.

The delegate of the UNITED STATES proposed the addition of a second paragraph, to read as follows :

“ The Director-General will make an annual report to the General Conference on the staff regulations, including any amendments to these regulations which he may have introduced in the implementation of the present regulations. ”

This regulation was referred to the Drafting Committee, for the final form of the wording.

The CHAIRMAN requested the Drafting Committee, to meet as soon as possible.

The consideration of the draft regulations being concluded, he proposed that the questions of principle raised in Sections 1 and 2 of Chapter II, which were not considered at the same time as the regulations, should be referred to the Drafting Committee, except for paragraph C of Section 2, “ Organizational Structure of the Secretariat ”, which would be placed before the Sub-Commission itself.

## FOURTH MEETING

*Held on Monday, 2 December 1946 at 3 p. m.*

*Chairman : Dr. C. E. BEEBY (New Zealand).*

### DRAFT FINANCIAL REGULATIONS

(Document C/7, page 95).

#### Regulation 1.

*Adopted*.

#### Regulation 2.

The delegate of the UNITED STATES proposed the deletion of the second sentence.

Amendment *adopted*.

Regulation 2, as amended, was *adopted*.

#### New Regulation 2 A.

The delegate of the UNITED STATES proposed the insertion of a new Regulation 2 A, as follows :

“ In the preparation of the budget the Director-General shall consult with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as provided in Article XVI, Section 3 (a), of the Draft Agreement between the United Nations and Unesco. ”

This proposal, supported by the delegate of the UNITED KINGDOM, was *adopted*.

#### Regulation 3.

The delegate of FRANCE proposed a new text, as follows :

“ The Director-General shall arrange for the budget to be examined by a Committee on finance, to be appointed by the Executive Board, prior to its submission to the Executive Board and the General Conference and in sufficient time for the budget and the Committee's report on the budget to be transmitted to the Members of Unesco and to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. ”

*Adopted*.

#### Regulation 4.

The delegate of the UNITED STATES submitted a new text, which had been agreed with other delegations wishing to propose amendments to Regulation 4 :

“ The budget shall be divided into parts, sections and chapters, and shall be accompanied by :

- (a) a detailed statement of the estimated expenditure provided for under each chapter;
- (b) a statement showing the amount to be contributed by each Member in accordance with the approved scale of contributions;
- (c) a statement of estimated additional income under appropriate headings;
- (d) a statement of total income;
- (e) a statement showing the appropriations in the preceding financial period compared with the actual expenditure for that period;
- (f) a statement showing all income by categories received during the preceding financial period and indicating appropriations, allotments, expenditures and unobligated balances; and
- (g) a list showing the names of the officials of the Organization and setting out their nationalities, duties, salaries, and allowances if any; this list shall be, confidentially circulated to Members of the Organization and to the Conference. ”

Seconded by the delegate of the UNITED KINGDOM and *adopted*.

#### Regulation 5.

The delegate of the UNITED STATES -explained that, as the new text of Regulation 4 provided for

a detailed statement of expenditure, Regulation 5 had become superfluous. He therefore moved its deletion.

*Adopted*.

#### New Regulation 5 A.

The delegate of the UNITED KINGDOM proposed the insertion of a new Regulation 5 a, as follows :

“ The General Conference shall determine the total amount to be deposited in the Revolving Fund. ”

*Adopted*.

#### Regulation 6.

The delegate of the UNITED STATES proposed the following addition :

“ And from gifts, bequests and subventions received in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article IX of the Constitution of Unesco. Pending the receipt of the foregoing contributions and funds, the budget may be financed from the Revolving Fund. ”

Seconded by the delegate of the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

The delegate of INDIA raised the question of the use of gifts offered for special purposes and received too late for inclusion in the approved budget. It was decided that this question would properly be considered in connection with Regulation 4 (c), and the delegate of India therefore moved that Regulation 4 (c) be referred to the Drafting Committee for clarification on this point.

*Agreed*.

In reply to enquiries, the SECRETARIAT explained that the suggested scales for contributions for Member States had been proposed for a period of 3 years, i. e. the years 1946, 1947 and 1948.

Regulation 6, as amended, was *adopted*.

#### Regulation 7.

The delegate of the UNITED KINGDOM suggested the addition of the following sentence :

“ In considering such gifts, bequests and subventions, the Executive Board shall have particular regard to any immediate or ultimate financial liability to the Members of the Organization. ”

Regulation 7, as amended, was *adopted*.

#### Regulation 8.

The delegate of the UNITED KINGDOM proposed to recast Regulation 8 in the form of two separate paragraphs :

“ 8. The budget of the Organization shall be expressed in dollar currency. ”

“ 8 A. The contributions from Member States to finance the budget shall be assessed against the Member States in dollar currency. The contributions from Member States shall be paid in currency or currencies to be determined by the General Conference. The currency in which Member States shall make their contribution to the first annual budget of the Organization shall be determined by the Executive Board. ”

The above two amendments to Regulation 8 were considered separately and *adopted*.

The new Regulation 8 and Regulation 8 A were *adopted*, and referred to the Drafting Committee for re-numbering if necessary.

#### Regulation 9

The delegate of the UNITED STATES moved that the meeting be suspended for 11/2 hours to enable further amendments to the Draft Regulations to be co-ordinated.

Motion seconded by the delegate of the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA and *agreed*.

The delegate of FRANCE enquired whether the question of the collection by the United Nations of contributions from those Members of Unesco which were also Members of the United Nations was still under discussion and was likely soon to be settled (Article XVI, paragraph 3, Section (d) of the Draft Agreement between Unesco and the United Nations).

The SECRETARIAT said that this matter was still under consideration. There were many difficulties, such as differences in currencies, and it thought the question could be settled during the coming year.

The delegate of FRANCE proposed the following motion for transmission to the Executive Board :

“ The Sub-Commission invites the General Conference to request the Director-General or the Executive Board of Unesco to undertake and carry out as quickly as possible negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement in accordance with section (d) of paragraph 3 of Article XVI of the Draft Agreement with the United Nations. ”

Motion seconded by the delegate of POLAND.

Sir Cecil KISCH said that, if the budgets of the auxiliary organizations were annexed to the United Nations budget, this did not necessarily imply that the United Nations would be the collecting agent for contributions. It might even prove advantageous for Unesco to collect its own contributions. Though this question was important, it should not be hurried.

*The Meeting adjourned from 4.30 p. m. until 6 p. m.*

#### Regulation 9 (Continued).

The CHAIRMAN proposed the adoption of Regulation 9.

The delegate of the UNITED STATES suggested the insertion, after the words “ Director-General to incur ” of the words “ obligations and ” He also suggested, in the last sentence, the substitution of the word “ obligations ” for the word “ liabilities. ”

*Adopted.*

Regulation 9, as amended, was *adopted*.

#### Regulation 10.

The delegate of the UNITED STATES proposed the following new text :

“ After the General Conference has adopted the budget, the Director-General shall :

- (a) transmit all relevant documents to Members;
- (b) inform Member States of their commitments with respect to the annual budget and of advances to the Revolving Fund; and
- (c) request them to remit their contributions and any advances to the Revolving Fund (in amounts and at times as may be determined). ”

*Adopted.*

#### Regulation 11.

The delegate of the UNITED STATES suggested the substitution, in sub-paragraph (e), of the word “ obligations ” for the word “ liabilities ”. He also suggested the following changes in sub-paragraph (f) :

at the end of the first paragraph, delete the word “ ascertain ” and substitute the word “ ensure ”.

in sub-section (iii), delete the words “ any un-economic ” and substitute the words “ the economic ”

Regulation 11, as amended, was *adopted*.

#### Regulation 12.

The delegate of the UNITED STATES proposed the following new text :

“ Tenders for equipment, supplies and other requirements shall be invited except where the Director-General deems that, in the interest of the Organization, a departure from the rule is desirable. ”

The delegate of POLAND asked that it should be noted, for the record, that tenders for supplies could be received from all countries.

The new text of Regulation 12 was adopted.

#### Regulation 13.

The delegate of the UNITED KINGDOM proposed the following new text :

“ The accounts of the Organization shall be kept in the currency in which contributions will be payable. This shall not preclude the maintenance of subsidiary accounts in other currencies if this should appear desirable. ”

*Adopted.*

#### Regulation 14.

*Adopted.*

#### Regulation 15.

The delegate of the UNITED STATES suggested the deletion of the word “ regulations ” and the substitution of the word “ rules ”.

The delegate of the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA suggested that, as it was not always clear which authority was responsible for the application of the financial regulations, this question should be referred to the Drafting Committee for clarification.

The amendment proposed by the delegate of the UNITED STATES was *adopted*.

Regulation 15, as amended, was *adopted*.

#### Regulation 16.

The delegate of the UNITED STATES suggested the insertion, after the word “ purchased ”, in sub-paragraph (ii) of section (d), of the word “ used ”.

He also proposed the addition of a new section (e), as follows :

“ (e) Separate accounts for the Revolving Fund, and for gifts, bequests and subventions received in accordance with Art. IX, paragraph 3, of the Constitution of Unesco, if the donor so requires. ”

Seconded by the delegate of POLAND, and *adopted*.

Regulation 16, as amended, was *adopted*.

*Regulation 17.*

The delegate of the UNITED STATES proposed the following new text :

“ The Executive Board shall appoint external auditors in the manner, for the terms and purposes, and under the conditions which it shall specify, and the auditors shall prepare a comprehensive report for the preceding financial period for submission to the General Conference. ”

The delegate of POLAND suggested the addition, at the end of the regulation, of the words “ for its approval ”. The delegates of the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA and of FRANCE thought this addition unnecessary, and the proposed amendment was *lost*.

The new text of Regulation 17, proposed by the delegate of the UNITED STATES, was *adopted*.

The delegate of FRANCE then raised a general question. Whilst an effective control had been provided for the material processes, the regulations did not provide adequate control for the working of the system. An official should perhaps be appointed, to act as liaison officer between the Auditor and the Financial Control Committee, whose duty it would be to expound the Auditor's comments to the General Conference, the Financial Control Committee and the Executive Board.

After some discussion, it was *decided* to postpone the examination of this question.

*Regulation 18.*

The delegate of the UNITED KINGDOM proposed the deletion of the words “ in consultation with ” and their substitution by the words “ with the agreement of ”.

This proposal, supported by the UNITED STATES delegate, was *adopted*.

Regulation 18, as amended, was *adopted*.

*Regulation 19.*

The delegate of the UNITED STATES proposed the following new text :

“ Subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the General Conference, the Director-General may invest monies which are not needed for immediate requirements provided that the investments shall be made in gold or securities of, or guaranteed by, the government of a Member Nation or by several Member Nations. ”

Seconded by the delegate of FRANCE, and *adopted*.

The delegate of the UNITED STATES proposed the addition of the following new regulations :

“ 19 A. The balance of appropriations remaining unobligated at 31st December of the financial year to which they relate shall be surrendered by consecutive adjustment made in the budget next presented. ”

“ 19 B. Payments for outstanding obligations as at 31st December shall be made between 1st January and the last day of February and charged to the accounts of the previous financial-year. At 1st March the unliquidated balance of such obligations shall be carried forward to the accounts of the then current financial year. ”

“ 19 C. Appropriations shall remain available, to the extent that obligations are incurred under

them, for a period not exceeding three years from the first day of the financial year to which they relate. Any part of the appropriation remaining unexpended shall be surrendered, by adjustment in the budget next presented. ”

“ 19 D. Appropriate separate accounts shall be maintained for Trust or other Funds, for the purpose of accounting for unclaimed monies, monies received and held in suspense and for projects where the transactions involve a cycle of operations. The purpose and limits of each trust or other fund established shall be clearly defined by the appropriate authority. ”

Seconded by the delegate of FRANCE.

New Regulations 19 A, 19 B, 19 C and 19 D were *adopted*.

*Regulation 20.*

*Adopted.*

*Regulation 21.*

*Adopted.*

*Regulation 22.*

The CZECHOSLOVAK delegate proposed deletion of the words “ and Contingencies ” just before the last sentence. After discussion between the POLISH, UNITED STATES and BELGIAN delegates this amendment was *rejected*.

Regulation 22 was *adopted* without amendment.

*Regulation 23.*

The delegates of the UNITED STATES, AUSTRALIA and CZECHOSLOVAKIA proposed amendments. It was decided that the three delegations should agree on an amendment to be submitted at the next meeting.

FIFTH MEETING

*Held on Tuesday, 3 December 1946 at 3 p. m.*

*Chairman : Dr. C. E. BEEBY (New Zealand).*

*DRAFT FINANCIAL REGULATIONS (Continuation).*

The CHAIRMAN opened the discussion on an amendment to Regulation 23, moved by the delegate of CZECHOSLOVAKIA and seconded by the delegate of AUSTRALIA.

The Sub-Commission approved the amendment and Regulation 23 was *adopted* in this new form :

“ Transfers by the Director-General within the budget shall be permitted during the financial year 1947 after sanction by the Executive

*Regulation 17.*

*Board. ”*

The delegate of FRANCE submitted an amendment to Regulation 17 relating to external auditors. The purpose of this amendment was to give the Financial Commission the means of supervising the financial management of the Organization.

The delegate of BELGIUM wished the text to indicate specifically that the auditor must be a person from outside.

In view of the importance of this text, it was decided that it should be translated and duplicated before being discussed.

*New Regulations.*



The delegate of the UNITED KINGDOM proposed that Regulations 24, 25 and 26 be added to the draft financial regulations. (Document No. 6 of the Sub-Commission, page 5.) The proposal was seconded by the delegates of the UNITED STATES and FRANCE.

They were worded as follows :

“ *Regulation 24* : Rules made by the Director-General to carry out the provisions of these regulations shall be communicated to the Executive Board for approval. ”

“ *Regulation 25*, These regulations cannot be amended except by the General Conference, but where it is proved to the Executive Board that some alteration or addition is urgently required, the Executive Board is authorized to approve and put into temporary operation such alteration or addition, but shall report thereon to the Conference as soon as possible for final decision by the latter. ”

“ *Regulation 26*. The present regulations shall come into force on...”

In reply to a question from the delegate of AUSTRALIA, the SECRETARIAT specified that the date on which the Regulations would come into force would be the date upon which the new Organization came into being.

Regulations 24, 25 and 26 were *adopted*.

The delegate of AUSTRALIA presented an amendment, recommending that the General Conference should approve the budget, chapter by chapter (Document No. 9 of the Sub-Commission, *Article 5 A*).

At the suggestion of the UNITED STATES delegate, it was decided to defer the examination of this amendment to a later date, when the Sub-Commission was examining the budget itself.

The UNITED STATES delegate, seconded by the delegate of BELGIUM, moved that the Draft Financial Regulations be deferred to the Drafting Committee, for their opinion whether they were logically presented and in conformity with the other documents prepared by the Sub-Commission: and this proposal was *adopted*. It was understood that the Drafting Committee would also draft a text regarding the constitution of a Revolving Fund.

#### ORGANIZATION OF THE SECRETARIAT.

The CHAIRMAN also put to discussion Chapter II, Section 2, paragraph C: “ Organization of the Secretariat ” (Page 38 of Doc. C. 7).

The delegate of the UNITED STATES submitted a text intended to take the place of the paragraph under discussion, a text which had been prepared by the delegates of six different countries, with the assistance of the Secretariat. He asked the Sub-Commission to take it as a working basis, instead of the printed text. This proposal was *adopted*.

In view of the importance of this text, which involved the very structure of the Organization, the delegate of FRANCE asked that the discussion be postponed until the next meeting of the Sub-Commission; the various delegations would then have the opportunity of studying it at their leisure, and exchanging views before discussing it in the Sub-Commission. This suggestion was *adopted*.

The delegate of the UNITED STATES then read

out a plan of structure for the Secretariat which he had worked out. It would be duplicated and distributed to delegates, and would be discussed after the preamble mentioned above.

At the proposal of the delegate of the UNITED STATES, it was decided that Sections 3 and 4 of Chapter III be forwarded to the Drafting Committee for examination.

#### SIXTH MEETING

*Held on Wednesday, 4 December 1946, at 3 p. m.*

*Chairman* : Dr. C. E. BEEBY (New Zealand).

The CHAIRMAN read a communication from the Chairman of the Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Commission, enclosing copies of the resolutions submitted to his Commission and copy of a resolution relating to the budget on which the Reconstruction Commission had not yet taken formal action.

It was *agreed* that Dr. Drzewieski's communication should be referred to the Secretariat with the request that the portions of it relevant to the budget should be roneoed and distributed to the members of the Administrative and Financial Sub-Commission.

The CHAIRMAN then read a communication from the Legal Adviser with regard to Draft Staff Regulation 27 (establishment of an Administrative Tribunal), which had been amended by the representative of France. The Legal Adviser suggested a modification of the French amendment.

It was *agreed* that the Legal Adviser's communication should be referred to the Drafting Committee, with instructions to confer with the Legal Adviser and then report to the Administrative and Financial Sub-Commission.

The CHAIRMAN also announced that the Chairman of the Administrative and Legal Commission wished the Administrative and Financial Sub-Commission to submit, at the meeting of the full Commission on Thursday, 5th December, its report on the Draft Staff Regulations and Draft Financial Regulations.

#### REPORT OF THE DRAFTING COMMITTEE.

Mr. RICHARDSON (United Kingdom), Chairman of the Drafting Committee, submitted the Drafting Committee's report.

On the *Staff Regulations*, the following proposals were made :

1. Paragraph 23 of Chapter II of the Preparatory Commission's report should be inserted in the Staff Regulations as an addition to Regulation 8.
2. In Regulation 29, the indemnity should be at least the equivalent of three months' salary and should not exceed nine months' salary, according to the length of service.
3. Those parts of Chapter II of the Preparatory Commission's report on which either a resolution of the Conference or a Staff Regulation was required, were the following :
  - a) Paragraphs 16 a) and b), which should be embodied in a resolution of the Conference. Paragraphs 19 a) and b) had still to be dealt with. The first part of paragraph 20

(to the word " Organization ") should be added to Staff Regulation 19; the second part could be deleted.

- b) The substance of paragraph 14 should form the text of a resolution of the General Conference as a directive to the Director-General.
- c) Paragraph 48 might be suitable for incorporation in the Staff Regulations and should follow Regulation 30.
- d) The substance of paragraph 28 should form the text of a resolution of the General Conference.

As a result of its review of the *Financial Regulations*, the Drafting Committee had only drafting amendments to suggest, and these did not appear to require comment.

After discussion, the Drafting Committee's report was *adopted*.

#### DRAFT STAFF REGULATIONS, NO. 17 A.

The CHAIRMAN opened the debate on Regulation 17 A, proposed by the French delegate (Document Unesco/C/Admin. & Jur./S. C. Ad. & Fin./II), who explained that the purpose of the new draft was to enable the Finance Committee to pass judgment on the financial management of the Organization by external auditors.

The delegate of POLAND moved that points 1 and 2 be amalgamated in a single paragraph. This proposal was *adopted*.

The UNITED STATES delegate pointed out that it was not, in his opinion, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution for the Finance Committee to submit a report to the General Conference. And it was therefore decided to specify in the second paragraph : " The Finance Committee of the Executive Board....", and to change the beginning of the last paragraph to read : " The Executive Board shall submit to the approval of the General Conference... "

The delegations of INDIA, UNITED STATES, SOUTH AFRICA and the UNITED KINGDOM were of the opinion that the former Regulation 17 gave sufficient guarantees with regard to the supervision of financial management. They considered a third form of audit unnecessary. They feared that by going into detail the purpose would be defeated, since to specify the powers of the Financial Committee would restrict them instead of enlarging them.

Mr. MORRISSEY (UN expert) was of the same opinion; and gave certain details of United Nations procedure in this matter.

At the suggestion of the delegate of FRANCE it was *decided* that the proposal be divided into three parts, the second part being more controversial than the other two.

The CHAIRMAN successively put to the vote the three parts of the motion; the first and third were *adopted*, the second *rejected*.

Regulation 17 was finally *adopted* as follows :

" The Executive Board shall appoint an external auditor and shall determine the conditions under which he shall be nominated and discharge his duties. Assistant auditors may be appointed under the same conditions.

" The Finance Committee of the Executive

Board, provided for in Regulation 3 above, shall take cognizance of the auditor's report,

" The Executive Board shall submit to the approval of the General Conference, at a regular-session, a general report on the financial administration of the Organization. The auditor's report shall be annexed thereto. "

#### REVOLVING FUND (Document Ad & Fin./4).

The delegate of the UNITED STATES moved that a Revolving Fund be established for Unesco as part of its system of financing expenditure.

*Adopted*.

It was *agreed* that the discussion of this question should be postponed to the next meeting.

#### ORGANIZATION OF THE SECRETARIAT (Document Ad. & Fin./14).

The delegate of the UNITED STATES made a statement on document S. C. Ad. & Fin/14, which he submitted as basis of the discussion of the organization of the Secretariat.

It was *agreed* that the discussion on this question should be postponed to the next meeting, on the understanding that the delegate of the United States would have the right to speak again at that meeting.

#### SEVENTH MEETING

*Held on Thursday, 5 December 1946 at 10.30 a. m.*

*Chairman* : Dr. C. E. BEEBY; (New Zealand).

#### REVOLVING FUND (*Continuation*).

The delegate of the UNITED KINGDOM moved that the amount of the Revolving Fund should be three million dollars and that the deposits of Member States therein should be in the same proportion as their contributions to the Budget of the Organization.

The delegate of AUSTRALIA suggested that the contributions of Member States to the Revolving Fund should be expressed as 50 % of their contributions to the Budget. He wished to have a statement from the representative of the United Nations as to whether or not the deposit to be made immediately, by Member States would in any sense reduce their contributions to the Budget for the first year.

The SECRETARIAT said that it was intended that the Revolving Fund should consist of deposits made by Member States; the deposits so made should remain the property of the Member States and they should not be offset against contributions to the budget. Once the Fund was established, Member States would not be asked to make any further deposit, unless it were decided to increase the Revolving Fund.

The delegate of the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA asked whether the Revolving Fund would in effect be a permanent loan without interest.

The SECRETARIAT replied that the difficulty of meeting expenditure, which would arise in the early part of 1947, would probably continue until 1950, and the Revolving Fund would therefore continue to be essential to the Organization"

The delegate of the UNITED STATES enquired why the amount of three million dollars had been fixed for the Revolving Fund.

The SECRETARIAT said that, in the experience of the United Nations, if the Organization were not to be embarrassed by a shortage of liquid resources, it should possess the equivalent of the estimated expenditure for six months. On the assumption that Unesco's expenditure for 1947 might be six million dollars, the equivalent of six months' estimated expenditure was three million dollars. With regard to the delegate of Australia's suggestion that contributions should be expressed as a percentage, the Secretariat considered it preferable for the Fund to be fixed at a definite amount.

The delegate of France proposed that a special Sub-Committee should be established to examine the question of the provision of funds to enable Unesco to carry out its work in the early part of 1947. The Sub-Committee would report to the Administrative and Financial Sub-Commission at the time of the discussion on the budget.

*A greed.*

The Sub-Committee would consist of the representatives of United Kingdom, France, United States of America, Canada, Egypt, Poland and Uruguay.

The delegate of the UNITED KINGDOM withdrew his original motion.

#### ORGANIZATION OF THE SECRETARIAT.

The delegate of the UNITED STATES moved the adoption of the new document on this subject (S. C. Ad. & Fin./14.) as a whole.

A general discussion took place, in the course of which the delegates of AUSTRALIA, POLAND, INDIA and ECUADOR mentioned some amendments which they would submit when the document was discussed in detail.

#### EIGHTH MEETING

*Held on Thursday, 5 December 1946 at 2.30 p. m.*

*Chairman : Dr. C. E. BEEBY (New Zealand).*

##### STAFF REGULATIONS.

The delegate of the UNITED KINGDOM (Chairman of the Drafting Committee) moved the adoption of the revised draft Staff Regulations, with the exception of Regulation 30.

*Adopted.*

The delegate of the UNITED KINGDOM read the proposed new text of Regulation 30 (old Regulation 27), as follows :

" Any dispute arising between the Organization and a member of the staff regarding the fulfilment of a contract of a member of the staff or arising out of disciplinary action may be referred for final decision to an Administrative Tribunal to be established by the Executive Board for such period as may be necessary pending definitive arrangements with the United Nations. "

The delegate of the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA suggested the insertion of a phrase which would make it clear that both the Director-General and the members of the staff had the right to refer disputes to the Tribunal.

The delegate of the UNITED KINGDOM said that

it was the intention of the Drafting Committee that disputes might be referred by either party to the Tribunal, and the delegate of the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA expressed his satisfaction with this remark, without any addition to the regulation.

Regulation 30 was adopted.

After some discussion, it was decided to suggest at the meeting of the full Commission the insertion after the words " membres du Secrétariat " in the French text of revised Regulation 36 the words " et lorsque cela sera justifié ".

#### DRAFT REPORTS.

The delegate of the UNITED STATES (Rapporteur) read the Sub-Commission's draft Reports on the Staff Regulations and the Financial Regulations.

The draft Reports were *approved*, with the reservation that the Sub-Commission had not yet adopted the Financial Regulations.

The CHAIRMAN proposed that the Staff Regulations should be submitted to the full Commission, and that the latter should be asked to adjourn for a short time to enable the Sub-Commission to examine the Financial Regulations, which it would then submit to the Commission.

*A greed.*

#### NINTH MEETING

*Held on Thursday, 5 December 1946 at 6 a. m.*

*Chairman : DR. C. E. BEEBY (New Zealand).*

#### DRAFT FINANCIAL REGULATIONS (Continuation).

The CHAIRMAN submitted, for the approval of the Sub-Commission, the Draft Financial Regulations (Document Unesco/C/Admin. & Jur./S. C. Ad. & Fin./16) as amended by the drafting Committee in order to insert a reference to the Revolving Fund in Regulations 10, 11 and 29.

The UNITED KINGDOM delegate drew attention to the provisional character of these regulations; and the title of the document in the French text was accordingly altered, becoming : " Règlement financier provisoire. "

At the suggestion of the FRENCH delegate, paragraph 2 of Regulation 19 was altered so as to read : " The Finance Committee of the Executive Board, as provided for in Regulation 4 above, shall examine the report of the auditors... The report of the auditors shall be annexed to the Report. "

At the suggestion of the SOUTH AFRICAN delegate, the English draft of Regulation 15 was altered to read : " are paid " instead of " will be paid ".

The CHAIRMAN took a vote on the Draft Financial Regulations as a whole, which were *adopted* unanimously.

At the CHAIRMAN'S suggestion, the delegate of Uruguay was appointed Chairman of the Committee on the Revolving Fund, which would meet on Friday at 11 a. m.

#### TENTH MEETING

*Held on Friday, 6 December 1946 at 9 a. m.*

*Chairman : Dr. C. E. BEEBY (New Zealand).*

#### ORGANIZATION OF SECRETARIAT (Continuation).

The general discussion of the composition of the Secretariat was continued.

The NEW ZEALAND delegate stated that he supported the amendments put forward by the 'United States, but emphasized the danger which might arise from any dispersion of the Director-General's authority.

The SOUTH AFRICAN delegate suggested that a small drafting Committee should be set up to revise Document 14, since the question whether the General Conference was empowered to delegate its authority to the Executive Board was of primary importance. It was not to be forgotten that the General Conference was the supreme authority competent to amend the Constitution. He suggested that two questions should be submitted to the proposed Drafting Committee :

(1) Is it desirable to have a Deputy Director-General?

(2) Is paragraph 3 (on page 2) merely intended to offer guidance, or does it constitute a binding instruction?

The FRENCH delegate stated that, with reference to the co-ordination and planning of the execution of the programme, it was good that the director in charge of each section of the programme should be in direct contact with the Director-General or his Deputy. The Director-General needed a deputy and two personal assistants to carry out his own work. But these officials should not be allowed to become a barrier between the programme directors and the Director-General himself.

The UNITED KINGDOM delegate supported the suggestion to set up a drafting committee, but emphasized that there must be no attempt to restrict the powers of the Director-General. Many delegates had been struck by the fact that all the plans submitted by the Preparatory Commission referred to several Assistant Directors. He proposed that only one appointment of this kind should be made in 1947. Provision should also be made immediately for the appointment of a Chief of Personnel.

The UNITED STATES delegate submitted the following proposal : in redrafting the statement, the Drafting Committee must indicate explicitly that the appointment of a Deputy Director-General is compulsory.

This proposal was *adopted*.

The SOUTH AFRICAN delegate proposed that the matter should be referred to a Drafting Committee, composed of the delegates of the following countries : Australia, France, India, United Kingdom, United States, Union of South Africa, which would submit its report to the Sub-Commission during the afternoon.

### ELEVENTH MEETING

*Held on Friday, 6 December 1946 at 3 p. m.*

Chairman : Dr. C. E. BEEBY (New Zealand).

The CHAIRMAN explained that, since the Committee which was to deal with the Revolving Fund could not meet owing to the private meeting of the General Conference, he could not present his report before the next morning.

Furthermore, the Drafting Committee was preparing draft resolutions on the following points :

currency in which contributions would be paid; scale of contributions and Revolving Fund; various financial regulations; auditors; auditing of the Preparatory Commission's accounts. These various drafts would be submitted to the Sub-Commission for approval at next morning's meeting.

He proposed that the Sub-Commission should study Document Unesco/C/Admin. & Jur./S. C. Adm. & Fin./15.

The delegate of the UNITED KINGDOM, Chairman of the Drafting Committee, presented the three draft resolutions concerning the equalization of taxes, the employment of the staff of the Preparatory Commission until 28 February 1947, and the methods to be adopted to facilitate communications between Unesco and the Member States.

The CHAIRMAN opened the discussion of the first resolution (taxes).

The delegate of FRANCE asked that the nature of the contributions required from the staff and the fiscal system adopted be explained.

The SECRETARIAT answered that the question was being studied between the United Nations and the specialised agencies.

The delegate of the UNITED STATES explained that the purpose of this motion was only to authorize the Director-General to study, this question. The resolution was *adopted*.

The CHAIRMAN put to the vote the second resolution (Staff of the Preparatory Commission), which was *adopted* without discussion.

As to the third resolution (Communications with Member States), the question was debated whether it did not overlap with the resolution adopted by the Plenary Commission (point VIII of Document Unesco/C/Admin. & Jur./S. C. Leg. & Ext. Rel./5) concerning relations between Unesco and Member States.

A vote was taken on the maintenance of the resolution, which was *adopted*.

### BUDGET.

The CHAIRMAN then opened the discussion of the Budget. He said he had only just received the reports of the Sub-Commissions of the Programme Commission; two Sub-Commissions had adopted resolutions with regard to finance, but only the Sciences Section had submitted budget estimates proportional to its programme.

The delegate of INDIA asked on what basis the budget on page 74 of the Grey Book had been established.

The SECRETARIAT answered that the budget in the Grey Book corresponded to the programme in the Green booklet. He asked the delegate of INDIA to refer to the Grey Book, where he would find, on pages 67 to 73, all the necessary information about the basis of estimates and comment on the budget.

The SECRETARIAT then gave an outline of the amendments made by the Sub-Commissions to the draft budget. These were few. Only the Education and Mass Media Sub-Commissions had requested that the amount provided should be increased, the former to meet the cost of creating



three Summer Study Centres (instead of two); the latter because it wished to create a working centre for journalists. The total thus attained exceeded the original budget by 46,373 dollars. Furthermore, the Reconstruction Commission had not altered the figure provided for it. Consequently, the Secretariat considered that the budget in the Grey Book could be taken as a working basis.

The delegate of the UNITED STATES suggested that, since the Sub-Commission was not going to study the budget chapter by chapter, it should first of all examine the scale of contributions by states and the 1947 draft budget as a whole.

The delegate of AUSTRALIA agreed, but requested that the order be reversed.

The delegate of the SOUTH AFRICAN UNION asked if in the 1947 draft budget due account had been taken of the fact that Unesco would not have developed its full activity in the first year. The SECRETARIAT answered that the budget had been established according to estimates of work actually to be done in 1947, but that in 1948 none of the programme chapters would involve larger sums than in 1947.

The CHAIRMAN put to the vote the motion of the United States delegate, amended by the Australian delegate.

This resolution was *adopted* and would form the agenda of the next meeting of the Sub-Commission.

#### TWELFTH MEETING

*Held on Friday, 6 December 1946 at 7 p. m.*

*Chairman* : Dr. C. E. BEEBY (New Zealand).

ORGANIZATION OF THE SECRETARIAT (Document Unesco /C/Admin. & Jur. /S. C. Ad. & Fin. /18).

The CHAIRMAN invited the delegate of the United States to present the report which was submitted to the Sub-Commission for approval.

The delegate of the UNITED STATES pointed out that the document, which was the fifth revision of a previous document, was now ready to be adopted by the Sub-Commission. He drew the attention of the meeting to the three sections (Facts, Directives and Principles) into which the document was divided and remarked that minor alterations in wording might still be made by the drafting committee. In conclusion, the United States delegate proposed that the meeting adopt the document in its present form.

An amendment submitted by the delegation of CZECHOSLOVAKIA to lay down the percentage of posts to be filled on a permanent basis was *rejected*.

The delegate of FRANCE drew attention to the fact that Item B (2) was not consonant with the decisions of the Executive Board, which had decided that the duties of the Deputy Director-General should be specialized. He proposed that Item B (2) should be separated from the remainder of the report and should be submitted to the General Conference for decision the following day.

This led to a general discussion of the question, as a result of which the French proposal was *rejected*.

The delegate of FRANCE pointed out that, owing to the confusion existing on this subject and the absence of exact data, it was, in his opinion, inadvisable to continue the discussion of the document. For his part, he would abstain from expressing his opinion on the matter.

The delegate of POLAND believed that the question of the recruitment of staff should be re-examined; in his opinion, the system of competitions in all member countries was undesirable. However, he did not introduce any formal motion.

The Sub-Commission *adopted* the document as a whole in its present form.

#### THIRTEENTH MEETING

*Held on Saturday, 7 December 1946 at 11.45 a. m.*

*Chairman* ; Dr. C. E. BEEBY (New Zealand).

#### DRAFT BUDGET FOR 1947.

The CHAIRMAN announced that their agenda was the budget, and proposed for immediate discussion either the total sum of 8 ½ million dollars contemplated by the Preparatory Commission or this amount increased by the figure contemplated for the supplementary budget of the Reconstruction Section.

The delegate of URUGUAY, Chairman of the Revolving Fund Committee, announced that at the last meeting of the Committee, the delegate of the UNITED STATES had announced that for constitutional reasons his government could not make any contribution before next July. The Sub-Committee had asked its Chairman to inform the General Committee of the Conference of the situation arising out of this statement. However, the delegate of URUGUAY wanted to know if he was qualified to do so.

The delegate of the UNITED STATES said he would like to consult his government once again on this matter, and asked that the discussion be postponed.

The SECRETARIAT informed the meeting that, as no progress had been made regarding the loan of 1 ½ million dollars by the United Nations, a telegram had been sent to the United Nations pointing out the urgency of this question.

The delegate of FRANCE proposed that the American delegation consult its government and that the question be then brought before the Revolving Fund Committee.

The Sub-Commission *adopted* this proposal and later resumed the discussion of the total amount of the budget.

The CHAIRMAN stated that, according to Dr. Wilson's estimates, the total budget, including the reconstruction budget, amounted to 8,995,839 dollars.

The delegate of the UNITED KINGDOM proposed that the total budget, including the figure for reconstruction, but not including the expenses of the Preparatory Commission, should amount to 7,611,139 dollars. The Delegate of NORWAY seconded this motion.

The delegate of CZECHOSLOVAKIA proposed a to-

tal figure of 5.9 millions, it being understood that the expenses of the Preparatory Commission would not be discussed, since they could not be altered.

The delegate of the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, supported by the delegate of CZECHOSLOVAKIA, proposed six million dollars, because in his opinion not all the projects of the programme could be attempted in 1947, and it was easier to increase than curtail the expenses. Moreover, Unesco should not appear to be a burden to Member States before it had proved its worth by concrete results.

The delegate of AUSTRALIA declared that the amount of 7.5 millions must be reduced and could easily be; the instructions of the Programme Commission had not been followed and some of the 1947 projects were neither very important nor very useful.

He proposed, therefore, that the total amount be reduced by approximately 30 per cent and that the budget be considered in the light of this reduction.

The delegates of POLAND, BELGIUM and GREECE supported this motion, but insisted that the amount contemplated for reconstruction purposes should not be reduced.

The report on the organization of the Secretariat, which was to be submitted to the Plenary Conference, was then read and approved.

The delegate of CZECHOSLOVAKIA asked that, in the course of the discussion on the budget, each delegate should be authorized to speak more than once on a given subject.

*Adopted.*

The meeting rose at 1.10 p. m. and reassembled at 2.30 p.m.

The POLISH delegation seconded the proposal of the AUSTRALIAN delegate and insisted particularly on the necessity of reducing the administrative expenses to a minimum. Referring to the question of scales, which the Sub-Commission had not to discuss, the POLISH delegation pointed out that the scale of contributions, as it was at present, was not acceptable to it.

The delegate of NEW ZEALAND seconded the AUSTRALIAN proposal, because he did not consider that the figure of 7.5 millions rested on a serious basis and could not understand what was the basis of calculation used. In any case, he thought the programme would have to be completely revised on the basis of the figure that would be fixed for the budget. Moreover, in 1947, there would only be a few months effective work, which should allow of a substantial reduction of the budget.

The delegate of CANADA seconded the Australian motion, whilst hoping at the same time that the reduction would not affect the figure for reconstruction.

At the request of the delegate of AUSTRALIA, the SECRETARIAT gave a brief account of the history and establishment of the draft budget. Since the programme had been expanded after the budget had been framed, there was no real relation between the figure considered and the nature and number of projects. If they were to be compared to those of the United Nations, the expenses would not seem too high, especially with regard to staff, for which only one-third of the requests by Heads of Sections had been taken into consideration.

#### FOURTEENTH MEETING:

*Held on Saturday, 7 December 1946 at 3.20 p. m.*

*Chairman : Dr. C. E. BEEBY (New Zealand).*

At the request of the UNITED STATES delegate, the CHAIRMAN put to the vote three resolutions concerning the aggregate amount of the budget, which had been submitted at the morning's meeting :

*1st Resolution*, submitted by the UNITED KINGDOM delegate, and seconded by the NORWEGIAN delegate :

Budget for 1947 (including reconstruction) . . . . .	\$ 7,611,139
Expenditure for Preparatory Commission in 1946 . . . . .	\$ 950,000
Total. . . . .	\$ 8,561,139

*2nd Resolution*, submitted by the CZECHOSLOVAK delegate and seconded by the delegate of the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA :

Budget for 1947 (including reconstruction) . . . . .	\$ 6,000,000
Expenditure for Preparatory Commission in 1946 . . . . .	\$ 950,000
Total. . . . .	\$ 6,950,000

*3rd Resolution*, submitted by the AUSTRALIAN delegate and seconded by the delegate of the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA :

Budget for 1947 (including reconstruction) . . . . .	\$ 5,700,000
Expenditure for Preparatory Commission in 1946 . . . . .	\$ 950,000
Total. . . . .	\$ 6,650,000

A vote was taken by roll-call.

The AUSTRALIAN resolution was *rejected* by 10 votes to 8.

The CZECHOSLOVAK resolution was *adopted* by 10 votes to 9; 1 r delegations abstaining.

The AUSTRALIAN delegate asked that the details of the vote should be accurately specified in the report to be submitted to the General Conference.

This proposal, seconded by the FRENCH and BELGIAN delegates, was *adopted*.

#### FIFTEENTH MEETING

*Held on Saturday, 7 December 1946 at 6.10 p. m.*

*Chairman : Dr. C. E. BEEBY (New Zealand).*

The UNITED KINGDOM delegate, as Chairman of the Drafting Committee, proposed the adoption of Document 23 of the Administrative and Financial Sub-Commission, together with two resolutions respecting :

- 1) the scale of contributions;
- 2) the total amount of the Revolving Fund.

The resolution regarding the adoption of Document 23 was seconded by the BELGIAN and Nor-

WEGIAN delegates, and Was adopted unanimously.

The UNITED KINGDOM delegate then read a draft resolution concerning the Revolving Fund :

“ The General Conference decides that a Revolving Fund of 3 million dollars shall be established. ”

The resolution was seconded by the delegate of INDIA.

The UNITED STATES delegate expressed the opinion that the amount of the Revolving Fund was closely related to the declarations made by the delegate of Uruguay, and that it would be preferable to adjourn the matter until Monday.

This proposal was seconded by FRANCE and CANADA.

The UNITED KINGDOM delegate agreed with the UNITED STATES delegate, and stated that he was prepared to withdraw his resolution.

The resolution of the UNITED STATES was *adopted*; and the discussion concerning the Revolving Fund and the scale of contributions adjourned until Monday.

The UNITED STATES delegate then submitted a draft resolution respecting the approval of the budget, but the CHAIRMAN suggested that a decision on this should be adjourned until Monday.

This was *approved* unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN raised the question of the salaries of the Deputy Director-General and the Assistant Directors-General (page 36 of the English text, paragraph 19 a and 19 b, of the Preparatory Commission Report).

The UNITED KINGDOM delegate stated that he thought the problem was solved by Regulation 22 of the Draft Staff Regulations.

The UNITED STATES delegate thought that it would be advisable to adopt the same procedure as United Nations.

The CHAIRMAN asked Mr. Morrissey to speak in order to make a statement regarding contributions.

Mr. MORRISSEY stated that he had been in touch with the United Nations treasury. The information received in Paris on this subject was premature. No contribution scales for United Nations had yet been adopted by the Sub-Commission dealing with contributions, nor had any yet been submitted to the General Assembly for adoption.

The FRENCH delegate proposed that the next meeting should take place on Monday at 9.30 a. m.

This was seconded by the Belgian delegate

## SIXTEENTH MEETING

*Held on Monday, 9 December 1946 at 9.30 a. m.*

*Chairman : Dr. C. E. BEEBY (New Zealand).*

Opening the meeting, the CHAIRMAN announced that four draft resolutions would be considered. These draft resolutions appeared in Document Unesco/C/Admin. & Jur./S. C. Ad. & Fin./z5.

### *Draft Resolution concerning the Budget.*

Submitted by the UNITED STATES delegation and supported by the NETHERLANDS delegation.  
*Adopted.*

The UNITED KINGDOM delegation proposed the adoption of three other resolutions which the meeting examined one by one.

### *Draft Resolution concerning Staff Regulations.*

The UNITED STATES delegate supported the draft resolution in its present form. However, on the proposal of the BELGIAN delegate, supported by the CHAIRMAN, the meeting decided to adopt the resolution with the following amendment :

“ That the General Conference be asked to delete Regulation 43 in the Staff Regulations. ”

### *Draft Resolution concerning the scale of contributions of Member States.*

The CHINESE delegation expressed its desire to act in close co-operation with Unesco, particularly in connection with essential scientific and educational projects, which they would like to see developed in the Far East, and added their willingness to contribute their allotted share of the budget.

The Resolution was *adopted*.

### *Draft Resolution concerning the Revolving Fund.*

The UNITED STATES delegation supported the Resolution.

An amendment by the CZECHOSLOVAK delegation proposing the reduction of the Revolving Fund to 1,500,000 dollars and the possibility of paying contributions otherwise than in dollar currency was *rejected*.

The Resolution was *adopted* in its original form.

The CHAIRMAN proposed that the meeting should consider a document concerning additional draft rules to the Rules of Procedure of the Executive Board before referring it to the General Conference. M. SOMMERFELT submitted the document to the meeting.

A discussion began as to whether the words “ or their substitutes ” should be deleted in paragraph 2, but no decision was taken, the Sub-Commission having agreed that it was not sufficiently conversant with the legal aspect of the matter.

Several delegations considered that paragraph 4 was redundant, as its provisions were self-evident. The Meeting decided to delete paragraph 4.

The UNITED STATES delegation proposed an amendment to paragraph 2, which was supported by the FRENCH delegation :

Insert the words “ for the year 1947 ” after the word “ fix ”.

“ At the end of the paragraph add the words  
...and the conditions applying to them, which should be similar to those established by the United Nations.”

*Adopted.-*

On the proposal of the UNITED KINGDOM delegation, the Meeting decided to refer the amended document to the Executive Board for consideration and subsequent submission to the General Conference, in accordance with procedure to be determined by the General Committee.

Before adjourning the meeting, the CHAIRMAN again thanked Sir Cecil Kisch, Honorary Financial Adviser, and Mr. Richardson, Chairman of the Drafting Committee.

# ANNEXES



A N N E X I

# REPORT OF THE PROGRAMME COMMISSION AS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL CONFERENCE

## INTRODUCTION

The Programme Commission at its first meeting adopted five criteria for the selection of proposals for inclusion in the programme of Unesco. These criteria had to do with the purpose of the Organization, the coherence of the programme, its financial feasibility, its feasibility in terms of staff and the appropriateness of any given project to the end in view. In addition to the establishment of these criteria, the Commission requested that proposals be distinguished in terms of priority, with particular reference to the possibility of accomplishment in the year 1947, and that projects "should be few in number and should involve, at least in the first year, crucially important and obviously useful undertakings".

The work of the Commission was thereupon assigned to six Sub-Commissions which were requested to observe the criteria established and to conform to the instructions issued. The six Sub-Commissions have now completed their work and have submitted to the Programme Commission their final reports which, with minor modifications, have been adopted. These reports are, in themselves, remarkable and distinguished documents. They cannot be read without a mounting sense of the limitless possibilities and the potential importance of the mission of Unesco. Neither can they be read without an acute and poignant realization of the immediate and present urgency of the task with which Unesco is faced. All of the reports place first, in the order of urgency, the needs of the peoples who have felt at first hand the impact of the war. All of them put in the first order of priority the provision of the materials and the services which are necessary if the children of these countries are to resume their education, if their artists and scientists and men of learning are to pursue again their callings, if their libraries are to be rebuilt and stocked again with books, and if the apparatus of scientific inquiry is to be renewed.

The drafting committee, appointed to develop from the reports of the various Sub-Commissions a coherent and single programme, has nevertheless found itself obliged to make an over-all selection in terms of immediate significance. This selection, necessarily somewhat arbitrary, has been made by applying to the reports of the various Sub-Commissions the criteria already established by the Commission as a whole.

The Committee, that is to say, has had in mind the requirements that proposals approved should serve to advance the purpose of the Organization "to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture"; the requirement that projects approved should constitute a coherent whole; the requirement that they should be practically feasible and appropriate; and the requirement that they should be few in number and should relate to matters of self-evident importance and usefulness.

As regards the first of these requirements, the Committee has borne in mind also the language in the Preamble to the Constitution which cites the "common welfare of mankind" as one of the concerns of the Organization. It is the view of the Committee, as we assume it is the view of the General Conference, that the stated purpose of Unesco to contribute to peace and security must be read in the light of this phrase, and that the "peace" to which reference is made must be interpreted in a positive rather than a negative sense. "Peace" in this context, in other words, means something more than a mere absence of overt hostilities. It means a condition of solidarity, harmony of purpose and co-ordination of activities in which free men and women can live a secure and satisfactory life — a condition in which war is affirmatively prevented by the dynamic and purposeful creation of a decent and human relationship between the peoples of the world — a condition in which the incentives to war are neutralized by the social, spiritual and economic advances created and achieved.

Thus interpreted, the principal criterion of selection, taken together with the additional criteria established by the Programme Commission, seems to the Committee to offer a means by which the projects reported by the Sub-Commissions may be reduced to such a single and coherent programme as we understand to be desired. Needless to say, the selection we have made is, in no sense, intended to eliminate any item recommended by any Sub-Commission and approved by the meeting of the Programme Commission. The full reports of the Sub-Commissions are appended to this report and are thus submitted to the Conference for adoption. What we have done is to indicate how those projects may be made to conform most nearly to the established criteria and how they may be combined in a single programme which will, we hope, be regarded as coherent, important, and demonstrably useful.

One further preliminary word is necessary. We have not selected our projects in terms of the division of the entire subject matter into the various fields assigned to the Sub-Commissions. We have selected them rather in terms of Unesco's over-riding purpose to contribute to peace and security, and more particularly, in terms of the various functions by which — as it seems to us — Unesco can best contribute to this purpose. These functions, given the over-all purpose and the field of human intercourse in which Unesco is to act, are fairly evident. Unesco will contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations in the *preservation* of men's knowledge of themselves, their world and each other; in the increase of that knowledge through learning; science and the arts; and in the *dissemination* of that knowledge through education and through communications generally. This last function, given the present distressed and critical state of the world, would seem to be the most important, though not necessarily the most urgent. There are great areas of the world in which the preservation of men's knowledge of their world and of each other is crucially important. Unless the institutions of learning can be restored in those countries in which the malice and superstition and ignorance of the common enemy destroyed them, it will be impossible for men and women and children to pick up their lives again as human beings.

There are other fields also in which the *increase* of knowledge has the first importance — fields in which the events of the last few dreadful years have clearly demonstrated that lack of knowledge may be a cause of war — fields which cry out for the concerted and disinterested analysis of which scholarship and science are capable, and the concerted and imaginative understanding which those who love the human spirit and who believe in the capacities of the human mind can give.

The urgent projects aimed at the *preservation* of the knowledge and the means of knowledge of mankind are not listed in detail here. They will be found in the place of first importance in the reports of the Sub-Commissions. Their character is familiar to us all and to all the world. Whatever Unesco can do in rehabilitation will be all too little, and even that little will be all too late. Nevertheless, we of this Conference and of this Organization are agreed that everything we can do must be done.

At the same time, it is universally agreed, and has been agreed since the Conference at London, that Unesco, whatever its responsibilities for the preservation of knowledge and the reconstruction of the institutions and the means of knowledge, is not itself only a relief or a rehabilitation agency : it is an agency for the preservation of peace through understanding. What is required of us here at this first Conference is to present to the world a programme which will clearly demonstrate how, and in what measure, Unesco intends to accept the responsibility imposed upon it by its Charter, and by what means it proposes to translate that responsibility into action and into practical results.

We begin our description of Unesco's pro-

gramme, therefore, with those forward projects which relate most directly to the future task. First among these, we put those projects in the field of the *dissemination* of knowledge through education and mass communication which appear to us most likely to produce practical and effective results in the immediate future, whether through the removal of barriers to communication between peoples, or through the increased effectiveness and richness of such communication.

Two projects looking toward the increased effectiveness of communication through the channels of education seem to us to belong to the beginning of this account. The first of these is the proposed development of a world-wide programme of fundamental education (or the establishment of minimum educational standards) which, it is anticipated, will contribute to the vital struggle against illiteracy which must now be joined and must now be won.

In the words of the Preparatory Commission, " the Charter of the United Nations points out that stability and well-being are necessary if peaceful and friendly relations among the nations are to be created. Such conditions imply advances in economic and living standards as well as the universal acceptance and observance of fundamental human rights and freedom... *The present educational inequality between nations represents a danger to the peace of the world which cannot become ONE if half of it remains illiterate* ".

Such a programme will involve, in addition, new forms of education especially for adults — in agriculture, health and citizenship. The first step in this great project will be the appointment of a panel of experts, most of whom would not be permanent members of the Unesco staff. On invitation, they will assist in the development of programmes of education, making contacts with workers in the field. The central staff of Unesco will assist in providing suitable materials, in the clarification of language difficulties, and in the utilization of all forms of instruction — books, pictures, films and radio — which may serve the purposes of the programme. Assistance will be sought in collateral fields, such as libraries, and the social sciences. As the programme advances, follow-up work will carry the new skills of reading and writing to a fuller implementation of everyday life and, further, to a growing recognition of international problems.

The time has come to recognize, what can only be recognized from the international point of view which Unesco occupies, that the world owes a duty to its less-favoured peoples, not only in their interest but in its own. It is not necessary, in order to recognize this duty, to assert that the roots of the evil of our time lie solely in the things of the human spirit, any more than it is necessary to assert, in order to arrive at certain other conclusions, that the roots of these evils lie solely in material conditions. It is necessary only to admit — as all in this room must admit, for otherwise they would not be here — that what passes in the minds of men is a reality — and a reality which may well affect the great issue of peace and war — of life and death.

A second major project intended to facilitate

communication through the channels of education is the proposal for a comprehensive revision of text-books and related teaching materials. This project calls for a clearing house for the collection and dissemination of information on the revision of text-books, starting with the accumulation of the most commonly used text-books. Necessarily involved in this proposal is the assumption by Unesco of a responsibility to report to the General Conference and to the United Nations and the world at large any instances of the misuse of text-books which might be considered to constitute a danger to the peace. No question of censorship is involved here or elsewhere in Unesco's programme. Unesco is not the policeman of the mind, nor the censor of the imagination. Unesco is, however, charged, under its Constitution, with a duty to preserve peace, in so far as peace can be preserved, through the instruments of education, of science and of culture. It has, therefore, a clear responsibility, finally and in the last analysis, to call to the attention of the member nations of Unesco and of the United Nations any misuse of the facilities of teaching which it considers dangerous to the peace.

Communication between people- in the contemporary world, however, is not limited to education or to the materials which education traditionally employs. A technological development of revolutionary importance and of incalculable potentialities for good or evil has taken place in the press, radio, in the motion picture and in the newer technical developments of a related character. It is now, for the first time, possible to conceive of culture in planetary terms because it is now, for the first time, possible to communicate upon a planetary scale. Proposals before this Conference provide for the employment by Unesco of these new means of mass communication and for action by Unesco, to remove the obstacles in the way of their full and most effective employment.

The first of these is the proposal for the establishment of a world-wide network for radio broadcasting and reception. It is not suggested that Unesco should embark immediately upon an undertaking of such scope and cost. It is suggested, however, that Unesco should undertake forthwith a study of the possibility of such an undertaking with a view to the presentation to the next General Conference of a practicable plan for action. Closely associated with this proposal is a second proposal that Unesco should undertake a survey of the press, the film, and the whole range of telecommunications and postal services, with a view to examining the adequacy of existing channels for the world's communication needs. It is thought that proposals can be made, in the light of such a study, for the elimination of inadequacies where they are found to exist, and for the encouragement of such supplementary services as will best serve Unesco's purposes. Specific proposals are made for the establishment of an international radio forum and a world university of the air by which, within the framework of existing facilities, subjects of international interest can be discussed.

Combined with these positive proposals for the development of existing channels of communi-

cation, and the possible establishment of a new planetary system, there are also what might be called negative or curative proposals for the removal of barriers obstructing the flow of communication. Any such undertakings on Unesco's part must, of course, be related to similar undertakings by other agencies of the United Nations, such as, for example, the Economic and Social Council and its organs.

But 'it is not in the field of mass media alone that barriers exist which Unesco must labour to remove in the accomplishment of its essential and central purpose of advancing the freedom of the people of the world to understand each other. Similar barriers exist in connection with libraries and museums, and with literature and the creative arts. Never before in the history of the world have there been so many men and women hungry for books who lack the means of satisfying their hunger. Never before in the history of the world has the freedom of the creative artist to satisfy the fundamental need of his time been so restricted as it is restricted now by commercial practices and by censorious suppression.

Among the projects proposed are projects aimed at the removal of these barriers. Studies are proposed of discriminatory commercial rates, of bureaucratic customs formalities, of unnecessarily high postal rates, and of other similar obstacles to the movement of books and other materials of communication. Co-operation is also proposed in the preparation for the universal Copyright Conference proposed by the Belgian Government for 1947.

Furthermore, and as regards creative artists, a resolution has been proposed in, the following terms :

" That the freedom of the creative artist to accomplish his proper purpose as an artist in any nation is a matter of concern to the peoples of all nations, and

" That Unesco, acting for and on behalf of the peoples of all nations, will take such measures as are open to it under its Constitution to protect and defend the freedom of the artist wherever it is put in danger. "

But in these fields also Unesco is not conceived of in merely negative terms. In this same field of the creative arts, it is proposed that Unesco should, in the near future, conduct an investigation of the way in which conditions affecting the livelihood and work of the creative artist may be improved, and should co-operate with other agencies in safeguarding the valuable art and culture of primitive and non-industrial peoples from debasement or extinction.

Again, as regards printed materials, it is proposed that Unesco should establish a central international inter-library loan system by which readers in any part of the world may, given the co-operation of the world's librarians, have access, either in original or copy, to the printed materials contained in any library in any country. It is proposed further that Unesco should assist libraries and schools to obtain books, periodicals, works of art and museum objects from all the countries of the world, matching needs with available supplies. The use of photographic reproduction, both

for the protection and for the greater availability of printed material, is conceived of upon a scale never before undertaken. It is clearly seen and clearly proposed that the world's resources of cultural materials destroyed in the war can be replaced in part by a world system of loan and reproduction where they cannot be replaced in kind.

Beyond the development of technological and scholarly means by which the remaining resources of the world may be made more fully and more widely useful, it is also proposed to encourage the establishment of public or popular libraries and museums, where they do not now exist, as aids in the great labour of mass education which must be undertaken.

The principal proposals for activity in the field of *increase* of men's knowledge of themselves, their world and each other are to be found, as would be expected, in the fields of science. The proposals before us in the natural sciences do not, of course, neglect the essential and pressing problem of the *preservation* of knowledge — the replacement of scientific and technical apparatus, particularly in the devastated areas of the world. It is proposed that this replacement should be accomplished by surveying actual needs and by stimulating the creation of agencies to collect and distribute needed supplies. A related proposal carrying beyond rehabilitation into the continuing labour of scientific work is the proposal for the interchange of scientists of all grades. Unesco, it is proposed, shall administer fellowship grants made available to it and shall establish a limited number of fellowships from its own funds. It will also stimulate and, to some extent, subsidize meetings of international scientific and other learned organizations. It will co-operate with international unions of scientific personnel. Travelling panels of scientists will be sent to various countries on invitation. In regions remote from the main centres of scientific research and technology, experience has shown that a small mobile team concerned with scientific liaison can not only facilitate, but also immensely stimulate the advance of science and its application. All these proposals are, of course, only part of a broader programme of exchange of personnel and encouragement of international conferences which is to be found in the reports of all the Sub-Commissions.

One of the most interesting of the proposals having to do with *increase* of knowledge, is a proposal in a field in which new knowledge is urgently necessary. It is proposed that Unesco should study the problem of satisfactory living in the Equatorial forest zone. As a concrete beginning, Unesco will take over the co-ordination of the various researches made by many nations on the resources and conditions of life in the great Amazonian forest, with a view to establishing later an Equatorial Survey Institute. A similar proposal relates to the study, in collaboration with other United Nations Organisations, of the urgent scientific problems arising in those regions of the world where the majority of the population is undernourished. As a first stage, Unesco will recruit teams of specialists, expert in nutritional science and food, technology, to attack the problem in

three sample regions : the Amazon forest, India and China: —

Other projects looking toward the *increase* of knowledge in ways directly related to Unesco's responsibility to "contribute to peace, are to be found in the Social Sciences where it is proposed that Unesco should undertake a *study of tensions conducive to war*. This study would include studies of nationalism and internationalism, the pressure of populations and the effect of technological progress upon the well-being of peoples. It will call for a new type of co-operation among social scientists, anthropologists, geographers and psychologists, and it will demand, as the work progresses, new methods of investigation and report. In such an elaborate undertaking, recourse will be had to the national commissions of Member States wherever possible.

With regard to nationalism and internationalism, the three main objectives will be :

(1) To bring to light the distinctive character of the various national cultures and national ideals.

(2) To help in stimulating the sympathy and respect of the nations for each other's ideals and aspirations, and appreciation of national problems.

(3) To study and recommend for action possible measures which can bring the nations into closer co-operation, while maintaining the fullest respect for their cultures and ideals.

The study of population will be undertaken co-operatively with the United Nations Economic and Social Council, which has set up a demographic commission. Among the factors which may be identified as forming a part of this great problem, are the excessive increase or decrease in populations, the effect of migration, tensions created among groups within nations or dependent areas, and problems arising from certain customs, standards or political restrictions.

It is also proposed that Unesco should undertake a similar study of the group of problems created by the impact of modern technological developments upon social life and social institutions. It is believed that tensions, both national and international, created by this impact are thus far little understood. A new attack upon this problem utilizing modern methods of survey and analysis is presented.

Again it is proposed that Unesco should examine the philosophic problems of the time. It is agreed, of course, that Unesco must not be committed to a dogmatic position in any field or to a philosophy which would exclude other basic philosophies directed to the human and humane ends to which UNESCO, by its Constitution, is devoted. The philosophic problem of Unesco is the problem of finding common ground for understanding and agreement between diverse philosophies and religions. This is a new and important problem for philosophy directly related to the cause of peace. It is proposed that it should be the subject of discussion in a conference of philosophers to be called in the year 1947.

These, in the view at least of this committee, are the projects offered by the Sub-Commissions which outline most clearly the character which Unesco will take on when it moves from its preparatory and planning stage to the stage of action.



There are, of course, many additional proposals listed in the reports of the Sub-Commissions which, equally with the proposals here named, are before the Conference for adoption. It is clearly the responsibility of the Director-General to determine — within the limits of the funds made available to him, and in consultation with the Executive Board, — which of the many projects proposed by the Sub-Commissions and approved by the Programme Commission and the General Conference he will undertake. All the drafting committee has attempted to do, is to draw from the reports of the Sub-Commissions those items to which they seem to have devoted principal attention, and which, under an over-all examination, appear to conform most nearly to the criteria established. If the General Conference agrees with the drafting committee, it will be saying, in effect, that the Director-General would be well advised, in its opinion, to frame his programme around the projects here presented. We wish, however, to be clearly understood to state that the Director-General, as the responsible officer of the Organization, must, in the last analysis, make the selection and produce the programme in consultation with the Executive Board.

We have not in this report touched upon the question of the machinery by which these various proposals will be realized. The reports of the various Sub-Commissions contain in some detail an account of the instruments to be used. It is sufficient, we think, to state here that, although these various proposals are advanced as proposals for action by Unesco, they are, in the last analysis, proposals advanced for action by the peoples of the world. Without the collaboration of the member nations, Unesco can do nothing and can be nothing. Without the collaboration of the peoples who compose the member nations, the undertakings of Unesco — undertakings which touch most nearly the lives of peoples every where — can have no reality and no true meaning. In presenting, therefore, this report, and in proposing that the programme which it outlines should be adopted, we are speaking not to the General Conference of Unesco alone but to the peoples of the world.

Here, in our opinion, is a programme for common action to construct in the minds of men such defences of peace as the minds of men can maintain. If it is possible in the present dark and lowering atmosphere of cynicism, suspicion and despair, for men to agree upon a common programme, they should, we think, be able to agree on this. In the final count, in the last determination, we must trust our power to be men. As men — as thinking men — as men who think, believe, and have the will to act — we can agree together on the end of peace. Agreeing on that end, we should be able to agree that there are steps by which the end can be approached.

In the high confidence that the projects here proposed are projects which can bring us nearer to the hoped-for goal, we put these programmes in your hands.

## REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMISSION ON EDUCATION

### PREAMBLE.

The Education Sub-Commission is of the opinion that National Commissions or National Co-operating Bodies can play an important part in promoting and implementing this programme and it strongly urges them to accept this responsibility. Other relevant national and international organizations can be of great assistance in furthering this programme.

#### I. — Immediate work for International Understanding.

- (a) A STUDY FOR EDUCATION FOR INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING in the primary and secondary schools and in institutions of higher learning of the Member States, to be conducted by the Secretariat of Unesco, in consultation with a panel of experts and in collaboration with the Member States.

To be begun in 1947. (A) \*

- (b) A SEMINAR ON EDUCATION FOR INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING for teachers from Member States, together with regional seminars (on the same lines), as considered feasible by the Secretariat.

To be held in 1947. (A)

- (c) PUBLICATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL YEARBOOK and the establishment of a Committee on Educational Statistics.

To be undertaken in 1947.

- (d) CLEARING HOUSE ACTIVITIES ON INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE OF PERSONS — Children, students, teachers, youth leaders, leaders in adult education and workers' organizations, and members of various professions. These activities should include a study of the equivalence of school standards and college and university degrees.

To be begun in 1947. (A)

- (e) ASSISTANCE TO INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS CLUBS working through the educational agencies and youth organizations of the Member States, providing information and materials for their use.

To be begun in 1947. (B)

#### II. — Long-term work for International Understanding.

- (a) A PROGRAMME OF FUNDAMENTAL EDUCATION under the direction of the Secretariat and a panel of experts, to help to establish a minimum fundamental education for all persons.

To be begun in 1947 (See publication : *Fundamental Education : Common Ground for All Peoples*). (A)

\* (A) Most urgent projects.

(B) Desirable projects.

(C) Advisable projects.

- (b) THE COLLECTION OF DATA ON ADULT EDUCATION from Member States on the content and techniques of adult educational activities — exploratory steps during 1947. (A)

III. — Improvement of teaching and teaching materials for International Understanding.

(a) A PROGRAMME FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF TEXT-BOOKS AND TEACHING MATERIALS AS AIDS IN DEVELOPING INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING.

1. Unesco should establish a clearing house for the collection and dissemination of data on the analysis and revision of text-books and other teaching materials. As a first step in this direction, Unesco should ask every Member State to send, in 1947, a full set of its most commonly used text-books on history, geography, civics and other subjects related to international understanding.
2. The Secretariat should arrange for the study of these materials with the assistance of National Commissions and other national bodies; Member States should be invited at the same time to study their own text-books from the point of view of their effect on international understanding. The results of these enquiries should be reported to the next General Conference.
3. The Secretariat should draw up, in consultation with qualified experts, a set of principles or code of ethics by which each Member State might, as it sees fit, analyze its own text-books and teaching materials.
4. Unesco should establish contacts with the Member States, with associations of educationists and scientists and with other learned societies, in order to assist them, when invited, in the presentation of events and facts of international significance.
5. Unesco should call world conferences, if deemed desirable, on specific aspects of the revision and improvement of teaching materials.
6. Unesco should encourage Member States to make bilateral and regional agreements concerning text-books and other teaching materials, and should assist by preparing ' model Agreements ', and the dissemination of information on such agreements.
7. Unesco should encourage bilateral and regional enterprises and give assistance to them, whether under governmental or non-governmental auspices.
8. Unesco should prepare from time to time new materials on international affairs to be placed at the disposal of text-book writers.
9. Unesco should undertake the responsibility of reporting to the General Conference instances of text-book usage inimical to peace among nations. (A)

- (b) A TEACHERS' CHARTER — A Committee, appointed by the Director-General, should invite drafts of such a charter from interested persons and groups with a view to improving the status of teachers.

To be begun in 1947. (C)

- (c) CLEARING HOUSE FOR STUDIES ON THE TEACHING PROFESSION, to include the demand for teachers, problems of recruitment, training of teachers, their status and remuneration.

To be begun in 1947. (B)

IV. — Activities in co-operation with other organizations.

- (a) APPOINTMENT OF AN EXPERT COMMITTEE ON HEALTH EDUCATION, in conjunction with the United Nations, the World Health Organization, the Food and Agricultural Organization, the International Labour Organization and other organizations with special competence in this field, to explore the field of health education.

To be begun in 1947. (A)

- (b) STUDY OF HANDICAPPED CHILDREN. with special reference to those in war-devastated countries, should be undertaken by the Secretariat in 1947, with other organizations concerned with this problem. (A)

V. — Action on other proposals.

- (a) RECONSTRUCTION CAMPS in war-devastated countries were endorsed for their educational merits, the project being undertaken as a part of the reconstruction and rehabilitation programme of Unesco.
- (b) THE RE-EDUCATION OF EX-ENEMY COUNTRIES was raised in a proposal calling for the immediate study by Unesco of the general problem and issues arising in connection with the opening up of ex-enemy countries to educational and cultural influences from democratic countries, and the matter was referred to the Executive Board of Unesco.
- (c) AN INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION NEWSLETTER or some other form of news releases should be studied further by the Secretariat. (C)
- (d) WORLD PEACE DAY. The Secretariat should investigate the celebration of the first of January throughout the world as a day of the comity of nations and universal brotherhood. (C)
- (e) TRAINING IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, with particular reference to International Study Centres and an International University, was referred to the Social Sciences Sub-Commission, on the understanding that any plans would be developed in collaboration with the Education Section of Unesco.

(f) EDUCATION OF YOUTH ALONG GENERAL, TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL LINES.

Action postponed.

A Committee, appointed by the Education Sub-Commission of the Programme Commission, with power to act for it, considered priorities for projects recommended by the Education Sub-Commission. The Committee decided to classify projects in three categories :

- A — most urgent
- B — desirable
- C — advisable

- Category A. I (a)  
I (b)  
I (d)  
II (a)  
II (b)  
III (a)  
IV (a)  
IV (b)
- Category B. I (c)  
I (e)  
III (c)
- Category C. III (b)  
V (c)  
V (d)

The Committee points out that while all the projects listed in Category A are urgent, a number of them will not involve heavy commitments in Staff or funds in 1947.

Several projects, namely V (a), V (b), V (c) and V (f) have not been classified. These require no additional staff for any action which may be taken in 1947.

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REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMISSION ON MASS COMMUNICATION

Projects for 1947 in order of priority.

P. 1. — Rehabilitation.

(a) COMMISSION ON IMMEDIATE TECHNICAL NEEDS.

Unesco should, as a first and pressing measure, appoint three *Commissions on Immediate Technical Needs*, to examine the requirements of those countries — particularly in Europe and the Far East — where the war has caused serious loss of equipment and personnel, or where rehabilitation and reconstruction are affected by inadequate technical knowledge and facilities. They should examine present needs for raw materials, equipment and trained technical personnel in each of the fields of films, radio and press. Their enquiries should cover the supply of raw film stock, pulp and paper; film cameras and projectors, radio transmitting and receiving apparatus; printing machinery and type. The Commissions should present their reports within six months, and should include in them recommendations regarding :

- (i) immediate measures for correcting the deficiencies referred to;
- (ii) further plans ensuring a continuous improvement in the supply of equipment and raw materials, together with the provision of such expert advice and technical personnel as may be required.

(b) TECHNICAL TRAINING SCHEME.

On the basis of a general scheme and with the object of facilitating the pooling of experience, Unesco should encourage, on the widest international basis, the exchange of instructors and trainees in this field.

Unesco, in the interests of those countries trying to create, extend or improve their own mass media, should operate a scheme whereby countries with the best technical resources would give to countries less favoured the benefits of their experience, by training guest-personnel in the various fields.

For this purpose fellowships should be established either by the host-countries, through Government or non-Government bodies, or, where necessary, by Unesco itself.

Simultaneously, a higher order of fellowships should be established which would enable qualified practitioners in the fields of mass media to have "refresher courses" in countries other than their own.

P. 2. — Free Flow of Communication.

Unesco should co-operate with the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information of the Commission on Human Rights in the preparation of the report on the obstacles to the free flow of information and ideas. The report should include a survey of available facilities throughout the world for the printing of news, books and periodicals, and production and distribution of films, and the broadcasting and reception of radio programmes. It should deal with copyright restrictions, with the cost of cables and wireless communications — indeed with all restrictions on the flow of information and ideas across international boundaries, and with the suppression and distortion of information and ideas by any influence. Unesco should take immediate action to develop an agreement with the Commission on Human Rights to assure early and effective action in this field, taking cognizance of the initiative of the United Nations in calling a Conference on Freedom of Information in 1947.

P. 3. — Surveys of Media of Mass Communication.

A. — RADIO.

- (i) Unesco should appoint a *Committee of Experts* to make a comprehensive study of proposals to undertake a world-wide radio network. This study in itself should be sufficiently comprehensive to be called a project under Unesco. Such a study should cover the needs of peoples, types of pro-

grammes, availability of receivers, the interests of member nations in such activities and the means of encouraging technological developments. If the conclusions emerging from this study indicate the feasibility and desirability of a world-wide network, Unesco should welcome the availability of such resources in communicating its programmes to the peoples of the world, and should expect to take the full responsibility for the preparation of all programmes within its general areas of interest.

- (ii) Unesco should appoint a *Programme Committee* to study the possibility of collecting material on matters within Unesco's interest, for use on any national or international radio system that may become available to Unesco.

#### B. — PRESS AND FILMS.

Unesco should undertake a 1947 *Survey on Press and Films* and make a factual analysis of their present world structure. The survey should examine the extent, range and trend of production and distribution, and within the limits of a factual survey, the nature and degree of public usage. Arising from this survey a short report for popular publication should be prepared. Under this survey, Unesco should set up panels for specific analysis, as follows :

##### FILMS.

(a) Themes and distribution of feature and short films; (b) content of newsreels; (c) recent techniques for the utilization of films, film-strips, and related visual media, with particular reference to : (i) education, (ii) discussion of social relationships, (iii) the increased appreciation of the arts, (iv) the meeting of rural needs; (d) possibilities of improving techniques of the sound film to overcome language difficulties.

##### PRESS.

(a) Circulation of the principal newspapers, and periodicals in terms of national and international coverage; (b) characteristics and trends of popular periodicals; (c) nature of control of principal newspapers and periodicals; (d) legislation affecting the press in force in various countries.

#### C.— TELECOMMUNICATION AND POSTALSERVICES.

Unesco should initiate an investigation of available means, including priorities, to improve, extend and cheapen services to press and radio by cable, wireless and mail. It should stimulate and work for international conventions to this end and follow closely the proceedings of the various Telecommunications Conferences planned for next year.

#### P. 4. — Copyright.

- (a) Unesco should establish a Provisional Committee of experts in the matter of copyright, representative of its artistic, literary and scientific endeavours. This Committee

should have recourse to the advice and counsel of experts in the various copyright systems and organizations. It should be asked to study and formulate recommendations on the responsibilities of Unesco in the field of copyright and on the bearing of these special questions, including those relating to the rights of authors in literary, scientific and artistic works, on its programme of work.

- (b) Unesco should request the National Commissions or National Bodies of the Member States co-operating, to send in, by March 1st, 1947, their observations on copyright matters which relate to the programme and work of Unesco.
- (c) Unesco should, in accordance with the recommendation of the Provisional Committee on Copyright, co-operate in the preparations for the Universal Copyright Conference proposed by the Belgian Government for 1947.

#### P. 5. — International Ideas Bureau ; World Feature Story Project ; International Forum ; World University of the Air.

##### A. — INTERNATIONAL IDEAS BUREAU.

Unesco should collect ideas of an international significance and stimulate their use in feature films, radio programmes and press features. It may be desirable to encourage Awards to successful feature films or radio programmes based on such ideas, these Awards to be made, not by Unesco, but by outside organizations.

##### B. — WORLD FEATURE STORY PROJECT.

Unesco should also, from time to time, arrange with leading researchers, writers, radio and film-producers, to co-operate in presenting and producing a major theme of world interest and significance in the fields of Unesco's interest, in such a way that the subjects will appear simultaneously in all media.

The themes should be examples of human enterprise and excellence. Possible subjects for 1947 are : — Teaching children in a war-stricken country, in terms of international co-operation involved; the "T. V. A. " scheme for India; or an example to the world of creative and imaginative work in art, e. g. the Moscow Art Theatre. Later projects might include a combined enterprise, such as the development of the Amazon.

##### C. INTERNATIONAL FORUM.

Unesco should organize or stimulate an *International Forum*, in the press or radio, or preferably both, to be a series of discussions on international subjects by well-known figures of various nationalities. These discussions would be syndicated throughout the world in the press, and/or on the various national networks.

##### D. WORLD UNIVERSITY OF THE AIR.

In consultation with national broadcasting bodies, Unesco should arrange a series of talks by



the greatest authorities on Unesco subjects, the talks to be translated where necessary, and made available to any network willing to co-operate in the scheme, and should transmit such talks under the title of the *World University of the Air*. Texts or transcriptions would be available to networks of countries remote from the main centres.

As regards the International Forum and the World University of the Air, Unesco should not finance the schemes or act as a commercial agent, but, in cases of strict necessity, should be prepared to underwrite them.

#### P. 6. — World Press Conference.

Without prejudice to its proper powers of initiative, Unesco should co-operate with the United Nations in the proposed world conference of journalists in 1947, with particular regard to :

- (a) the possible unification, by friendly negotiation, of the rules and practices of the journalistic profession in various countries;
- (b) the formulation by journalists of a code of honour guiding their professional practices;
- (c) the status of foreign correspondents with a view to assisting their work;
- (d) the operation of news agencies.

Unesco should arrange with the United Nations to preserve its identity in a " UNO-Unesco " conference.

P. 7. — Convention for Facilitating the International Circulation of Visual and Auditory Materials of an Educational, Scientific and Cultural Character (by exempting them from customs duties).

- (a) Unesco should send to all Member States and non-member states the text of the Convention, as drafted at this first General Conference, as soon as it has been approved by the Legal Section and referred to the United Nations, and recommend to Member States that that should sign and accept this text, and invite non-member States to accede to it.
- (b) Unesco should recommend to all States accepting the Convention that they should also make provisions whereby any educational, scientific or cultural body within their own territory shall be able to import, free of customs duty, visual and auditory materials not provided for in Articles I and II of the Convention, if the materials are required by the educational, scientific and cultural body for educational, scientific or cultural purposes.
- (c) Unesco should recommend to all States accepting the Convention that, in carrying out the obligations of the Convention, they should use, or associate with, their appropriate governmental agency, the National Commission or appropriate National Co-operating Body provided for in Article VII of the Constitution of Unesco.
- (d) Unesco should do whatever is necessary and is within its field of competence to secure

the implementation and operation of the new Convention.

- (e) Unesco should proceed at once, in pursuance of Article VIII of the new Convention, with further discussions designed to prepare, for presentation at the 1947 Conference, a further Convention to reduce to a minimum other restrictions which might interfere with the international circulation of the material referred to in Article I of the present Convention, and which are not dealt with in the present Convention.

#### P. 8. — Working Centres.

Unesco should arrange, under its own auspices, the establishment in various capital cities of *Working Centres* to meet the needs of journalists working outside their countries of origin.

### STIMULATION.

#### S. 1. — NEEDS OF DEFICIENCY COUNTRIES.

Unesco should stimulate the supply to deficiency countries of films relative to their needs, on the freest possible basis, and stimulate the production of films describing needs and achievements of such deficiency countries. It should also call a conference with a view to aiding the reconstruction of Educational Broadcasting.

#### S. 2. — PRESS AND PUBLICATIONS.

- (a) Unesco should stimulate a number of organized tours of journalists from different countries, for exchange of views and for purposes of goodwill.
- (b) Unesco should promote the presentation of an Award for the best series of articles which have spread impartial information and furthered international understanding.
- (c) Unesco should encourage, in collaboration with the Educational authorities, the improvement of periodicals for children, which in certain countries exercise a great influence for good or ill.
- (d) Unesco should promote the formation of standard classes in journalism, with exchange facilities between countries, for pupils and teachers.
- (e) Unesco should use its influence to increase the international circulation of national newspapers and periodicals by facilitating their free and rapid entry, and by encouraging libraries to include those dealing with Unesco subjects in their Reading Rooms.
- (f) Unesco should draw the attention of the Press to sources of accurate information and should encourage the speedy circulation of official papers and reports from national sources, even though these are primarily issued for domestic consumption.
- (g) It should stimulate the production of genuinely international periodicals by providing access to suitable material.

S. 3. — INSTITUTES OF SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION.

Unesco should encourage the establishment in member countries of *Institutes of Scientific Information*, with the intention that Unesco should eventually act as a clearing house between such Institutes.

S. 4. — NATIONAL VISUAL COUNCILS.

Unesco should stimulate the establishment in all countries — possibly in conjunction with the national library services — of *National Visual Councils or Institutes*, to facilitate the provision of films and film information services to educational and community organizations. In their turn, these Councils might correlate and express the needs of such organizations to producers at home and, through Unesco, to producers elsewhere. Complementary to this, Unesco should encourage the promotion of National Film Societies and Scientific Film Societies for the provision of specialized programmes in the fields of Unesco interests.

S. 5. — INTERNATIONAL FILM ORGANIZATIONS.

Unesco should co-operate with existing International Film Associations and should assist in the formation of an *International Film Council* representing the Film interests of all countries.

S. 6. — EMPHASIS ON VISUAL CONTENT.

Unesco should stimulate the development and use of the film medium by such means as will overcome language difficulties through emphasis on the visual over the auditory, and the furtherance of this aim through Awards of Merit to be made by suitable national and international organizations.

S. 7. — NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN AUDITORY AND VISUAL AIDS.

Unesco should encourage developments in the fields of auditory and visual education, with a view to the use of auditory and visual aids to assist Unesco in the carrying out of its work in its various fields of interest.

S. 8. — EXHIBITIONS.

Unesco should stimulate the inclusion by countries planning educational, scientific or cultural exhibitions of exhibits illustrating the practices or achievements of other nations in similar fields. In this connection, Unesco should be prepared to supply information as to where such additional exhibits or material are obtainable.

DIRECT SERVICES.

D. S. I. — UNITED NATIONS FILM BOARD.

Unesco should help to form and run a *United Nations Film Board* which will co-ordinate the film interests and activities of all agencies of the United Nations, prevent overlapping and secure economy.

D. S. 2. — EXCHANGE OF PRESS MATERIAL AND TECHNIQUES.

Unesco should establish a *Clearing House* for basic material on Unesco subjects from the world press; make suggestions for, and provide assistance in the preparation of publications and articles on Unesco subjects (but not as a producer agency except in rare circumstances) ; supply information on request about the latest techniques and journalistic practices, both editorial and technical; and should assist interested persons and organizations to obtain such materials.

D. S. 3. — RADIO AND INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMMES.

While the Secretariat should be free to co-operate with the United Nations and other agencies in the presentation of international programmes through transcription or otherwise, Unesco should not enter into large commitments in the matter of an international network without consulting the Committee of Experts.

D. S. 4. — EXCHANGE OF RADIO MATERIAL AND TECHNIQUES.

In collaboration with the existing International Bodies, Unesco should establish a clearing house of radio-information with the object of encouraging countries to reflect in their national broadcasting programmes the culture and achievements of other countries. To this end, Unesco should collect information about programme techniques and new developments in broadcasting services throughout the world, in order to draw the attention of other countries to those ideas, or provide guidance on request.

D. S. 5. — INFORMATION ON VISUAL MEDIA.

Unesco should, in conjunction with the United Nations and the other Specialized Agencies, act as a *Clearing House* for information about films, film-strips and other visual media, particularly in the fields of health, food, agriculture, social and economic problems, education, science and the arts. It should promote the adoption by all countries of common methods for collecting and cataloguing information. This international information service should be used by Unesco for three purposes :

- (a) to provide each country with information available from all countries;
- (b) to organize, through national organizations, demonstration exhibits showing the use being made of films for educational, scientific and cultural purposes;
- (c) to show producers what new films are required, and assist in their supply.

Unesco should not itself produce films, save in exceptional cases where normal agencies cannot satisfactorily be used.

D. S. 6. — GERMAN EDUCATIONAL FILMS.

Unesco should continue the work of selecting and adapting suitable German educational and scientific films for use by other countries, on the

lines established by the Audio-Visual Aids Commission of the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education. The films should be available to all countries wishing to have them, and the cost of the work should be borne by the countries concerned.

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## REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS

### A. — General and definitions.

1. The Sub-Commission on Libraries and Museums, during the course of its meetings on 28th and 29th November, carefully studied and gave its general approval to the reports presented by the Preparatory Commission and the Secretariat. Detailed resolutions and contributions made during the course of the discussion are given in the report of the proceedings, to which the Secretariat should give due regard.

2. The Sub-Commission emphasizes the fact that Unesco's libraries, museums and archives activities must principally and most urgently be directed towards tasks of rehabilitation, but requests that problems of a permanent nature be also dealt with immediately.

3. Unesco's activities in the fields of libraries and museums must be at the service of education, science and culture as a whole. The libraries, museums and archives programme must therefore develop in close collaboration with the other departments of Unesco's work.

4. The Sub-Commission recognizes that the term "libraries" covers all collections of documents, manuscripts, printed books, photocopies and other educational material, etc., and that the term "museums" applies to all collections of other objects, in the widest sense of the word, including natural objects.

### B. — Collaboration with specialized international organizations.

The Sub-Commission recommends that, in accordance with Article XI of its Constitution, Unesco should establish formal relations, in regard to certain specific and limited matters, with such specialized international organizations as the International Council of Museums, the International Federation of Documentation, the International Federation of Library Associations and the International Standards Organization.

### C. — Public Libraries and Museums.

1. In the recommendations set out below the chief emphasis is on the scientific and cultural tasks in the fields of libraries and museums. But an essential responsibility of Unesco is education at all levels, and Unesco should contribute to this task by providing a new stimulus to public libraries and museums throughout the world.

2. Unesco should promote the establishment and development of public circulating and reference libraries and museums for adults and children.

3. Conferences of librarians, museum professionals, educators and others interested in these subjects should be sponsored by Unesco, in cooperation with the appropriate international agencies.

4. Included in Unesco's studies in this field should be the organization of exhibitions of all types, especially circulating exhibitions, which can play an educational role of the greatest importance.

### D. — Rehabilitation of collections and protection of monuments.

1. The objective of Unesco is to operate effectively in all the fields of education, science and culture. A first duty must be to assure the protection of the sites, monuments, documents and objects of the civilized world.

2. Unesco should therefore assist in the restoration of collections and monuments which have suffered from the war. It should, in the main, stimulate and co-ordinate the efforts of governments and organizations, above all on behalf of the nations which at the present time lack adequate resources.

3. Unesco should first assemble the elements of an inventory of what has been destroyed and of library, museum, archival and related needs, by stimulating surveys and the preparation of reports. It should seek to obtain immediate protection of monuments, etc., still in danger and which require urgent attention. Plans for meeting these needs, including reproduction where necessary, should be formulated for action by governments; private agencies and individuals, or if necessary by Unesco itself.

4. The Executive Board should be asked to establish a special fund for this purpose, to which governments, foundations and individuals would be invited to contribute.

5. Service for the protection of monuments, sites and collections should take a permanent form, for the dangers which they run do not all derive from war: fires, floods and civil disturbances have all in the past caused great ravages and still do so.

### E. — Elimination of barriers to free circulation.

1. Unesco should encourage free access by the citizens of all countries to sites and collections.

2. In the field of libraries and museums Unesco should seek to procure the lowering of the barriers which interfere with the free circulation of educational, scientific and cultural material from one country to another. Among these obstacles are tariffs, currency exchange, customs formalities, postal rates, freight charges, patents, censorship, etc.

### F. — Copyright.

Libraries and museums interests should be represented in all discussions on copyright.

#### G. — Exchanges and distribution.

1. In connection with the work of the Clearing House, the Director-General, with the approval of the Executive Board, should obtain from the Allied Control Authorities appropriate powers for Unesco as an agency entitled to operate in occupied countries. The Sub-Commission also expresses the hope that the occupying powers will be willing to co-operate with Unesco in the solution of all the problems dealt with in the Sub-Commission's recommendations.

2. So far as exchanges of books and periodicals are concerned, measures can be taken at once through the creation of an International Clearing House for Publications. Among the first problems which the Clearing House must consider is the manner in which several large stock-piles of books, which exist in Germany, Czechoslovakia and England, can be distributed for the benefit of education, science and culture. These stock-piles differ greatly in origin and in the nature of their contents, some being collections of books presented for the purpose of relief, others being collections amassed by the occupation authorities, largely of Nazi loot. Each type of collection needs separate consideration and action\*.

3. To fill the serious gaps created in public collections during the past seven years, the Clearing House should facilitate exchanges between all kinds of organizations and use all the available techniques, particularly methods of reproduction and documentation, etc.

4. Unesco should encourage the creation in each country of a central lending library, allied to those which exist already. These libraries would serve as the foundation of an international lending system. Unesco should render services appropriate to the establishment of this international inter-library system.

#### H. — Bibliographical services.

1. The Sub-Commission considers that it is necessary to establish a working centre which will co-ordinate all bibliographical and library tasks, and in particular should co-ordinate and encourage international lending.

2. Most of the Sub-Commissions of Unesco have emphasized the need for international bibliographies in their own fields. These undertakings should be encouraged and co-ordinated through the Centre in collaboration with specialists and bibliographers.

3. Moreover, the need has everywhere appeared for subject surveys, indexes and abstracts. It will be the obligation of the Bibliographical and Library Centre to stimulate the meeting of this demand.

4. The Centre should also be prepared to supply information about bibliographical sources in all countries. It is desirable that the Centre should encourage and, if necessary, itself undertake, the publication of bibliographies, union catalogues,

\* N. B. — This paragraph awaits confirmation by the Executive Board.

indexes, abstracts, etc., and assure their distribution throughout the world.

5. Unesco should encourage, through the appropriate international organizations where possible, the adoption of uniform terminology and methods in libraries, museums and archives, with special reference to bibliography, cataloguing, classification, indexes, abstracts, formats, statistics, etc.

#### I. — Professional education for libraries, museums and archival workers.

Unesco should immediately encourage the exchange of personnel between institutions in different countries. The chief effort should be directed, in association with the organizations of librarians and museographers and archivists, to the encouragement and improvement of professional and technical education.

#### J. — Museum documentation and techniques.

1. The Sub-Commission formally expressed the wish that parts of the essential work carried on until 1946 by the International Museums Office, one of the divisions of the former International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, should be continued.

2. The technical problems of exhibitions should be studied, thus putting at the service of the whole of Unesco the competence and experience of museums.

#### K. — Reproduction and other techniques.

Unesco recognizes the increasing importance of methods of reproduction of documents and of other objects. It should carefully study and promote all library and museum techniques, and should gather and distribute technical information helpful to the development of libraries and museums and archival workers in their specialized techniques.

#### L. — Publications.

Unesco should study the problems involved in publishing. It should seek to establish precise statistics of publications. As a matter of rehabilitation, consideration should be given to the means of helping nations at present lacking publishing material such as printing plant, paper, ink, etc.

#### M. — Archives.

Unesco should encourage the creation of an international organization of professional archivists. It will deal, in collaboration with the organization, with questions of technique and administration, such as the exchange of personnel, the general accessibility of archives, the establishment and exchange of inventories, the reproduction of documents and the exchange of reproductions.



N. — Conclusion.

The programme which has been outlined is vast. The greater part of the projects described in it can be set on foot in 1947, but if this is to be done, it will be necessary to provide adequate funds. The Sub-Commission is of the opinion, which it has requested its Chairman and its Rapporteur to convey to the Conference, that the budget proposed for its use is inadequate, both absolutely and relatively to the total budget of Unesco. The Sub-Commission therefore formally requests an increase in the budget for Libraries and Museums. It asks for this more particularly because one of the first tasks must be the establishment of the Unesco library, which is essential for the work of the whole organization and which will require a large personnel and considerable expenditure for the acquisition of working collections for the use of the Secretariat and for the operation of Unesco's information services. The budget of the library should not in any case appear as part of the resources available for the programme side of Unesco's Libraries and Museums work.

REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMISSION ON NATURAL SCIENCES

Part I

- I. The Sub-Commission on Natural Sciences gives general approval to the statement of the tasks and functions of the Scientific Secretariat of Unesco, as outlined in the White Booklet working paper "Science and Unesco" (Prep. Com./Nat. Sci. Com./12), and the Green Booklet "Report on the Programme of Unesco", Chap. V (C/z) (i).
- II. The Sub-Commission on Natural Sciences, learning that approximately 1,096,500 U. S. dollars will be available as budget for the Natural Sciences Section in 1947 (See Prep. Com./ Nat. Sci. Com./14), considers that the programme for the year should be as stated in document Prep. Com./Nat. Sci. Com./23 (being the amended version of Prep. Com./ Nat. Sci. Com./13); with the funds allocated roughly as follows :

	U. S. \$
Personnel . . . . .	146,500
International Conference . . . . .	130,000
Studies and Surveys . . . . .	70,000
Publications & Productions . . . . .	50,000
Grants-in-aid . . . . .	400,000
Consultation and Field Services. . . . .	200,000
Exchanges, Fellowships. . . . .	100,000
	1,096,500

The Sub-Commission considers that no sum less than \$ U. S. 1.000.000 in any year would allow of the carrying through of an effective programme.

III. The Sub-Commission on Natural Sciences takes note of the fact that a number of further matters are discussed in document Prep. Com./Nat. Sci. Com./12, on which no immediate action is proposed with the exception of items 1 and 3 (see Prep. Com./Nat. Sci. Com./13 a) (i).

IV. The Sub-Commission on Natural Sciences forwards herewith the attached Special Resolutions to the Programme Commission.

Special Resolutions

*All Carried Unanimously.*

SPECIAL RESOLUTION A (Ref. Part II, item 3).

*Resolved :*

That the Sub-Commission on Natural Sciences approves the Draft Formal Agreement between Unesco and the International Council of Scientific Unions, and urges the Sub-Commission on External Relations to do so also (copy to the Chairman of the Sub-Commission on External Relations).

SPECIAL RESOLUTION B (Ref. Part II, item 5).

*Resolved :*

That Unesco should concern itself, in co-operation with the International Council of Scientific Unions, with the matter of re-starting the publication of scientific journals interrupted by the war, and of starting new journals; and that this problem should be handled from the point of view of the rationalization of such journals and their distribution among the various countries.

SPECIAL RESOLUTION C (Ref. Part II, item 6).

*Resolved :*

That, without waiting for funds to be found by the Economic and Social Council, but if possible with the financial co-operation of WHO and FAO, Unesco should institute a group of Nutritional Science and Food Technology Field Teams — consisting of scientists of high quality, chosen with reference to all aspects of the problem, with assistants — based (where possible) on existing laboratories, but made fully mobile by special transportation aids; and that these teams be formed for the following regions :

- Immediately : (a) India.  
 (b) Hylean Amazon.  
 (c) China.

As soon as conditions permit : Africa.

SPECIAL RESOLUTION D (Ref. Part II, item 10).

*Resolved :*

That the scheme for the establishment of an International Institute of the Hylean Amazon at Belem (Para, Brazil) should be supported; that the Secretariat be authorized to set up an International Scientific Commission in consultation

(i) These documents may be obtained on demand from the Secretariat.

with Brazil, Colombia, Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela, France, Great Britain, Netherlands, and the United States of America, to investigate the question on the spot as soon as possible in all aspects, including both immediate and long-term plans, financial matters and the framing of a draft agreement between the co-operating governments and Unesco; further, that the Executive Board consider this project on the recommendation of this Commission, and instruct the Secretariat accordingly.

SPECIAL RESOLUTION E (Ref. Part II, item 14).

*Resolved :*

That the Sub-Commission on Natural Sciences is unable to accept the view, implicit in the Draft Directives governing Unesco's relations with Non-Governmental International Organizations (Unesco/C/Admin. & Jur./S. C. Leg & Ext. Rel./3 Part II), that such organizations cannot be granted financial aid towards their administrative expenses. While recognizing, therefore, that in cases where national governments already pay contributions (as in the case of the International Scientific Unions), grants should only be made for specific projects, the Sub-Commission considers that, at least so far as international *scientific* organizations are concerned, the Draft Directives should be amended so as to place, between items IV (e) and (f), an item reading :

“ Financial support by Unesco to the organization towards its administrative expenses, as a temporary measure in its initial stages, if it is not in receipt of direct contributions from national governments for this purpose. ”

It recommends this change to the Programme Commission (copy to the Chairman of the Sub-Commission on External Relations).

SPECIAL RESOLUTION F (Ref. Document Prep. Com./Nat. Sci. Com./14)\*.

*Resolved :*

That the Budget Break-Down presented by the Secretariat be accepted *en bloc*, with the addition of the words “ and national ”, after “ international ”, in the second line of item V a.

SPECIAL RESOLUTION G (Ref. Document Prep. Com./Nat. Sci. Com./14)\*.

*Resolved :*

That the Sub-Commission on Natural Sciences considers that the Secretariat, with the approval of the Director-General, should have the power to transfer funds from one item to another within the budget of the Section of Natural Sciences, in the course of its work, if found necessary, care being always taken to keep purely administrative expenses at a minimum.

(Copy to the Chairman of the Sub-Commission on Administrative and Financial Matters.)

\* This document may be obtained *on demand* from the Secretariat.

SPECIAL RESOLUTION H (Ref. Document Prep. Com./Nat. Sci. Com./14) (i).

*Resolved :*

That in view of the fact that the Natural Sciences and Technology constitute the material basis of modern world civilization, and that their clarity and universality form one of its major spiritual forces, the Sub-Commission on Natural Sciences considers that the budget allotted to the Natural Sciences should be increased in future years, and should not be less than U. S. \$ 1,000,000 even if the total budget of Unesco is reduced below its present figure.

Part II. — Digest of Directives as amended by the sub-commission

This Part may be read in conjunction with documents Prep. Com./Nat. Sci. Com./13 and 13 a. \*

The directives which follow give the lines of work of the Secretariat in 1947. They are placed in the same order as is found in document 13. It should be emphasized that the directives are not placed in the order of their importance.

Of the concrete operations referred to in directives 6 and 10, those which have highest priority are the Hylean Amazon scheme and the Nutritional Sciences Field Teams scheme.

THE SECRETARIAT IS INSTRUCTED

1) To do whatever is possible, according to the means which may become available, to meet the needs of the devastated areas in scientific and technological apparatus and equipment, including purchase and shipment, and having special regard to the availability of war surplus equipment which might be of use.

To make recommendation to the United Nations Organization for the adoption of a policy of reparations in the form of scientific equipment, newly manufactured, and in commercial and governmental stock in the ex-Axis countries, for the scientific rehabilitation of the war-damaged countries.

Note : In transferring scientific equipment as part of reparations, every effort will be made not to interfere with scientific activity, at a normal level, in the countries supplying the equipment.

2) To establish a series of Field Science Co-operation Offices *starting with* those regions of the world remote from the main centres of science and technology; to begin in 1947 with four : East Asia (China), South Asia (India), Middle East, and Latin America; each to consist of scientific men engaged in every type of liaison work which will assist the scientists of the region, having special regard to the raising of the standard of life of the non-industrialized peoples.

3) To assist in every way possible the work of the International Council of Scientific Unions and the specialized unions which it federates.

4) To stimulate *the setting up* of International Advisory Councils in the Engineering, Medical, and Agricultural Sciences, by inviting represen-

(\*) To be obtained on demand from the Secretariat.

tatives from each of the existing international organizations in these fields, together with representatives of the relevant specialized agencies of the United Nations and other interested bodies.

5) To explore all possibilities of improvement of the present situation in scientific literature, e. g. (a) by ameliorating the present serious position in the *movement* of books and periodicals, (b) by *preparing* for a world congress to consider rationalization of scientific publishing and abstracting, (c) by *stimulating* the photolithographic reproduction of backruns of the most important scientific periodicals, (d) by assisting existing scientific microfilm and photostat services, (e) by taking measures to establish uniform scientific terminology in all countries speaking the same or allied languages.

6) To assist scientific work of international significance by grants-in-aid directly, or through the relevant international scientific union, and by sending scientific and technical assistance by means of personnel on mission to national institutions. Amongst the kinds of assistance would be : (a) support of type-culture collections (bacteria, algae, fungi, genetic mutants) leading to the preparation of a world-catalogue of strains maintained, (b) grants towards selected expeditions, (c) aid to multisearch groups, (d) aid to existing international laboratories (such as Naples, Jungfrauoch, Roscoff), (e) aid to certain national institutions carrying on work of international significance (See Special Resolution on Nutritional Science Field Teams), (f) aid to collections of growing plants with a view to their better international co-operative use.

7) To assist the dissemination of essential research equipment and material exchanges, notably by operating a Scientific Apparatus Information Bureau, and by taking measures to overcome difficulties arising out of currency restrictions.

8) To assist (in conjunction with other appropriate Sections of Unesco) the development and circulation of scientific cinema films, for research, teaching, and popularization purposes, not only by keeping records but by arranging for the provision of titles and sound-tracks in many languages.

g) To assist the travel of scientists themselves across national boundaries (a) by financial assistance along selected lines, (b) by exploring the possibilities of " letters of credence " or " cartes d'identité ", (c) by encouraging the formation of " foyers des savants " in the principal cities, (d) by facilitating the transport of scientific instruments and documents carried by scientists across frontiers when travelling.

10) To explore the possibilities of the foundation of new international scientific laboratories and observatories (as requested by letter from the United Nations Economic and Social Council, signed Trygve Lie, Oct. 1946). Among these might be institutes of (a) astronomy, (b) nutritional science, (c) meteorology, (d) applied mathematics (computing machines), (e) tropical life and resources (Amazon Basin), (f) health (specific diseases such as tuberculosis and cancer), (g) tropical diseases field research station, (h) oceanography and fisheries of Indian Ocean in South India or Ceylon, (i) ornithology (bird migration).

Furthermore, to investigate the feasibility of smaller projects such as international stockrooms for (a) pure substances not commercially obtainable, (b) new materials (plastics, glasses, alloys, etc.), (c) radio-active isotopes, (d) pure line strains of laboratory animals.

Note : In the planning of each project, advice is to be sought from the relevant international scientific unions or other similar international bodies or agencies.

11) To take the necessary steps to begin the compilation of a world register of scientific institutions and scientists.

12) To collect up-to-date information on what the individual nations are doing with respect to the sending and reception of scientific personnel; to take responsibility (in conjunction with other Sections of Unesco) for the completion of the Unrra Fellowship programme (if this devolves upon Unesco) ; to administer any Fellowships which may be given to Unesco by special benefactions such as that of the American Chemical Society, and to institute a certain number of Fellowships.

13) To co-operate with, and advise when required, all the other elements in the United Nations structure — the Economic and Social Council, the other Councils, and the other Specialized Agencies (FAO, ILO, WHO, UNADA (if and when set up), PICAQ, IRO, ITO, etc.) by joint committees, etc.

14) To aid the work, in every way possible, of the smaller, more specialized, international organizations, such as the IBWM, the ITB, the ISO, the ICZN, the IMO, the ICES, etc. etc. (See Special Resolution on Grants-in-aid for administrative expenses \*.)

15) To do whatever may be possible to inform the public of all countries on new scientific discoveries and their possible bearing on international and social relations, by, e. g., the publication of pamphlets, aid to, and correlation of, science news services, etc.

Note : In carrying out this directive, the Scientific Secretariat is to co-operate with, and where possible work through, other Sections of Unesco, and other agencies, both international and national.

16) To give whatever aid may be feasible to science museums, and to consider the stimulation or preparation of travelling science exhibitions, travel panels (of lecturers), etc., etc.

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#### REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMISSION ON SOCIAL SCIENCES, PHILOSOPHY AND HUMANISTIC STUDIES

At the outset of its deliberations the Sub-Commission decided to recommend to the Programme Commission of the General Conference that philosophy and humanistic studies should be separated from the social sciences and placed in a separate category. There was broad agreement,

(\*) To be obtained on demand from the Secretariat.

however, on the fundamental unity of the various disciplines.

#### Part I. — Social Sciences.

A. — Regarding the proposals presented by the Preparatory Commission for the social sciences, there was general approval of the principles, but some divergence of views on the feasibility of attempting an extensive programme in connexion with certain projects during the first year of the Organization, and an emphasis upon the need for more extensive exploration by competent experts of the feasibility of certain other proposals from the point of view of scientific method.

B. — In considering the programme for the social sciences, outlined in the Preparatory Commission's report, the Sub-Commission approved projects which fall naturally into six main groups.

##### GROUP I. — ORGANIZATION OF AND SERVICE TO THE SOCIAL SCIENCES.

It was recommended under this head that Unesco should :

- 1) Collaborate with and promote voluntary international organizations in the various social sciences;
- 2) Prepare a world inventory of research resources in the social sciences, primarily to assist the operations of Unesco;
- 3) Explore, in consultation with experts, the feasibility of a yearbook which would be an appraisal of the year's work in the various social sciences with special reference to their international aspect;
- 4) Explore the problem of providing abstracts and bibliographies covering those social sciences for which no such service at present exists.

##### GROUP II. — HOME AND COMMUNITY PLANNING

The Sub-Commission recommended in regard to the proposed setting up of an international centre to serve as a clearing house for experiments in Home and Community Planning, that Unesco should :

- 1) Consult with the Economic and Social Council and see whether work by Unesco in this field would be useful;
- 2) Engage consultants, make investigations and report to the 1947 Session of the General Conference;
- 3) Invite national work on this question through the National Commissions;
- 4) Defer decision on the principle of establishing the new centre until after the 1947 session of the General Conference.

##### GROUP III. — INTERNATIONAL STUDY CENTRES.

The recommendation adopted under this head was to the following effect :

The Sub-Commission approves the principle of international study centres, and takes note of the report on the establishment of a centre for international relations presented to it.

It recommends that the following action should be taken during 1947 :

- 1) The drawing up of definite proposals before the next session of the General Conference;
- 2) The organization of three short-period courses as an experimental measure.

##### GROUP IV. — INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND TECHNIQUE.

The Sub-Commission recommended the setting up of a small group of experts to study and report on methods of international organization.

##### GROUP V. — A STUDY OF TENSIONS CRUCIAL TO PEACE.

The Sub-Commission distinguished what may be described as a broad field of tension centring around three interconnected groups of world problems : those relating to nationalism and internationalism; those relating to population; those relating to technological progress. It considered these three groups of problems to be closely bound up with questions of education, science and culture and to be crucially important to the establishment of peace and security.

In dealing with this field of tension the Sub-Commission considered that the whole armament of the social sciences should be brought into operation, in particular political science, economics, sociology, anthropology, human geography and psychology; that Unesco should have large recourse to scholars, experts and administrators active in these fields; and should examine, devise and develop instruments and methods for the investigation of these matters, always with the direct object of practical action. To this end it should have recourse to the National Commissions whenever appropriate. These are long-term projects to be initiated in 1947 and continued over a period of years.

Let us examine each of these groups more closely.

##### *Nationalism and internationalism.*

Unesco should interest itself in the study of the elements which constitute " Nationalism " in all countries and their bearing upon close international co-operation.

Three main objectives should be aimed at :

- 1) To bring to light the distinctive character of the various national cultures and national ideals.
- 2) To help in stimulating the sympathy and respect of the nations for each other's ideals and aspirations and appreciation of national problems.
- 3) To study and recommend for action possible measures which can bring the nations into closer co-operation, while maintaining the fullest respect for their cultures and ideals.

##### *Population problems.*

The United Nations Economic and Social Council has set up a Demographic Commission. In the work of this commission, Unesco will necessarily



be called upon to deal with questions of education, science and culture in relation to population problems.

The project would involve the identification and analysis of : those areas in which there has been excessive population increase or decrease; migration to, or away from, areas with the consequent impact of new cultural and environmental factors; tensions created among racial or cultural groups within national groups and in dependent areas; the cultural status of displaced populations; the cultural effects of restricting or stimulating the large-scale movement of peoples; the problems arising from conflicting customs, standards, values and ideologies of populations in contact and competition under new territorial, economic and political circumstances.

*Social and international problems involved in modern technological developments.*

Unesco should interest itself in the study of the effects of modern technological developments upon social life and institutions generally, and more particularly in the manner in which such developments might lead to the production of tensions, both national and international, and exercise thereby an adverse effect upon international understanding and co-operation.

*Background and object.*

An enquiry was begun by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation upon the problem of mechanization, and 27 documents are already available for study. The scope and purpose of this enquiry should be enlarged so as to include new technological developments and at the same time be made more precise, and directed towards the formulation of practical recommendations. The relationships between education and technological developments call for especial attention.

One of the instruments Unesco might usefully employ in the study of this field of tension is the public opinion survey. Unesco will need to examine the scope and scientific value of such surveys, including their possible application 'to international affairs.

GROUP VI. — INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Unesco will draw up in 1947, with the aid of experts, a scheme of comparative studies of the juridical systems of the different countries and of international law, with the object of promoting international law and bringing these studies before the general public.

C. — The above proposals constitute the *specific recommendations* by the Sub-Commission as to work in the social sciences which Unesco should undertake in 1947. It was assumed that a number of *general recommendations* regarding work which Unesco might usefully undertake or facilitate (such as the exchange of personnel and materials, arrangements for translations, etc.) applied to all sections of Unesco.

D. — As a result of its deliberations the Sub-Commission decided to defer two projects : (1) a tentative study of the means available for preparing a social and economic history of the second world war and (2) an analysis of Nazi psychological techniques. In the meantime Unesco should act as a clearing-house of work being done in the different countries towards collecting, publishing and commenting upon material relating to the second world war, including the social and psychological problems of nazism and fascism.

The Sub-Commission did not directly examine those projects listed in the Preparatory Commission's report as suitable to be undertaken subsequent to 1947; but favourable reference was made to certain of them during the debate. The projects in question included particularly (1) *glossaries of technical terms* — the preparation of international reference books setting out the various meanings of the technical terms used in the social sciences; and (2) *popular publications* — designed to bring the social sciences, more especially in their international aspects, to wider public attention.

E. — In order to establish priorities for the guidance of the Programme and Budget Committees, a sub-committee was appointed by the Chairman on the authority of the Sub-commission consisting of the representatives of six national delegations, the rapporteurs and the chairman to decide upon priorities for the projects agreed upon by the Sub-Commission for submission to the Programme Committee of the General Conference. The following countries were selected : South Africa, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, France, Czechoslovakia, Belgium and China.

This special Sub-Committee considered all the proposals and agreed unanimously on the following recommendations to the Programme Committee :

(1) Group I, items 1 and 2, which are concerned with collaboration with and the promotion of international organizations, and the assembling of essential research resources for the operation of Unesco's programme, are regarded as basic and essential, and thus are placed in a special category.

(2) Groups V, III and II are conceived as closely inter-related projects, centring around tensions crucial to peace, involving on the one hand the incorporation of community interests through the home and community planning proposals and, on the other, essential educational features which utilize the principle of international study centres. This group of projects is given Priority I.

(3) Groups IV and VI, dealing with the study of methods of international organisation and the study of international law, and items 3 and 4 of Group I, which are explorations by the Secretariat in regard to the preparation of a year book, abstracts and bibliographies; are given Priority II.

It is the opinion of the Sub-Commission, however, that all projects agreed upon for 1947 are regarded as being of importance. Those projects not given priority for 1947 have already been deferred or eliminated.

## Part II. — Philosophy and humanistic studies.

### I. — PHILOSOPHY

The Sub-Commission, having studied the reports of the Preparatory Commission and supplementary documents submitted by the Secretariat, wish to express their general approval of the principles and plans of action expressed therein. But, as the Sub-Commission had to refer 'on several points to the text of Chapter VI of the Document-programme, and not to the skeleton list of the projects, the following is a complete list of formulae approved by the Sub-Commission.

#### A.- CORRESPONDENCE

The Secretariat should centralize the correspondence which will be exchanged between Universities, Philosophical Societies and philosophers.

#### B. — BIBLIOGRAPHY AND CARD-INDEX

The Secretariat should help the International Institute of Philosophy to publish an International Bibliography of Philosophy, it being understood that the drafting committee should be truly representative of every tendency and every country and that this Bibliography should be accurate and comprehensive. It is recommended that the drafting committee should secure the help of the National Commissions in all countries.

It is understood that a card-index of references to articles in Philosophical reviews throughout the world will be created at the international Institute of Philosophy, and that Unesco will assist the Institute in performing this task.

#### C. — UNESCO DISCUSSIONS

The Secretariat should study the desirability and practicability of international contacts among scholars and thinkers of all kinds in the Social Sciences, Philosophy and Humanities, and, in particular, of international meetings of experts in the various fields which bear directly on the aims of Unesco; the Secretariat will report the results of its study at the next General Conference; further, it is authorized to arrange some meetings which clearly serve the ends of Unesco during 1947.

#### D. — RIGHTS OF MAN

The Secretariat should organize, in collaboration with the United Nations Commission on the Rights of Man, an International Conference in order to clarify the principles on which might be founded a modern declaration of the Rights of Man.

#### E. — TRANSLATIONS

In 1947, the work of encouraging' the translation of philosophical works should be left to the National Commissions, and not be undertaken by Unesco itself. But the Secretariat will prepare a co-ordinated scheme for translation, with a view to action by Unesco after 1947.

### F. — PROLONGED CONTACTS

This project is delayed, as its realization depends on the creation of a Unesco Home for Scholars.

### G. — TEACHING FOR PEACE

The Sub-Commission noticed that this project is already included under project " A " of the Sub-Commission on Education, which is concerned with education in international understanding; the Sub-Commission feel that the contribution of philosophy to this enquiry should be made in three ways

- (a) direct advice of experts consulted by the Secretariat in carrying out Education Project " A ";
- (b) ideas and suggestions discussed at the three short courses which are to be held in 1947;
- (c) as a result of the conferences or meetings of thinkers of all kinds which have been agreed to (under paragraph C.-Unesco Discussions).

## II. — HUMANISTIC STUDIES

The Sub-Commission, having studied the reports of the Preparatory Commission and supplementary documents submitted by the Secretariat, expressed the desire to set up a small committee for the drafting of a 'more precise working programme. The report from the small committee and a motion by the United States delegation served as bases for the discussion. The Sub-Commission approved the general ideas expressed in the motion of the United States, but desired to add a certain number of propositions taken from the working programme drawn up by the small committee which have a bearing on points of urgent need. The following list gives the final form of the proposition which the Sub-Commission wishes to put before the Programme Commission.

- 1) (a) The Secretariat should, during 1947, carefully study the basic principles of the action to be taken with regard to the humanistic studies, and define those principles both with regard to their academic implications and with regard to the general principles of Unesco.
- (b) The Secretariat should, during 1947, set up special commissions or fact-finding boards with the aim of recommending more concrete proposals for further consideration and implementation.
- 2) In conjunction with the Permanent International Committee of Linguists (P. I. C. L.), the Secretariat should enquire into the possibility of creating a documentation-centre for linguistic questions of outstanding international interest, namely linguistic statistics; the preparation of linguistic maps in fields so far unexplored; indexes showing the adoption of new national languages and alphabets; and a study of the importance of a world language for the publication of learned works.
- 3) The Secretariat will prepare an agreement with the International Academic Union parallel

to the agreement already drawn up with the International Council of Scientific Unions; the International Academic Union should be asked to study the possibility of carrying on the important scientific works in the field of humanistic studies hitherto prepared and published in Germany.

4) The Secretariat will undertake an enquiry into the means recommended for the reprinting of classical texts on the lines of the Teubner editions of Greek and Latin authors.

5) The Secretariat will, in collaboration with the National Commissions, make an enquiry into the place occupied by studies of the past, and into the classical tradition in teaching in the different parts of the world.

6) The Secretariat should, in collaboration with the National Commissions, consider the possibility of Unesco itself disseminating booklets which emphasize the general importance of the study of the past in the various zones of human culture and the part played by scientific research in this field.

## REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMISSION ON ARTS AND LETTERS

The Sub-Commission on Arts and Letters proposes the following services including all the arts, for execution in 1947 :

1. Unesco should study the role of education in Arts and Letters at all levels, including that in professional schools. It should also regard as urgent the organization of information services in Arts and Letters, and should recommend for the near future a study of conditions affecting creative artists.

N. B. -In this connection the Sub-Commission adopted the following resolution :

- (a) " that the freedom of the creative artist to accomplish his proper purpose as an artist in any nation is a matter of concern to the peoples of all nations, and
- (b) " that Unesco, acting for and on behalf of the peoples' of all nations, will take such measures as are open to it under its Constitution to protect and defend the freedom of the artist wherever it is in danger. "

2. Unesco should encourage the world-wide circulation of the products of creative artists in both original and reproduced form. This activity should be carried on in conjunction with museums, musical societies, and other groups which organize national or international artistic exhibitions or productions.

N. B. — Unesco should immediately study the best means of promoting the movement of art exhibitions from country to country, and in this connection study the obstacles thereto such as transport charges, customs duties, and transport difficulties with a view to reducing such difficulties. To this end, Unesco should keep in touch with national organizations arranging such exhibitions, in order to enable the latter to cross frontiers. Also Unesco should collect and disseminate information on music and dance festivals

and encourage international festivals of this character.

3. Unesco should investigate and devise means of experimenting with modern techniques in the teaching of Arts. This would include, for the visual arts, new methods of reproduction and interpretation including colour reproductions, motion pictures, three-dimensional photography, etc.

4. Unesco should help artists to obtain the tools, methods and materials needed in the creation of their art.

N. B. — The Sub-Commission recommends that Unesco should study and encourage the improvement of musical instruments, records and musical publications! and their diffusion.

Unesco should in due course study and record folklore, collate and, where necessary, study the methods of preserving native art and culture.

The following recommendation was approved :  
" Unesco should co-operate with the agencies now working to preserve the arts and culture of non-industrialized countries and sectors from extinction or debasement through contact with industrial civilization ".

The above resolutions covering the Arts and Letters in general include all the projects assigned to visual arts, music and dance.

In addition there are listed below the specific projects adopted by the Sub-Commission on Arts and Letters in the fields of the Literature and Theatre :

### A. — Literature.

#### (1) TRANSLATION.

Creation of a Unesco translation office, with the following functions so far as literature is concerned :

- a) To encourage a bibliography of translations such as the Index Translationum begun by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.
- b) To compile a list of first-class translators.
- c) To compile and to keep up to date a list of works suitable for translation. In selecting these works, Unesco should consult the National Commissions and such other agencies and eminent personalities as may be deemed qualified. Unesco reserves the right to submit its own suggestions to the agencies or individuals consulted, but shall not in any circumstances assume responsibility independent of such consultations for the selection of work for translation.
- d) To study the means for improving the relations between authors, translators and publishers.

#### (2) PUBLICATIONS.

a) Creation within Unesco of an International Literary Pool whose function will be to supply magazines and newspapers with especially pertinent material for publication. This service will be channeled through the ordinary Mass Communication and Public Information Services of Unesco.

b) Recommendation : Although Unesco should not normally itself publish literary works, it is re-

commended that Unesco encourage, and if necessary assist, certain publications which have been considered worthy.

N. B. — In this respect, it is suggested that Unesco study the possibilities for establishing (a) a chronological index of world literary activity, and (b) an International Literary Year-Book.

### (3) ANTHOLOGY.

By exception to the general policy on publications the following resolution was accepted :

“ That Unesco should encourage and, if necessary, undertake in 1947, the publication of an Anthology of Suffering and Resistance. ”

### B. — The Theatre.

1) It was resolved to recommend that the Theatre, including Ballet and Opera, should be placed upon an equal footing with the other Arts by the Arts and Letters Section.

N. B. — It was the sense of the Sub-Commission that the Film should be included and recognized amongst the Creative Arts and that Unesco should initiate an investigation of the contemporary influences which tend to improve or impair the quality of films. This proposal was not however adopted as a resolution.

2) It was resolved to call an international meeting of theatre experts for the purpose of founding an International Theatre Institute, which would be independent of Unesco and supported by private or national bodies.

The following proposals, listing priority activities for Arts and Letters, have been adopted by the Sub-Commission on Arts and Letters, and shall be observed by the Secretariat in the execution of the above resolutions and recommendation :

1) Information and documentation services will be organized immediately in Arts and Letters. These information services shall be co-ordinated with the related sections of Unesco with a view to an economy of personnel.

2) In the Central Exchange which, it is expected, will be set up by Unesco, Arts and Letters

(Visual Arts, Music, Literature, Theatre) will seek to :

- (a) encourage and arrange for the direct exchange of students, teachers and artists and take practical steps for the purpose;
- (b) encourage and facilitate visits of students, teachers and artists to other countries;
- (c) publicize schools or institutes, of an international character, in the arts, including those offering short-term and summer instruction as well as longer courses;
- (d) encourage international festivals in the arts;
- (e) encourage the exchange of exhibitions and theatrical performances;
- (f) encourage international organizations in the holding of conferences, bringing creative artists together.

3) Unesco shall collaborate with and assist international organizations in the arts. Where such organizations do not exist, as in many of the Visual Arts and the Theatre, Unesco should encourage efforts to establish them, provided they are on a satisfactory basis and appear to have good chances of success.

4) A Committee should be set up in collaboration with Mass Communication for the purpose of preparing recommendations to Member States with regard to :

- (a) a reduction of postage rates on books, manuscripts, reproductions of painting and other art objects which are sent by mail;
- (b) the simplification of customs formalities and a reduction of duties on cultural material;
- (c) possible immunity from customs examination and duties for books, films, records and other cultural material sent out by Unesco;
- (d) the interest taken by Arts and Letters in everything concerning the improvement of the present practice in regard to copyright.

5) A similar Committee should be charged with the task of approaching air, sea and rail transport companies in order to obtain :

- (a) a reduction of transport charges on shipments of books, paintings, stage scenery and accessories and other material in connection with exhibitions or activities arranged by Unesco;
- (b) a reduction in fares for students, teachers and artists travelling to other countries under exchange projects sponsored by Unesco.



ANNEX II

# REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGAL COMMISSION

## A. — EXTERNAL RELATIONS

### I. — DRAFT AGREEMENT WITH THE UNITED NATIONS.

The Sub-Commission adopted the draft agreement and submits to the General Conference for approval the text of the two following resolutions :

(1) " The General Conference gives the Executive Board full authority

(a) to accept the amendment that may eventually be made through a decision of the United Nations Assembly to Article XI of the agreement between the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations;

(b) to make or approve changes of form in the original text of the agreement provided that these changes do not affect the substance of the text "

(2) " Taking into account Article XX of the draft agreement between the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations which lays down that the Secretary-General and the Director-General may enter into such supplementary arrangements for the implementation of this agreement as may be found desirable in the light of the operating experience of the two Organizations "

It is decided that the approval of the Executive Board shall be necessary in the following cases :

(a) The subsidiary agreement on Information Services as outlined in article VII of the Draft Agreement between the United Nations and Unesco,

(b) Any agreement concerning the division of responsibility in the joint undertakings of the United Nations and Unesco for the development of freedom of information "

### II. — DRAFT CONVENTION BETWEEN THE STATES MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION ON PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES.

The Sub-Commission considered the adoption of this draft convention to be premature and preferred that the discussion be deferred to another session of the General Conference. However, it approved the text of the following recommendation

" Pending the drafting of a general Convention defining the privileges and immunities of Specialized Agencies, of their officials and of representatives of States Members, the

General Conference requests the governments of each State Member to grant the appropriate facilities to officials and representatives of Unesco who pass through their country or who stay there while on official business. "

### III. — DRAFT AGREEMENT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC CONCERNING PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES.

The Sub-Commission decided to defer the discussion of this draft until such time as the General Convention on Privileges and Immunities may be adopted. Pending definitive agreement the Sub-Commission recommend to the General Conference that the provisional agreement between the Preparatory Commission and the Government of the French Republic remain in force with the amendment made to Article XV.

### IV. — PROVISIONAL DIRECTIVE CONCERNING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION AND INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS.

The Sub-Commission adopted the text of the following recommendation : —

" The Sub-Commission recommend that the General Conference authorize the Director-General to establish co-operation with Non-Governmental Organizations on the basis of the provisional directive appearing on page 240 "

### V. — DRAFT AGREEMENT WITH THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

The Sub-Commission recommends that the General Conference should adopt the amended text of this draft agreement as it appears on page. 245.

Further, since the Act on Intellectual Co-operation is still in force and since it is desirable that it should now lapse, the French delegation made the following declaration :

" Considering that the International Act of 1938 was intended to facilitate the work of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation without altering its status within the framework of the League of Nations,

" considering that the liquidation of the League of Nations necessarily involves the liquidation of the International Commission on Intellectual Co-operation and of the Institute which is its Executive Organ, and

“ considering that the International Act of 1938 has now lost its purpose,

“ the Government of the French Republic which convoked the Conference from which the International Act of 1938 resulted will enter into contact with the ten states still existing, which ratified the Act, in order to obtain their agreement to its cancellation. ”

The Sub-Commission took note of this declaration and expressed its satisfaction.

#### VI. — DRAFT AGREEMENT WITH THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

The Sub-Commission recommends that the General Conference adopt the amended text as it appears on page 243.

#### VII. — DRAFT AGREEMENT WITH THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC UNIONS.

The Sub-Commission recommends that the General Conference should adopt the amended text as it appears on page 244.

#### VIII. — RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION AND THE MEMBER STATES.

The Sub-Commission has formulated its conclusions in the following recommendation which will be submitted to the approval of the General Conference.

The Sub-Commission recommends :

- (1) That the General Conference shall invite those Member States which have not yet established National Commissions or national organs of co-operation to take the required measures for putting into force the provisions of Article VII of the Constitution of Unesco;
- (2) That the Director-General shall be invited to grant Member States which apply for it all necessary assistance, short of financial assistance, with a view to establishing National Commissions or national organs of co-operation;
- (3) That Unesco shall keep each National Commission informed of its contacts within that Commission's country, and shall consult with the Commission in all matters of a general character;
- (4) That the general observations concerning National Commissions presented as an Annex to this report shall be submitted to the Executive Board to provide a basis for thorough study of the problem of National Commissions, and that this study shall also take due account of the general work of the Conference. That the general observations shall, after revision, be communicated to Member States.

The Sub-Commission recommends that the General Conference should request Member States to communicate to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, two months before the second session of the General

Conference, a report containing the following information :

- 1) Investigation with regard to such institutions and associations concerned with education, science, culture and mass media of information, when of national importance;
- 2) Information on the national laws and regulations in force in these domains;
- 3) Statistics with regard to these domains;
- 4.) Reports on recent progress in education, science and culture, and proposals with regard to the programme and future activity of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;
- 5) Information on the action taken on recommendations or conventions adopted by the General Conference.

#### IX. — RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION AND OTHER SPECIALIZED AGENCIES.

The Sub-Commission has adopted the text of the following recommendation :

“ The Sub-Commission recommends that the General Conference instruct the Director-General to initiate negotiations with other Specialized Agencies of the United Nations, in order to prepare co-operation with them through formal agreements to be concluded under the authority of the Executive Board, following the model agreement appearing on page 245. ”

#### PROVISIONAL DIRECTIVE ON THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

I. — Any international organization which is not established by inter-governmental agreement shall be considered as a non-governmental international organization. Thus this directive applies to “ semi-governmental ” organizations which, although having governments among their members, have not been set up by inter-governmental agreement.

II. — In its co-operation with the organizations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization will recognize and fully respect their independence and autonomy within the field of their competence.

#### III. — *Organizations to which this directive applies.*

To be admitted to co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, an organization should :

- a) be truly international in its structure and of recognized standing;
- b) be concerned primarily with matters falling within the competence of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;
- c) have aims and purposes in conformity with

the general principles embodied in the Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

- d) have a permanent directing body and authorized representatives.

#### IV. — *Form of Co-operation.*

According to the character of the organization and to the scope of its interest in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, co-operation can be considered along the following main lines :

- a) reciprocal representation by means of observers at meetings of the directing bodies of the two organizations;
- b) mutual consultation and advice;
- c) participation on advisory committees or commissions set up by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;
- d) invitation to undertake a specific task on behalf of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;
- e) financial support by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for specific projects to be carried out by the organization, which contribute to the purposes and programme of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;
- f) grant of facilities in the nature of office space, secretarial services, arrangements for meetings, documentation, etc.;
- g) exchange of information and material.

#### V. — *Possible types of arrangements.*

In accordance with the provisions of Article XI of the Constitution, the relations between the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and an organization may be established on the basis of :

- a) formal agreements;
- b) working arrangements.

Formal agreements will be required whenever questions of financial support or the grant of facilities such as the provision of office space, secretarial assistance are involved. Such agreements will be submitted to the approval of the Executive Board, and before they are concluded the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations will have to be informed of their nature and scope.

Working arrangements will be made by the Director-General.

The Director-General will submit to every Session of the General Conference a report on the agreements or arrangements in force or contemplated.

#### AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION AND THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION

Under the terms of its Constitution, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Or-

ganization was set up as the Specialized Agency of the United Nations in the domain of Education, Science and Culture, with the object of contributing, by co-operation in these three fields, to the realization of the aims of international peace and the common welfare of mankind which the Charter of the United Nations proclaims;

Considering furthermore that paragraph 2 of Article XI states that :

“ Whenever the General Conference of this Organization and the competent authorities of any other specialized inter-governmental organizations or agencies whose purposes 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 liquidation of the League of Nations involved the liquidation of the International Organization of Intellectual Co-operation, to be followed, on the 31st December 1946 by that of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation;

Considering that it is essential that, at the time of the Institute's suppression, the continuity of its work should be ensured under the responsibility of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

Considering that the Economic and Social Council adopted at its Third Session the following resolution :

“ The Economic and Social Council recommends that, in view of the future transfer to Unesco of the functions and activities of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation :

1. The Preparatory Commission of Unesco and the Institute be requested to undertake at this time negotiations for this purpose.
2. The Secretary-General be authorised to study and to report to the next meeting of the General Assembly concerning the conditions under which it will be appropriate to utilize the assets of the League of Nations in the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation bearing in mind the respective requirements of the United Nations and Unesco. ”

Considering that in the second part of its First Session which opened in New York on October 25th 1946 the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted the following resolution :

1. “The General Assembly recommends that as soon as possible after Unesco has been definitely established, it shall take over, in accordance with Article XI, paragraph 2, of its Charter, such of the functions and activities of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation as may be performed within the scope of the programme adopted at the Unesco General Conference, as set forth in the draft agreement between the United Nations and Unesco, under the terms of Article 63 of the United Nations Charter.
2. “ The General Assembly further recommends that an agreement be concluded between Unesco and the Institute before 31st December 1946, in order to facilitate the assump-

tion by Unesco of the functions and activities referred to in paragraph 1 of the present Resolution.

3. " The General Assembly, in order to ensure, under the auspices of Unesco, the continuity of the work performed by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, invites the Secretary-General to authorize Unesco to utilize the assets of the Institute transferred by the League of Nations to the United Nations " :

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation agree as follows :

#### ARTICLE 1

##### PURPOSE OF THE AGREEMENT.

The purpose of the present Agreement is to ensure by appropriate measures the continuity, under the responsibility of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, of the work accomplished since 1924 by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

#### ARTICLE 2

##### PROGRAMME OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

Within the framework of the programme to be adopted by the General Conference at its First Session, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization shall endeavour to ensure the continuity of work done by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation since 1924, and, in particular, to complete certain tasks undertaken by the Institute, as far as the General Conference considers it advisable.

#### ARTICLE 3

##### UTILIZATION BY THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION OF THE ASSETS OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION WHICH HAVE BECOME THE PROPERTY OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

###### a) *Nature of these assets.*

The assets of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation transferred to the United Nations by the League of Nations consist of the following :

- (i) The library of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation;
- (ii) The archives of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation;
- (iii) The stocks of publications belonging to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and the copyrights and publishing rights thereto pertaining;
- (iv) The furniture and material acquired by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation since 1924.

###### b) *Utilization of these assets.*

According to the decision of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization will have, as from 31st December 1946, the use of the above-mentioned assets under the following conditions :

(1) The library of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation shall be handed over to the Secretariat of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and become a separate part of the latter's library.

(2) The archives of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation shall be handed over to the Secretariat of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and become a separate part of the latter's archives.

(3) The stocks of publications shall likewise be handed over to the Secretariat of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. The conditions under which the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization shall use these publications, and the copyrights and publishing rights thereto pertaining, shall be determined by a special agreement between the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations.

(4) Due regard being had to the rights and interests of the United Nations on the one hand, and of the French Government on the other, the furniture and materials acquired by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation since 1924 shall be handed over to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for the latter's use.

#### ARTICLE 4

##### STAFF OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

Given equal competence and merit of applicants, and in accordance with the principles decided upon by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for the recruitment of its staff, special consideration shall be given to applications made by former officials of the Institute who, having acquired experience with the Institute, are able to make an effective contribution to the work of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

#### ARTICLE 5

The Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation shall take all the necessary steps to ensure the execution of the present Agreement.

#### ARTICLE 6

##### ENTRY INTO FORCE.

The present Agreement shall come into force, after approval by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, when it is signed by the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

It shall be communicated before signature to the United Nations and to the French Government.



## AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION AND THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF EDUCATION

1. Considering that according to the Preamble of its Constitution, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization was created as the specialized agency of the United Nations in the field of education, science and culture, for the purpose of advancing through co-operation in these three spheres the objectives of international peace and of common welfare of mankind proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations;

2. Considering also that the International Bureau of Education was created as an intergovernmental organization in order to fulfil an essentially technical task in the field of education;

3. Considering that Article XI of its Constitution provides that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization may co-operate with other specialized intergovernmental organizations and agencies whose interests and activities are related to its purposes, and that the Statutes of the International Bureau of Education permit such collaboration;

4. Convinced that from now onwards there should be the fullest unity of action between the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Bureau of Education, and pending a definitive agreement, which, taking account of the experience gained in 1947 will endeavour to unify the activities and the structure of the two organizations within the framework of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Bureau of Education agree as follows :

### ARTICLE I

For the duration of this provisional agreement, a Joint Committee composed of three representatives of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation and three representatives of the International Bureau of Education, assisted by the Director of the latter organization and the Head of the Education Service of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, shall supervise the effective co-operation of the two institutions.

### ARTICLE 2

1. An observer of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization shall be invited to attend the meetings of the Council of the International Bureau of Education, without right to vote.

2. An observer of the International Bureau of Education shall be invited to participate, without the right to vote, in the sessions of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

### ARTICLE 3

The International Bureau of Education shall furnish the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization with the information and documentation in its possession and shall comply to the fullest extent possible with any request for study or information resented by the organs of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

### ARTICLE 4

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Bureau of Education shall determine the most equitable manner in which the expenses of special studies or work undertaken in common shall be defrayed,

### ARTICLE 5

#### INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PUBLIC EDUCATION.

1. The Tenth International Conference on Public Education shall be convened in 1947 by the International Bureau of Education or conjointly by the International Bureau of Education and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, should the latter so desire, The Conference shall be held in Geneva and the agenda shall be determined by the Joint Committee. In any case, the agenda shall include a report on the educational movement during the year 1946 and two other items chosen from among the enquiries carried out by the International Bureau of Education as well as any other item suggested by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

2. On the conclusion of a definitive agreement, and subject to the approval of the General Conference, the International Conference on Public Education shall be convened by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

### ARTICLE 6

#### YEARBOOK OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF EDUCATION AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

1. In conformity with its tradition, the Yearbook published by the International Bureau of Education in 1947 shall contain concise reports on the educational movement presented to the Tenth International Conference on Public Education, and statistics of schools.

2. In planning their respective programmes of publications, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Bureau of Education will do their utmost to avoid duplication.

### ARTICLE 7

#### EXHIBITION OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

During the year 1947 the International Bureau of Education shall be prepared to associate the name of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization with the Permanent Exhibition of Public Instruction. The Bureau

shall place a stand at the disposal of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, should the latter so desire.

#### ARTICLE 8 PERSONNEL.

1. For the duration of the provisional agreement the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization may detach to the International Bureau of Education the personnel necessary to collaborate in the preparation of the joint publications and in the International Conference on Public Education.

Exchanges of personnel can further be arranged to ensure the co-operation provided for by the present agreement.

2. In case the definitive Agreement which will succeed the present provisional agreement should provide for the unification of the two Organizations within the framework of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the following provisions shall apply :

Given equal competence and merit of applicants, and in accordance with the principles decided upon by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for the recruiting of its staff, special consideration shall be given to applications by officials of the International Bureau of Education who, having acquired experience with the Bureau, are able to make an effective contribution to the work of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

#### ARTICLE 9

As soon as possible, the Joint Committee will initiate, in the spirit of paragraph 4 of the Preamble, the study of the definitive agreement contemplated for in this provisional agreement.

#### ARTICLE 10

The present provisional agreement is concluded for a period of one year, and will come into force when, having been approved by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the competent organs of the International Bureau of Education, it has been signed by the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and the Director of the International Bureau of Education.

### AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION AND THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC UNIONS

#### ARTICLE 1 MUTUAL RECOGNITION,

- a) The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization recognizes the International Scientific Unions as providing a natural and appropriate form for the international organization of science, and the In-

- ternational Council of Scientific Unions as their co-ordinating and representative body.
- b) The International Council of Scientific Unions recognizes the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization as the principal agency of the United Nations in the field of international scientific relations, and declares its acceptance of the principles underlying the Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

#### ARTICLE 2 FREEDOM OF SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION.

The International Council of Scientific Unions and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization will further by all possible means the greatest possible freedom in the exchange of scientific information across frontiers, in accordance with any international agreements and domestic law governing such exchange.

#### ARTICLE 3 MUTUAL CONSULTATION.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Council of Scientific Unions will arrange for permanent consultation on all matters coming within the realm of their common interests.

To this effect, one or more liaison officers may be appointed by the International Council of Scientific Unions to represent that body and the Unions at the headquarters of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Similarly, a liaison officer may be appointed by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to the International Council of Scientific Unions headquarters.

#### ARTICLE 4 RECIPROCAL REPRESENTATION.

- a) A representative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization will be invited to attend, as an observer, all plenary sessions of the International Council of Scientific Unions and meetings of its Executive Committee.
- b) The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization will invite the International Council of Scientific Unions to be represented by an observer at its General Conference.
- c) The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization may further invite the International Council of Scientific Unions or its component Unions to be represented in an adequate way on advisory committees set up by its General Conference to deal with matters falling within their field of competence.

#### ARTICLE 5 EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION.

Subject to measures that may be necessary to safeguard confidential documents, the United Na-

tions Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Council of Scientific Unions will exchange all information or documents bearing on matters in which they are both concerned.

#### ARTICLE 6

##### TRAVEL FACILITIES.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization will endeavour to facilitate, either directly or through its States Members, the movement across frontiers of scientific persons attending conferences or symposia held under the auspices of the Unions or Joint Commissions appointed by the Unions.

#### ARTICLE 7

##### INVITATION TO UNDERTAKE SPECIFIC TASKS.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation may, whenever desirable, invite the International Council of Scientific Unions, or one of its component Unions, to undertake specific tasks on its behalf. Where necessary, financial support may be made available.

#### ARTICLE 8

##### FINANCIAL SUPPORT.

In line with its general policies and within the framework of the budget approved by its General Conference, the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization will, at the request of the International Council of Scientific Unions, consider granting such financial support as may be required to enable the International Council of Scientific Unions to develop its programme adequately.

Such financial support may be considered for the following main purposes :

a) contributions towards the financing of international projects already established or to be undertaken by the Unions, provided their scope and international significance justify such support; in these cases, the scientific and technical control of the projects would remain with the Unions, but the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization would be represented on whatever commission or joint commission controls the project;

b) assistance to the International Council of Scientific Unions and its component Unions in the form of provision of office space, secretarial services, arrangements for meetings, documentation, etc.

#### ARTICLE 9

##### DURATION OF THIS AGREEMENT.

a) Subject to the provisions of paragraph c) below, the present agreement is concluded for an unlimited period, but each party reserves the right to terminate it, at twelve months' notice, as from the first of January in any year. In the event of such termination, the two bodies shall agree on the conditions under which any joint projects shall be terminated or carried on.

b) The present agreement shall come into force,

after approval by the competent bodies of both parties, as soon as it has been signed by the General Secretary of the International Council of Scientific Unions and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

c) At the end of each calendar year, and for the first time in December 1947, this agreement will be re-examined, in the light of the experience gained. Alterations decided upon by mutual agreement will come into force immediately upon approval by the competent 'bodies of both parties.

#### MODEL OF AGREEMENTS TO BE CONCLUDED WITH OTHER SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

1. Article XI, paragraph I of the Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization provides that :

" This Organization may co-operate with other specialized intergovernmental organizations or agencies whose interests and activities are related to its purpose. "

2. Article . . . . . of the Constitution of the . . . . . provides that

" . . . . . "

Therefore; the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the..... agree is follows :

#### ARTICLE 1

##### MUTUAL RECOGNITION.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the ..... recognize each other as Specialized Agencies responsible for taking such action as may be appropriate under their basic instrument for the accomplishment of the purposes set forth therein.

#### ARTICLE 2

##### RECIPROCAL REPRESENTATION.

Each Organization will have the right to participate, without vote, in the sessions of the other's directing body and in any regional or special conference convened by the other organization.

The two Organizations will give each other sufficient notice of such meetings and of their agenda.

#### ARTICLE 3

##### INSERTION OF ITEMS IN THE AGENDA.

Subject to preliminary agreement, there shall be inserted in the agenda of the meetings of the directing or executive organs of each Organization, any item that may be proposed to them by the corresponding organ of the other.

#### ARTICLE 4

##### TECHNICAL COLLABORATION.

*Note* : The content of this article will be different in each case.

ARTICLE 5

EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTS.

Subject to the right to safeguard confidential material, the fullest possible and promptest exchange of information and documents shall be made between the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the...

ARTICLE 6

REGIONAL OR BRANCH OFFICES.

Subject to the relevant provisions of their agreement with the United Nations, the two Organizations shall, as far as practicable, be closely associated in the establishment or the administration of their regional or branch offices.

ARTICLE 7

PERSONNEL ARRANGEMENTS.

The two Organizations, having agreed that in the development of their Staff Regulations and arrangements they will endeavour to follow the pattern laid down by the United Nations, will aim at avoiding serious inequalities in the tenure and conditions of employment, as well as competition in the recruiting of staff. They will facilitate, when necessary or desirable, exchanges of staff members in order that both Organizations may derive the maximum benefit from their services.

ARTICLE 8

STATISTICAL SERVICES.

The two Organizations will fix by subsequent working arrangement the limits of their respective activities in the collection, analysis, standardization, extension, publication and dissemination of statistical information. This will be done in close collaboration and co-ordination with the competent bodies and services of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 9

JOINT COMMITTEE.

The two Organizations will set up a Joint Committee for the study of all problems primarily affecting both Organizations.

This Joint Committee will be responsible in particular for the continuous delimitation of the proper fields of activity of the two Organizations and for making recommendations thereon.

ARTICLE 10

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGREEMENT.

The Directors General of the Organizations parties to this agreement may enter into such working arrangements for its implementation as may be found desirable in the light of the experience gained by the two Organizations.

ARTICLE 11

DURATION OF THE AGREEMENT.

This Agreement is concluded for an indefinite period but may be terminated by either Organization subject to twelve months' notice.

ARTICLE 12

REVISION.

This Agreement shall be subject to amendment by agreement between the two Organizations and shall in any case be reviewed not later than three years after its entry into force.

ARTICLE 13

ENTRY INTO FORCE.

This Agreement shall come into force on its approval by the competent organ of each Organization.

B. — REVISED STAFF REGULATIONS

The Commission has been actuated by the desire to constitute a staff offering serious guarantees of efficiency and to recruit on a broad and truly international basis. It has endeavoured to reconcile the necessity of recruiting on the widest possible basis with the legitimate interests of the staff of the Secretariat of the Preparatory Commission. Finally, it desires to provide stable careers for the staff, while bearing in mind the necessity of relieving the Organization of obligations towards members of the staff, who, in the course of their work, may not prove entirely satisfactory.

PREAMBLE

The purpose of the Organization is to contribute to peace and security, and to advance the common welfare of mankind. It is to achieve this purpose by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world by the Charter of the United Nations. It is essential that all members of the staff should understand and sympathize with these aims, which can only be achieved through the joint efforts of everyone in the Secretariat irrespective of rank, race, sex, language or religion.

I. — DUTIES AND OBLIGATIONS  
OF THE SECRETARIAT.

*Regulation 1*

The Director-General and all members of the staff of the Organization are international civil servants and their responsibilities are not national but exclusively international in character. By accepting appointment, they pledge themselves to discharge their functions and to regulate their conduct with the interests of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization only in view. They shall not seek nor receive instructions regarding their duties from any government or from any other authority external to the Organization, neither shall they become candidates for any public office of a political character. All members of the staff are subject to the authority of the Director-General and are responsible to him in the exercise of their functions. His consent must



be obtained before accenting any honour, decoration, favour or monetary reward from any Government or authority external to the Organization.

#### *Regulation 2*

On accepting appointment with Unesco, each member of the staff shall subscribe to the following declaration :

“ I solemnly undertake to exercise in all loyalty, discretion and conscience the functions entrusted to me as a member of the staff of Unesco, to discharge these functions and regulate my conduct with the interests of Unesco only in view and not to seek or accept instructions in regard to the performance of my duties from any Government or other authority external to the Organization. ”

#### *Regulation 3*

Members of the staff shall enjoy such immunities and privileges as may be conferred upon them by virtue of any conventions that may be concluded by or on behalf of Unesco, or in any other manner. These privileges and immunities furnish no excuse to the staff members who enjoy them for non-performance, of their private obligations or failure to observe laws and police regulations. In any incident where these privileges and immunities are involved, the staff concerned shall immediately report to the Director-General with whom alone it rests to decide whether or not the immunities and privileges shall be waived and what action shall be taken.

#### *Regulation 4*

Members of the staff shall exercise the utmost discretion in regard to all matters of official business. They shall not communicate to any other person any unpublished information known to them by reason of their official position, except in the course of their duties.

#### *Regulation 5*

Members of the staff shall avoid any action and in particular any kind of public pronouncement, publication or activity which may adversely reflect on their position as international civil servants or involve the good repute of Unesco. They are not expected to give up their national sentiments, or their political and religious convictions; but they shall at all times bear in mind the reserve and tact incumbent upon them by reason of their international status,

No member of the staff shall accept, hold or engage in any office or occupation which, in the opinion of the Director-General, is incompatible with the proper discharge of his duties with Unesco.

## II. — APPOINTMENT, PROBATION AND PROMOTION.

#### *Regulation 6*

Men and women shall be equally eligible for all posts in the Secretariat.

#### *Regulation, 7*

Appointments to posts in the Secretariat shall be made on the basis of merit and in accordance with article VI paragraph 4 of the Constitution of Unesco.

The Director-General shall take the necessary steps to ensure that no persons who have discredited themselves by their activities or connections with fascism or nazism shall be appointed to the Secretariat.

#### *Regulation 8*

Appointments to the posts of Deputy Director-General, Associate Directors-General, Directors of Divisions and Heads of Services shall be made by the Director-General, after consultation with the Executive Board.

Appointments of the other members of the staff shall be made by the Director-General having regard to the opinions expressed by the Nominations Committee appointed by the Executive Board, from amongst its own members.

#### *Regulation 9*

Members of the staff of the higher grades must have a good knowledge of one of the two working languages and must hold at least a University degree or have had equivalent experience. A departure from this condition may be made with the approval of the Nominations Committee where the nominee possesses special qualifications or particularly valuable, experience, or has done outstanding work. Members of the lower grades must have a good knowledge of one of the two working languages and have a satisfactory knowledge of the other.

#### *Regulation 10*

For the purposes of these Regulations, appointments are deemed to be either permanent or temporary according to the following schedules :

<i>Appointment</i>	<i>Designation</i>
--------------------	--------------------

- |   |           |
|---|-----------|
| 1) Full-time appointments to the Secretariat of more than 12 months' duration.  | Permanent |
| 2) Full-time appointments of 12 months' duration or less including full-time consultations, i. e. personnel appointed in an advisory, capacity for a period of not more than 12 months. | Temporary |

Such principal high officers as the Director-General may determine with the approval of the Executive Board, shall be appointed under contracts not to exceed six years, subject to the possibility of renewal.

#### *Regulation 11*

There shall be set up for all members of the staff a system of classification and a scale of salaries. to be submitted to the approval of the Executive Board or to the competent organ set up by that Board. The classification system and salary schedule shall be subject to review without prejudice to acquired rights.

The Director-General shall, however, be, authorized to employ where necessary to the work of the Organization, temporary personnel on special limited-term contracts outside the permanent classification plan.

*Regulation 12*

Upon appointment, every member of the staff shall receive a letter signed by the Director-General or his authorized deputy laying down the conditions of appointment. The appointee in accepting appointment shall sign and return to the Director-General a letter of acceptance stating that he agrees to the conditions set forth in the letter of appointment and subscribes to the declaration in Regulation 2 of the Staff Regulations. The letter of appointment and the letter of acceptance shall constitute the contract of employment.

*Regulation 13*

Members of the staff shall be assigned their duties by the Director-General or by his authorized representatives. Subject to the terms of his appointment a staff member may be required to work in any department or activity of the Secretariat, but in making assignments the qualifications of each individual shall receive consideration.

*Regulation 14*

Upon appointment all members of the staff shall be required to undergo a medical examination by a medical practitioner nominated by the Organization. No appointment shall be confirmed until the medical authority concerned has issued a certificate that the appointee is free from any defect or disease that would interfere with proper discharge of his duties.

*Regulation 15*

The period of probation shall be not less than 6 months. The probationary period shall not be terminated without full knowledge and careful estimate of the employee's work and conduct, and may be prolonged for a further period not exceeding 12 months. Members of the staff who pass the period of probation shall be given contracts for an indeterminate period, subject to review every five years on the basis of reports by their superior officers.

*Regulation 16*

A record of service shall be maintained for each member of the staff, which shall include all data relating to his appointment and a periodic appraisal of his work and conduct.

*Regulation 17*

Promotion shall be made on the basis of service and merit, at the discretion of the Director-General and subject to the provisions of para. 1 of Regulation 8.

*Regulation 18*

The Director-General shall encourage members of the staff to develop their qualifications and

knowledge and shall provide facilities for them to do so.

*Regulation 19*

The Director-General shall provide machinery whereby members of the staff through their elected representatives, may participate in discussions on internal policy and procedure.

*Regulation 20*

Members of the staff have the right to consult freely at all times as individuals or through their elected representatives with their superiors on any questions affecting their duties, working conditions, employment, status and like matters involved in the daily performance of their work. Advice may also be sought, if desired, from any existing staff organization.

III. — SALARIES.

*Regulation 21*

Subject to approval by the Executive Board, the salary scales of members of the staff shall be determined by the Director-General in relation to the classification plan, except in the special cases referred to in the second paragraph of Regulation 12.

In determining the salaries for the several grades and for the various categories of posts within the Secretariat, account should be taken of the salary and allowance scales of the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies and of the cost of living at the seat of the Organization.

*Regulation 22*

Salary increments within the grade shall be granted at prescribed intervals, subject to satisfactory service.

*Regulation 23*

Men and women shall draw the same salaries and have the same classification and grade when performing identical work.

IV. — HOURS OF WORK.

*Regulation 24*

Hours of work shall be determined by the Director-General.

V. — LEAVE.

*Regulation 25*

Members of the staff shall be allowed sick-leave maternity leave, special leave, annual local leave and home leave as prescribed by the Director-General.

VI. — MEDICAL BENEFITS SCHEME.

*Regulation 26*

The Director-General shall, after consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations,

make arrangements with the approval of the Executive Board, under which members of the staff and their dependents shall receive medical and hospital benefits.

#### VII. — DISCIPLINARY MEASURES.

##### *Regulation 27*

Subject to the provisions of the Staff Regulations, and the terms of the staff member's engagement, the tenure of appointment of every staff member and his promotion shall be conditional upon good conduct and the efficient performance of his duties.

##### *Regulation 28*

Subject to subsequent right of appeal to the Tribunal referred to in Regulation 29, the Director-General may take disciplinary action against members of the staff for minor offences and may suspend them from duty with or without pay or instantly dismiss them for persistent failure to give satisfactory service or for serious misconduct.

All action taken under the first paragraph of this Regulation may be investigated by a Committee which shall include representatives of the Director-General and representatives elected by the staff, in equal numbers, under a chairman to be nominated by the Executive Board.

#### VIII. — ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL.

##### *Regulation 29*

Any dispute arising between the Organization and a member of the staff regarding the fulfilment of the contract of a member of the staff or arising out of disciplinary action, may be referred for final decision to an Administrative Tribunal to be established by the Executive Board for such period as may be necessary pending definitive arrangements with United Nations.

#### IX. — TERMINATION AND RESIGNATION OF APPOINTMENT.

##### *Regulation 30*

With the concurrence of the Executive Board, the Director-General may terminate the appointment of a member of the staff if the necessities of the service require the abolition of the post.

##### *Regulation 31*

If the Director-General terminates an appointment under Regulation 30 he shall give at least three months' notice and pay an indemnity equivalent to at least three months' salary. The amount of the indemnity shall be increased with length of service up to a maximum of nine months' salary. These provisions of notice and indemnity shall not apply to probationers, to persons holding short-term contracts, or to persons summarily dismissed.

##### *Regulation 32*

Any member of the staff may resign his position in accordance with the terms of his contract.

The Director-General may, at his discretion, accept resignations on shorter notice.

##### *Regulation 33*

The normal age of retirement shall be 60 years, with a variation of 5 years either way at the discretion of the Director-General, should it be in the interest of the Organization, and with further possible exceptions for certain senior posts.

#### X. — EXPENSES AND ALLOWANCES.

##### *Regulation 34*

The travel expenses and travel allowances of members of the staff in respect of authorized journeys on the business of Unesco shall be paid by the Organization, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Director-General, on the basis of the scales adopted by the United Nations.

##### *Regulation 35*

Subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Director-General, Unesco shall pay the removal cost, travel expenses and travel allowances of members of the staff and, in appropriate cases, their wives and dependent children :

- a) upon appointment to the Secretariat and on subsequent change of official station;
- b) when they are authorized to take home leave;
- c) upon the termination of appointment; however, in cases of termination of appointment by resignation or dismissal on grounds of serious misconduct, the Director-General may withhold the whole or part of these allowances, subject to an appeal to the Administrative Tribunal.

##### *Regulation 36*

The Director-General shall issue special rules to cover children's allowances, education allowances, installation allowances, and *per diem* allowances, subject to the approval of the Executive Board.

#### XI. — PENSIONS SCHEME.

##### *Regulation 37*

A Pensions Scheme for permanent members of the staff shall be established by the Director-General with the approval of the Executive Board. This scheme shall be, if possible, part of the United Nations Scheme. A deduction shall be made from the salaries of staff members and the Organization shall make an additional contribution.

#### XII. — PROVIDENT FUND.

##### *Regulation 38*

Pending the establishment of the permanent Pensions Scheme (see Regulation 37) deductions shall be made from salaries of all members of the staff and paid into a Provident Fund to which the Organization shall also contribute. In the case of permanent members of the staff, these contri-

butions shall be transferred to the Pensions Fund as soon as the Pensions Scheme is established.

In the case of temporary members of the staff, deductions shall continue to be made for the Provident Fund after the Pensions Scheme is established.

### XIII. — SPECIAL, INDEMNITIES.

#### *Regulation 39*

A member of the staff who is injured as the result of an accident incurred in the course of his duty or who is compelled to discontinue his employment as the result of sickness directly attributable to his work in the service of Unesco, shall receive reasonable compensation and medical care. Should the staff member die in such circumstances, reasonable compensation shall be paid to his widow or such dependents as the Director-General may determine.

### XIV. — GENERAL PROVISIONS.

#### *Regulation 40*

These Regulations are applicable to both permanent and temporary members of the staff, with the exception of Regulations 14, 15, 31 and 37, which are applicable to permanent members of the staff only. Experts and part-time consultants appointed for special duties are not members of the Secretariat and, therefore, are not subject to these Regulations.

#### *Regulation 41*

These Regulations may be supplemented or amended by the General Conference without prejudice to the acquired rights of members of the staff. The Director-General shall report annually to the General Conference such staff rules and amendments thereto as he may make to implement these Regulations.

#### *Regulation 42*

These Regulations will come into force . . . . .

### C. — PROVISIONAL FINANCIAL REGULATIONS

In the course of a detailed study of the question, the Commission has endeavoured to clarify the accountancy and financial regulations already outlined by the Secretariat of the Preparatory Commission, to which the Organization will have to conform. It has considered at length the problems raised by the control of financial administration. It has framed regulations reconciling the necessity of efficient internal control and of basing the budgetary control exercised by the General Conference on detailed information of the past year's accounts with the desire not to hamper the Director-General by too onerous methods of control. It hopes that these regulations will provide a guarantee of efficiency and economy.

### I. — THE FINANCIAL YEAR.

#### *Regulation 1*

The financial year shall be the calendar year 1st January to 31st December.

### II. — THE BUDGET.

#### *Regulation 2*

At the regular session of the General Conference the Director-General shall submit thereto a budget showing the estimated expenditures for the ensuing financial year.

#### *Regulation 3*

In the preparation of the Budget, the Director-General shall consult with the Secretary-General of the United Nations in accordance with Article XVI, Section 3 (a) of the Draft Agreement between the United Nations and Unesco.

#### *Regulation 4*

The Director-General shall arrange for the Budget to be examined by a committee on finance, to be appointed by the Executive Board, prior to its submission to the Executive Board and the General Conference. The Budget and the report of the Committee on the Budget shall be transmitted to the Member States of Unesco and to the Secretary-General of the United Nations in sufficient time for consideration by them prior to the General Conference.

#### *Regulation 5*

The Budget shall be divided into parts, sections and chapters and shall be accompanied by :

- a) a detailed statement of the estimated expenditure provided for under each chapter;
- b) a statement showing the amount to be contributed by each Member in accordance with the approved scale of contributions;
- c) a statement of estimated income additional to (b) under appropriate headings;
- d) a statement showing the appropriations in the preceding financial period compared with the actual expenditure for that period;
- e) a statement showing all income by categories received during the preceding financial period and indicating appropriations, allotments, expenditures and unobligated balances; and
- f) a list showing the names of the officials of the Organization and setting out their nationalities, duties, salaries, and allowances if any; this list shall be confidentially circulated to Member States and to the General Conference.

#### *Regulation 6*

In approving the Budget of the Organization, the General Conference shall determine the total amount to be deposited in the Revolving Fund.



### III. — EXPENDITURES UNDER THE BUDGET.

#### *Regulation 7*

Expenditures within the Budget shall be financed by contributions made by Member States in accordance with the scale of allocations determined by the General Conference and from gifts, bequests and subventions received in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article IX of the Constitution of Unesco. Pending the receipt of the foregoing contributions and funds, the Budget may be financed from the Revolving Fund.

#### *Regulation 8*

After the General Conference has adopted the Budget and determined the amount to be deposited in the Revolving Fund, the Director-General shall :

- a) transmit all relevant documents to Member States;
- b) inform Member States of their commitments in respect of annual contributions to the Budget and their deposits to the Revolving Fund;
- c) request them to remit their contributions to the Budget and deposits to the Revolving Fund at such time as the Director-General may determine.

### IV. — MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

#### *Regulation 9*

The Director-General, with the approval of the Executive Board, may receive gifts, bequests and subventions directly from Governments, public or private institutions, associations and private persons, and shall administer them in accordance with these Financial Regulations. In considering the acceptance of such gifts, bequests and subventions, the Executive Board shall have particular regard to any immediate or ultimate financial liability to the Organization or Member States.

### V. — CURRENCY OF THE CONTRIBUTIONS.

#### *Regulation 10*

The Budget of the Organization and the Revolving Fund shall be expressed in dollar currency.

#### *Regulation 11*

The contributions from Member States to finance the Budget and deposits from Member States to the Revolving Fund shall be assessed against Member States in dollar currency. The contributions and deposits from Member States shall be made in a currency or currencies to be determined by the General Conference.

### VI. — APPROPRIATION OF FUNDS.

#### *Regulation 12*

The adoption of the Budget by the General Conference shall constitute an authorization to the Director-General to incur obligations and expen-

ditures for the purposes for which credits have been voted up to the amounts so voted. The Director-General shall allot in writing the appropriations voted by the General Conference to the various headings of expenditures prior to the incurring of obligations, commitments or expenditures therefor. The Director-General may delegate his authority to make such allotments in writing to the Deputy Director-General but this authority shall not be delegated to any other official. A record shall be kept of such allotments and all obligations incurred showing at all times the amount available under each heading.

### VII. — INTERNAL CONTROL.

#### *Regulation 13*

The Director-General shall :

- a) establish detailed financial rules and budgetary procedure in order to ensure effective financial administration and the exercise of economy;
- b) cause an accurate record to be kept of all capital acquisitions and all supplies purchased and used;
- c) render to the auditors with the accounts a statement as at 31st December showing the supplies in hand and the assets and liabilities of the Organization;
- d) cause all payments to be made on the basis of supporting vouchers and other documents which ensure that the services and commodities have been received and that payment has not previously been made;
- e) designate the officials who may incur obligations and make payments on behalf of the Organization;
- f) maintain an internal financial control which shall provide for an effective current examination or review of financial transactions in order to ensure :
  - i) the regularity of the receipt, disposal and custody of all funds and other financial resources of the Organization;
  - ii) the conformity of all expenditure with the estimates voted by the General Conference; and
  - iii) the economic use of the resources of the Organization.

#### *Regulation 14*

Tenders for equipment, supplies and other requirements shall be invited by advertisement, except where the Director-General deems that, in the interest of the Organization, a departure from the rule is desirable.

### VIII. — THE ACCOUNTS.

#### *Regulation 15*

The accounts of the Organization shall be kept in the currency in which contributions are payable. This shall not preclude the maintenance of subsidiary accounts in other currencies if this should appear desirable.

#### *Regulation 16*

There shall be established one cash control record to which shall be credited all cash receipts accruing to the benefit of the Organization. The cash control record shall be divided into such subsidiary receipts classifications as may be deemed necessary.

#### *Regulation 17*

Cash shall be credited to one or more bank accounts as required; branch accounts, or special funds which involve a separation of cash assets, shall be established as charges to the cash control record under appropriate rules to be made by the Director-General as to objects, purposes and limitations of such accounts and funds.

#### *Regulation 18*

The accounts shall consist of :

- a) a record providing a statement of assets and liabilities at the close of each financial period or year;
- b) a cash account showing all cash receipts and actual disbursements made;
- c) budget accounts showing :
  - i) the original appropriations, all modifications by transfer and the unallotted balances;
  - ii) the original allotments, all modifications by transfer or otherwise, and the unobligated balances;
  - iii) the original obligations incurred, the cancellations and liquidations by expenditures;
- d) Property records showing :
  - i) capital acquisitions;
  - ii) equipment and supplies purchased, used and on hand.
- e) Separate accounts for the Revolving and any other Fund, and for gifts, bequests and subventions received in accordance with Article IX, paragraph 3 of the Constitution of Unesco, if the donor so requires.

#### IX. — APPOINTMENT OF EXTERNAL AUDITORS.

##### *Regulation 19*

The Executive Board shall appoint External Auditors in the manner, for the periods and purposes, and under the conditions which it shall specify, and the auditors shall prepare a comprehensive report for the preceding financial period for submission to the General Conference.

The committee on finance of the Executive Board, mentioned in Regulation 4 above, shall take cognizance of the report of the Auditors. The Executive Board shall submit for approval to the General Conference at its regular session a general report on the financial administration of the Organization. The report of the Auditors shall be annexed thereto.

#### X. — CUSTODY OF FUNDS.

##### *Regulation 20*

The bank or banks in which the funds of the Organization shall be kept shall be designated by

the Director-General with the agreement of the Executive Board.

##### *Regulation 21*

Subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the General Conference, the Director-General may invest monies which are not needed for immediate requirements, provided that the investments shall be made in gold or securities of, or guaranteed by, the government of a Member State or by several Member States.

##### *Regulation 22*

Appropriate separate funds shall be maintained for the purpose of accounting for unclaimed monies, monies received and held in suspense and for projects where the transactions involve a cycle of operations. The purpose and limits of each fund established shall be clearly defined by the appropriate authority.

#### XI. — EXPIRATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

##### *Regulation 23*

The balance of appropriations remaining unobligated at 31st December of the financial year to which they relate shall be surrendered by consecutive adjustment made in the Budget next presented.

##### *Regulation 24*

Payments for outstanding obligations as at 31st December, for which accounts have been rendered, shall be made between 1st January and the last day of February and charged to the accounts of the previous financial year. At 1st March the unliquidated balance of such obligations shall be carried forward to the accounts of the then current financial year.

##### *Regulation 25*

Appropriations shall remain available, to the extent that obligations are incurred under them, for a period not exceeding three years from the first day of the financial year to which they relate. Any part of the appropriation remaining unexpended shall be surrendered, by adjustment in the Budget next presented.

#### XII. — TRANSITORY PROVISIONS.

##### *Regulation 26*

The first financial period ending on 31st December 1947 shall embrace for accounting and budgetary purposes all financial transactions prior to 31st December 1947 including those of the Preparatory Commission and the expenses incidental to the convening of the first General Conference.

##### *Regulation 27*

At the first General Conference to be held in 1946 the Director-General shall submit a Budget showing the estimated expenditures for the period ending 31st December 1947, including the cost

of the Preparatory Commission and the expenses incidental to the convening of the first General Conference.

Estimates of expenditure to be incurred under the Budget for the first financial period shall be divided into two separate sections : Section 1 for 1947, and Section 2 for estimated expenses of the Preparatory Commission and the expenses incidental to the convening of the First General Conference. The first Section shall be divided into general broad headings of expenses such as : Expenses for Sessions, Commissions and Committees of the General Conference, the Executive Board, International Conferences, and Meetings of Experts; for Expenses of Personnel Services; Common Services; Grants-in-Aid, Awards, Fellowships and Professorships; Initial Recruitment; Restaurant and Commissary; and Contingencies.

*Regulation 28*

Subject to the approval of the Executive Board the Director-General is authorized to effect transfers within the Budget during the financial year 1947.

*Regulation 29*

The currency in which Member States shall make their contributions to the first annual bud-

get of the Organization and the initial deposits to the Revolving Fund shall be determined by the Executive Board.

XIII. — FINAL PROVISIONS.

*Regulation 30*

Rules made by the Director-General to carry out the provisions of these Regulations shall be communicated to the Executive Board for approval.

*Regulation 31*

These Regulations shall not be amended except by the General Conference but where it is proved to the Executive Board that some alteration of addition is urgently required, the Executive Board is authorized to approve and put into temporary operation such alteration or addition, but shall report thereon to the General Conference as soon as possible for final decision.

*Regulation 32*

The present Regulations shall come into force on...

ANNEX III

# REPORT ON ORGANISATION OF THE SECRETARIAT BY THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL SUB-COMMISSION

*Rapporteur* : Dr. Walter H. C. LAVES  
(United States).

The Administrative and Financial Sub-Commission of the Administrative and Legal Commission held meetings on the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th December to discuss part C of Chapter 2 Section 2 of the Report of the Preparatory Commission.

In this Section the Preparatory Commission made a series of recommendations concerning the Organization of the Secretariat of Unesco.

These recommendations were of two kinds : those of a general character, setting forth certain principles which should underlie the organization of the Secretariat and those of a more specific nature relating to three alternative patterns of organization of the Secretariat,

After considerable discussion the Sub-Commission determined to depart from the Preparatory Commission Report as a basis for its recommendations. Instead they proceeded to develop a statement which finally took the form of the draft resolution attached hereto.

It will be observed that the Sub-Commission determined not to bind the Director-General or the Executive Board as to the details of organization. The Sub-Commission recommends, however, that the organization of the Secretariat as designed by the Director-General should be subject to the approval of the Executive Board and that both the Director-General and the Executive Board should be governed by certain facts, principles and directives which are set forth in the attached draft resolution.

On behalf of the Administrative and Financial Sub-Commission, I move the adoption of the attached resolution on the organization of the Secretariat.

## DRAFT RESOLUTION ON THE ORGANIZATION OF THE SECRETARIAT

The General Conference resolves that :

Subject to the approval of the Executive Board, the Director-General shall be responsible for developing an efficient Organization and for adapting it to changing programmes and needs. The General Conference calls attention to the follow-

ing facts, directives, and principles which shall guide the Director-General and the Executive Board in carrying out this task.

### A. — FACTS.

1. The General Conference is the highest authority in the Organization.
2. The Executive Board is responsible to the General Conference for the preparation and execution of the programme.

### B. — PRINCIPLES.

1. The Director-General, as the servant of the General Conference and as chief administrative officer of the Organization, shall be responsible, subject to such general directions as may be laid down by the General Conference or the Executive Board, for :
  - (a) the administration of the programme approved by the General Conference, and
  - (b) for all other administrative and financial matters.
2. The administrative system should be so designed as to prevent the development of segmentalized activities and programmes, and to encourage the integration of all efforts towards the Organization's supreme objective of contributing to peace and security and the common welfare of mankind through the development of understanding among the peoples of the world. To effect this purpose, the Director-General should have continual regard to the need for the co-ordination and planning of programmes in the light of budgetary requirements. It is recognized that there are at least two fundamentally different approaches to the formulation of an organizational structure. It does not seem appropriate to attempt, herein, to resolve these differences but the Director-General should be aware of them and take them into account before determining upon detailed structure which will best suit Unesco. These differences cover the whole field of planning and administration, including finance, budget and personnel.
3. In addition to programme, administrative,



legal, and other traditional-type divisions, the Organization should provide means for the task of enlisting the support of the peoples of the world through their own voluntary organizations and associations.

4. While each director of a major programme division should be assigned in his field the functions of research, stimulation of services, liaison and operation, it should be emphasized that many of Unesco's activities will require joint action by several or all divisions on a task-force or continuing basis. There should be as few programme divisions as practicable. The Director of each such division should be responsible directly to the Director-General or the Deputy Director-General.

#### C. — DIRECTIVES.

1. There shall be a Deputy Director-General. The Deputy Director-General shall be the second officer in authority in the Organization, and shall be responsible under the Director-General for matters of administration, personnel and finance.

Since the Director-General will necessarily be away from headquarters at frequent intervals, the Deputy Director-General should be familiar with all aspects of the Organization's activities, and his duties and responsibilities shall include assisting the Director-General in the execution of programmes as well as supervising and directing, under the Director-General, all matters relating to administration, personnel and finance.

2. In view of the supreme need for co-ordina-

tion of the effort of the whole Organization and having regard for the relatively small size of the Organization envisaged for 1947, there would appear to be no need for any Associate or Assistant Directors-General and in any case there shall not be more than one of these.

3. In order to ensure a sound financial system including control of expenditure from the outset, an official of high status shall be appointed as chief finance officer at the earliest time.
4. In order that recruitment procedures and staff controls shall be such as will ensure that personnel recruited are of high calibre, as few staff members shall be recruited during 1947 as will be consistent with approved programme needs; indeed, it would seem advisable that not all the higher posts of the Secretariat provided for the year 1947, should be filled on a permanent basis. The selection methods adopted shall be such that candidates for posts in the Secretariat are not confined to members of the Secretariat of the Preparatory Commission or to the staffs of those organizations whose functions may be taken over by Unesco. Every opportunity shall be given for permanent posts to be filled by open competition, properly publicized in all member countries, and candidates shall be considered solely on their merits, having due regard to the important question of geographical distribution.
5. In order to ensure that the objectives outlined in paragraph 4 are achieved, an official of high status should be appointed as personnel officer at the earliest time.

ANNEX IV

# FINAL REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL SUB-COMMISSION

*Rapporteur* : Dr. Walter H. C. LAVES  
(United States).

The Administrative and Financial Sub-Commission met under the chairmanship of Dr. C. E. Beeby, delegate of New Zealand. It appointed Mr. M. Havranek, delegate of Czechoslovakia, as Vice-Chairman, and entrusted the functions of Rapporteur to Dr. Walter H. C. Laves, delegate of the United States. The Sub-Commission had its tenth and final meeting on 9th December 1946, and concluded the work entrusted to it by the General Conference.

The General Conference approved on 6th December 1946 the Staff and Financial Regulations submitted to it by the Administrative and Legal Commission and on 7th December 1946, approved the resolution relating to the Organization of the Secretariat submitted by the Administrative and Financial Sub-Commission.

The Administrative and Financial Sub-Commission has the honour to submit to the General Conference for its approval the remaining recommendations of the Sub-Commission embodied in the form of draft resolutions.

## I. — BUDGET.

In its deliberations on the budget to be voted for the financial year 1947, the Administrative and Financial Sub-Commission had before it two estimates : that of the Preparatory Commission based upon the projects submitted by the Commission, and an informal estimate submitted by the Secretariat, based upon the projects voted by the Programme Commission of this Conference.

After careful consideration of both sets of estimates, which were substantially the same, the Sub-Commission concluded that a very much more careful cost analysis was required than could be made by the Sub-Commission on the basis of the inadequate estimates now available. The Sub-Commission felt that the programmes approved by the Programme Commission must first be carefully re-formulated as specific projects and that then cost estimates must be prepared, and the whole appraised in terms of priorities and available funds.

Therefore, the Sub-Commission decided to vote a lump sum, rather than an itemized budget, leaving the preparation of a detailed budget to the Director-General subject to the approval of the Executive Board. The Sub-Commission did, however, agree on certain limitations upon the dis-

cretion of the Director-General and the Executive Board, as set forth in the following resolution.

In view of the number of absences from the Sub-Commission meeting at which the budget was voted, and in view of the closeness of the vote, the Sub-Commission requested that the vote be recorded in this report.

Three specific budget proposals were moved in the Sub-Commission. A proposal for a budget of \$ 6,650,000 was defeated by a vote of 10 to 8. The proposal for a budget of \$ 6,950,000 was adopted by a vote of 10 to 9. In both cases there were 11 absences.

A third proposal for a budget of \$ 8,561,139 did not come to a vote because of the decision already taken.

The following resolution was then adopted by the Sub-Commission on Administration and Finance, and I move its adoption by the General Conference : —

“ The General' Conference hereby appropriates for the financial year 1947 the total amount of \$ 6,950,000 for all approved activities in 1947 and for all expenses incurred prior to 1st January 1947, and resolves that :

1. At the earliest possible time, the Director-General shall submit to the Executive Board for its approval a suggested programme and budget within the \$ 6,950,000 total for 1947, it being understood that \$ 6,000,000 of the total must be allocated to Unesco activities including :
  - a) educational, scientific and cultural reconstruction, and
  - b) a substantial contingent fund, at least at the beginning of the year and an amount not exceeding \$ 950,000 must be allocated to paying costs incurred prior, to 1st January 1947.
2. In view of the reduced budget for 1947, the Director-General and the Executive Board shall examine very carefully all activities which may involve grants-in-aid, awards, fellowships and professorships ”.

## II. — AUDIT OF THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION ACCOUNTS.

The Preparatory Commission in its report to the General Conference recommended that provision be made for the audit of the accounts of the Preparatory Commission for the period ending 31 December 1946. With this recommendation the Administrative and Financial Sub-Commis-

sion agreed and recommends the following resolution for adoption by the General Conference :

- “ The General Conference resolves that :
1. The Director-General, in agreement with the Executive Board, shall appoint External Auditors to audit Preparatory Commission accounts. The External Auditors shall be appointed on the following conditions and terms :
    - a) the External Auditors appointed shall be a firm of chartered accountants of international repute;
    - b) the fees shall be decided by the Director-General in agreement with the Executive Board;
    - c) the Auditors shall in such a manner as they think necessary satisfy themselves and certify that the accounts are correct, that the expenditures are supported by the necessary authorities, and are properly incurred in the service of the Organization, and shall also certify the amounts advanced by the French Government and the United Kingdom Government;
    - d) the report of the Auditors, accompanied by a statement of classified receipts and expenditures, shall be submitted to the Second General Conference ”.

### III. — TAXATION OF SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES PAID BY THE ORGANIZATION.

The Preparatory Commission in its report to the General Conference called attention to the special problem created by differences among the taxation laws in various countries concerning the taxation of nationals working for international organizations. This problem has also arisen in the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission recommended that the question should be studied in conjunction with the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies, with a view to the adoption of similar procedures in all these Organizations. The Sub-Commission, therefore, recommends the adoption of the following resolution :

“ The General Conference resolves that :

1. pending the necessary action being taken by Member States to exempt from national taxation salaries and allowances paid out of the budget of the Organization, the Director-General is authorized to re-imburse staff members who are required to pay taxes on salaries and wages received from the Organization and to follow the general practice of the United Nations in this matter;
2. the Director-General shall take the necessary steps to ensure that the question of some form of staff contributions scheme which would apply equally to nationals of all countries working for the Organization, be studied in conjunction with the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies, and a report submitted to a future session of the General Conference ”.

### IV. — STAFF OF THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION.

As considerable time will elapse before definitive appointments to the Secretariat of Unesco will be made, and in order that the work of the Organization meanwhile may not be unduly jeopardized, the Sub-Commission took note of the relevant recommendation of the Preparatory Commission and recommends, for adoption by the General Conference, the following resolution :

“ The General Conference authorizes the Director-General to continue the employment of the member of the staff of the Preparatory Commission under the present terms and regulations until 28th February 1947, or until such prior date as the Director-General may determine. ”

### V. — DATE OF COMING INTO FORCE OF THE STAFF REGULATIONS.

In view of the fact that in the Staff Regulations approved by the General Conference on 6th December 1946, no mention is made of the date on which they are to come into force, and considering that some of these regulations cannot be immediately applied, the Sub-Commission recommends the adoption of the following resolution :

“ The General Conference resolves that :

“ The provisional Staff Regulations approved by the General Conference on 6th December 1946, shall be put into operation by the Director-General at the earliest possible time, and that Regulation 43 of the Provisional Staff Regulations be deleted. ”

### VI. — DATE OF COMING INTO FORCE OF THE FINANCIAL REGULATIONS.

As no mention is made of the date on which the Financial Regulations, adopted by the General Conference on 7th December 1946, come into force, the Sub-Commission recommends the adoption of the following resolution :

“ The General Conference resolves that :

1. The provisional financial regulations approved by the General Conference on 7th December 1946, shall be put into force immediately by the Director-General;
2. The Director-General shall submit for the approval of the General Conference of 1947 these regulations and any proposals which appear desirable for their amendment in the light of experience gained in the operation during 1947 ”.

### VII. — COMMUNICATION WITH MEMBER STATES.

The Sub-Commission considered the question of communication with Member States as being one of particular importance. In order, therefore, that all communications with Member States may be carried on through the appropriate channels the following resolution is recommended for adoption :

“ The General Conference resolves that :  
The Director-General shall issue the necessary instructions to provide proper channels of communication with Member States. ”

#### VIII— SCALE OF CONTRIBUTIONS OF MEMBER STATES.

With respect to providing for income by contributions from Members, the Sub-Commission was faced with the problem of determining an equitable scale of contributions. As indicated in the Report of the Preparatory Commission, a similar question has been faced by the United Nations and extensive studies and negotiations have been undertaken with a view to arriving at a scale which is acceptable to all Members of the United Nations. The Sub-Commission decided that for obvious reasons Unesco should adopt the same scale of contributions as that which will be adopted by the United Nations for its administrative budget. At the same time the Sub-Commission recognized that the differences in membership in Unesco and the United Nations make some adjustment of the United Nations scale necessary. In the light of these considerations, the Sub-Commission recommends the adoption of the following resolution :

“ The General Conference resolves that the scale of contributions to Unesco for 1947 shall be established as follows :

1. The scale shall be that adopted by the United Nations for contributions to its administrative budget, subject to the adjustment specified in (2) below;
2. Inasmuch as the membership of the United Nations and Unesco is not identical, the scale established under (1) above shall be adjusted to cover the budget of the Organization.
3. The Executive Board, to whom the duty of making the adjustment is hereby entrusted, shall, before promulgating the scale, enter into such consultations with Member States as may be desirable.

#### IX. — REVOLVING FUND.

The Sub-Commission considered the establishment of a Revolving Fund essential in order that Unesco may be provided with a sound financial system: The following resolution is, therefore, recommended for adoption by the General Conference :

“ The General Conference resolves that :

1. There is established a Revolving Fund in the amount of \$ 3,000,000.
2. Deposits to be made by Member States to the Revolving Fund, which shall be interest-free and shall remain the property of Member States, shall be made in the same ratios as the contributions of Member States to the budget of the Organization for the year 1947. ”



ANNEX V

# RESOLUTION SUBMITTED BY THE UNESCO MONTH SUB-COMMITTEE

DRAFT RESOLUTION SUBMITTED TO  
THE GENERAL CONFERENCE BY UNESCO  
MONTH SUB-COMMITTEE

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE:

1. Expresses its appreciation and gratitude to the French Government, to other Member States which have participated and to the Secretariat, for their interesting and valuable contributions to the present Unesco Month observances.
2. Favours in principle the continuation of publicity for Unesco which might take the form of annual Unesco Month observances :
  - (a) if possible by each Member State. within its own territory and in accordance with the guiding principles of Unesco and with the major object of reaching the general public;
  - (b) as a manifestation of the cultural trends in and contributions of the host country and its neighbours, providing the host country wishes to assume complete financial and administrative responsibility for any exhibitions or manifestations, which should be on a non-extravagant and non-competitive scale, and for the benefit of the widest possible public;
  - (c) provided, further, that the Secretariat serves only as a clearing house for information and consultation.

## ANNEX VI

# REPORT OF THE RECONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION COMMISSION

The Commission on Reconstruction and Rehabilitation met in six sessions to consider the report submitted by the Technical Sub-Committee of the Preparatory Commission. The following statement of policy and programme embodying the proposals made by the Preparatory Commission was approved by the Commission on Reconstruction and Rehabilitation.

### POLICY

1. The work of reconstruction and rehabilitation to be carried on by Unesco should be incorporated within the framework of the general programme. The Technical Sub-Committee may be discharged, but it is urged that the General Conference establish a Special Committee dealing with reconstruction and rehabilitation and the equalization of educational, scientific and cultural resources on a world scale.
2. Among the first functions of Unesco should be intensified stimulation of aid from donor areas and co-ordinated rehabilitation activities both governmental and non-governmental in character and stimulated production of educational materials and equipment as well as extended programmes of training of all types of needed educational personnel.

Unesco should be primarily a clearing-house for information and propaganda. It is most desirable that national commissions or co-operating bodies should take an active and practical part in Unesco's work and that they, therefore, should be charged with the duty of raising funds and collecting materials. In receiving countries the funds and materials should be handed to an authority accredited by the country concerned (which might be the national commission or co-operating bodies) for distribution. A Unesco liaison officer should be available to advise on assessment of needs, on sources of supply and on distribution.

The importance of personal relationships and contacts in creating an international spirit should not be obscured by too complicated machinery.

3. Certain projects of immediate importance to this work, having direct bearing on the ultimate success of Unesco, should be undertaken and financed directly on the Unesco budget. The precise amount of expenditure under the various headings is a matter for the committee dealing with the budget.
4. All monies sent to Unesco for purposes of

rehabilitation should be placed in a special fund to be administered by the committee referred to in paragraph 1.

### PROGRAMME

Various elements of the general Programme Report for Unesco touch on reconstruction and rehabilitation. This is especially apparent in the fields of education, the natural sciences, libraries and museums, mass communication, and the arts. The proposals outlined below take the projects of the general Programme Report into careful consideration. The proposals made here are essential for the adequate development of rehabilitation aspects of the General Programme, and they fill gaps in such fashion as to formulate a well-rounded plan for reconstruction. The projects to be discussed here are to be included in the general Programme Report and in the general budget. The proposals listed below are non-recurrent items in Unesco operations; they are suggested for development and probable completion during 1947.

It should be emphasized that the following proposals do not make Unesco a relief agency in its field comparable with Unrra in its broader scope. The chief function of Unesco is still that of stimulating and helping to co-ordinate the work of reconstruction and rehabilitation. The projects are for the purposes of stimulation and co-ordination, either directly or through what may be called small "pilot projects". The proposals involve operation by Unesco as a means of stimulating and focussing operations by other agencies; or, they involve direct action, suitable for Unesco's general aims, but with special reference to reconstruction and rehabilitation.

#### 1. Intensified Campaign.

The rehabilitation activity which is immediately needed cannot be set in motion by hope or by words alone. It involves strong stimulation from a dynamic, vigorous central agency. Only by imaginative leadership and strenuous action can the goodwill of donor-nations be transformed into a flow of actual materials or services. Unesco is strategically placed to serve as the central agency in an extensive campaign for aid in educational, scientific and cultural fields. Only by such a campaign will governments, national and international voluntary associations, foundations, churches, universities and schools, and individuals be encouraged to provide money, materials and services for the necessary tasks of reconstruction and rehabilitation.

It is proposed, therefore, to strengthen and expand the appropriate staff of Unesco, and to make it responsible for a vigorous and world-wide campaign. It should be the organizing centre of such a campaign, working in close co-operation with all other agencies interested in the problem. Such a campaign organized in each country through national commissions (or co-operating bodies), or voluntary organizations, would appeal to the people of the world, and should set as its goal the contribution of at least one hundred million dollars for needed materials or services to devastated areas of Europe and Asia in 1947. This campaign is a logical extension of the organizational work which was begun in 1946.

The central staff for a campaign of this scope should serve as a clearing house for information on all questions of educational, scientific and cultural rehabilitation. But it cannot be a passive collector and distributor of information. It should display initiative in formulating relief proposals, securing contributions, making necessary arrangements for distributing supplies, and should stimulate the national commissions and voluntary organizations to co-operate in these activities. It should consult readily with other agencies and be able to explore quickly all possibilities for aid. It should prepare pamphlets and reports on specific needs, and should serve the needs of voluntary organizations by supplying photographs, posters, films, graphs, newsletters, illustrative statistical data, case histories, and other campaign aids. It should call conferences if necessary and facilitate the travel of qualified representatives of voluntary relief organizations. It should be an activating organization at the centre of a network of relationships extending throughout the world, on the one hand into the recipient areas, and on the other into donor areas.

The central staff must have agents in the field more extensively than in the past. It is not imperative to establish resident staffs but rather to depend on mobile field forces, competent to deal with a variety of conditions and able to report directly and quickly to organizations and donors on the situation in specific needy areas. Thus, the central staff should "keep its fingers on the pulse of rehabilitation activities", and be alert to changing situations and to emerging possibilities for constructive work. Direct consultations with governments concerned, with organizations, and with interested individuals should be a continuing part of the work of the Secretariat in leading the campaign for the relief of educational, scientific and cultural needs.

Unless such a campaign can be carried on with a considerable degree of success, it is fruitless to expect Unesco to operate in this field. Half-hearted measures, without vigorous initiative, will not meet the needs of devastated areas and will only lower the prestige of Unesco and reduce the effectiveness of its programme.

## 2. Publications for Teachers.

Beyond the body of campaign literature referred to in Section I, Intensified Campaign, it is especially appropriate for Unesco to publish certain

materials having direct value to the schools and institutions of needy areas. The pamphlet already written on *The Teacher and the Post-War Child*, made possible through the donation of the Greek Government, is a worthy example of the type of publication which is legitimate for Unesco and useful for rehabilitation. Additional pamphlets on such topics as the use of improvised equipment in teaching; the development of guidance programmes in schools; the development of constructive youth associations; and the teaching of science, of art or of the social sciences from an international point of view would help bring teachers and school authorities in contact with recent developments in these fields. Unesco should prepare pamphlets on the United Nations and on Unesco itself to be used as teaching aids in schools in need. A series of pamphlets could profitably be published in limited quantity during 1947.

Unesco should encourage the reprinting of especially valuable leaflets, pictorial materials, maps, and other such teaching aids. Unesco should help in the translation of basically important documents both for the use of school pupils and for more advanced scholars. Assistance in the production of translations, reprints and publications, even by token subsidy, would render a double service, for other agencies would thus be stimulated to follow this example.

## 3. Fellowships.

A third element in the Unesco proposals for reconstruction and rehabilitation is included on the strong recommendation of Unrra officials. It is based on the experience and achievements of the Unrra Fellowship Training Programme in 1946. The Governments of Unrra-aided countries were asked to nominate leading specialists in the fields of industrial and agricultural work, medicine, and social welfare — people of competence and influence in their own countries. Selected specialists were awarded Fellowships for residence and study in non-devastated countries for a period of months. These fellowships afford the recipients "refresher" training and the re-establishment of contact with colleagues. Each recipient: studies problems having direct bearing on the rehabilitation needs of his own country, and returns to a position in his own land from which he can apply his learning with influence.

This successful Unrra project should be duplicated in the fields of educational, scientific and cultural affairs and on as large a scale as possible. It is not envisaged that Unesco should bear the whole cost of fellowships; travel, and living expenses, as did Unrra, but it is recommended that the Unesco staff should approach institutions and organizations in more fortunate countries to encourage them to grant fellowships to qualified leaders. Unesco should be able to discover donors of fellowships, and to make arrangements for the selection and travel of fellows on a wide basis. The administration of such an enterprise, together with\* the provision of funds for underwriting its launching, is a legitimate Unesco project, and one much requested by countries in need. It is an investment in leadership with results which ramify

widely in the rehabilitation of devastated areas and it has strong advantages for Unesco's long-range programme

#### 4. Field Consultants.

It is desirable to enable selected leaders in devastated areas to go abroad to study and it is equally desirable' to send qualified specialists from more fortunate lands for service in devastated areas. It is recommended that Unesco, at the expressed invitation of governments and in co-operation with governments and voluntary organizations, arrange for specialists to visit war-torn areas for the purpose of conducting brief practical seminars or workshops. Such specialists would hold informal conferences, give practical lectures, and consult and advise on immediate pressing problems. Under previous arrangements made by Unesco with the government of the area to be visited, these specialists would meet for a brief period selected workers released from their regular posts to take advantage of the intensive training and consultation provided by the visitors. This procedure is an example of consultative or "workshop" techniques which have rising importance in modern education. Thus immediate on-the-spot service could be rendered to substantial groups of front-line workers in the tasks of rehabilitation.

Unesco's function in this work should be primarily that of arranging for and administering the projects. There is every indication that organizations and governments would participate in the work, but it is desirable that Unesco be in a position at once to underwrite the cost of pilot projects.

#### 5. Youth Service Camps.

In co-operation with student organizations and all other interested agencies, Unesco should seek to promote and to secure equitable distribution of a series of youth service camps in devastated areas for the summer of 1947. The camps should be located in areas where tasks of physical reconstruction can be profitably undertaken by international groups of students brought together for this purpose. Certain agencies have already operated such camps, but they are scattered and somewhat unco-ordinated; more systematic development of this possibility is desirable. The camps should result in actual reconstruction of educational, scientific, or cultural resources, and should be conducted in such fashion as to add to the education of the participants and increase their international understanding. Under competent direction, each camp should be a centre strengthening the democratic goodwill and human solidarity on which the foundations of Unesco rest.

Even if Unesco were to take the initiative in organizing the camps, it should not bear the major part of the expenses involved. Arrangements might well be made by which the students participating defray their own expenses and by which organizations or institutions provide and transport the materials actually required for the reconstruction projects, Unesco should be in a position to faci-

litate travel of participants and to share in the educational aspects of their work, but the chief cost to be that of making the necessary advance arrangements, including co-ordination of the work of the agencies and communities involved.

#### 6. Emergency Activities.

Viewing the total activities and possibilities, there are two points at which Unesco should be enabled to act quickly in order to operate with efficiency and economy. To do so involves the establishment of a limited reserve fund which, in certain respects, can be used as a revolving fund in case of emergency.

It is occasionally possible to purchase surplus war property, especially scientific apparatus, by taking immediate advantage of the release of such material. Often immediate purchase prevents the actual destruction of needed equipment. Pending the collection of donated funds with which to finance such purchases, Unesco should have a limited account with which to buy in the expectation of reimbursement from subsequent gifts. Major economies can be effected by such buying; once purchases have been made, appeals to givers can be much more specific and practical. It is recommended that a purchasing agent, continually alert to these opportunities, be added to the staff and that a limited amount be budgeted as an operating fund for his use where immediate purchases are essential to economy.

A second type of emergency with which Unesco should be able to deal lies in the field of shipping of materials for relief. In 1947 most of the Unrra facilities for shipment of supplies will not be available. It is recommended that the government receiving supplies should assume the responsibility and cost of transporting donated goods; but it is also foreseen that in some cases countries most in need of certain types of assistance will be unable to pay for their transportation. To ensure the actual use of all materials collected, it is essential that Unesco should have a small reserve fund to be used in such emergencies.

#### 7. Summary.

In this suggested reconstruction and rehabilitation programme for Unesco, chief emphasis has been placed on an extensive and intensive campaign to stimulate the flow of materials, money and services to areas needing urgent help in the rebuilding of educational, scientific and cultural resources. That task must be energetically carried forward, or all aspects of Unesco's reconstruction work will be of little avail. Among the duties of the national commissions or voluntary organizations, at all events in the more fortunate countries, is the stimulation of the production of books, scientific equipment and other educational materials of which at present there is a world shortage. Assuming the effectiveness of this campaign, it has been suggested that Unesco should publish certain materials justifiable in the light of Unesco's permanent interests and useful for immediate reha-



bilitation; should exercise leadership in arranging fellowships for study abroad by selected leaders from devastated areas; should send teams of practical consultants for short periods of work in damaged areas; and should aid in the establishment and co-ordination of youth service camps. It has been pointed out that all these activities are intimately related to proposals made in the general Programme Report of Unesco. The total programme of reconstruction work recommended for Unesco is based upon the experience of the Technical Sub-Committee and its staff, on plans and policies of Unesco now endorsed by the Preparatory Commission, on the realization of the urgent needs of countries and peoples ravaged by war, and on the potentialities of an emerging civilization in which the fate of each area in the world is linked with the welfare of every other area.

#### RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE RECONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION COMMISSION (Unesco/C/II (Rev. I).)

##### RESOLUTION I

That the problems of rehabilitation and reconstruction of education must be linked with the efforts of the World Health Organization, and of voluntary organizations dealing with health.

##### RESOLUTION II

Unesco should take immediate steps to urge the establishment of an emergency council of all international organizations engaged in educational, scientific and cultural reconstruction activities.

It is resolved that the suggestion be communicated to the council that it shall establish a small advisory group to serve as a central coordinating body for frequent consultation with Unesco and the co-operating organizations.

Unesco should provide the council and its constituent bodies where possible with assistance and facilities such as office space, secretarial personnel, securing of visas and facilitation of travel.

##### RESOLUTION III

The Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Commission is deeply concerned with the problem of supplying all schools and places of learning in war-devastated areas with the equipment which they are lacking.

It is the wish of the Commission that the work hitherto accomplished by Unrra for the benefit of needy and suffering children in countries which have been the victims of war shall be continued.

The Commission recommends that Unesco work closely with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations in their present examination of an International Children's Fundproject as proposed by Unrra.

##### RESOLUTION IV

The Fellowship Training Scheme developed by Unrra is of fundamental, long-range value and is closely related to the realization of Unesco's

basic purposes. This programme has been welcomed by the needy countries and has proved of real value to them.

The Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Commission is of the opinion that this Fellowship Training Programme should be continued after the expiration of Unrra, and that Unesco, which is peculiarly fitted to do so, should assume the responsibility of carrying on this task.

##### RESOLUTION V

1. That the governments of the devastated countries be urged to send to Unesco at specified and regular intervals concrete information on their countries' most urgent educational, scientific and cultural needs, in order to keep Unesco currently informed on the progress of reconstruction in those fields.

2. That the countries in need be urged to send to Unesco all publications and documentation dealing with the problems of educational, scientific and cultural reconstruction.

3. That the donor countries be urged to send to Unesco all publications and documentation dealing with the problems of educational, scientific and cultural reconstruction.

##### RESOLUTION VI

That the National (Unesco) Commissions of donor countries, in co-operation with the voluntary organizations of their countries, should send reports regularly to Unesco on the work of those organizations dealing with the problems of educational, scientific and cultural reconstruction in countries other than their own.

The purpose of these reports would be to show how the activities of these organizations are co-ordinated and what the possibilities of further reconstruction work may be.

##### RESOLUTION VII

That countries receiving help should be urged to report regularly to Unesco on the reconstruction activities of international voluntary organizations and national relief organizations operating in their countries.

##### RESOLUTION VIII

That Unesco collect information regarding the means whereby the needs of devastated countries and the reconstruction activities of donor countries may bring closer relations between the children and youth of both in order to encourage international exchange through these reconstruction activities.

##### RESOLUTION IX

That the agreement negotiated on March 21, 1946, between Unesco and Unrra be approved, but that in view of the approaching dissolution of Unrra, the agreement be terminated by joint agreement on or before 31 December, 1946.

#### RESOLUTION X

Unesco should foster international collaboration among the 'nations in the field of educational opportunities for teachers, students and children from countries where the lack of educational material makes such help desirable, the obvious first priority being war-devastated countries:

Unesco should become the clearing-house and repository -for information on all such schemes and should advise where additional facilities may be required.

In particular, where desirable, Unesco should recommend the organization of holiday courses for students and teachers given by their own professors in educational establishments in countries able to provide such facilities.

Unesco should also encourage similar schemes for schoolchildren which have a fundamental value for international relations.

The devastated countries themselves can also contribute to the task of reconstruction by putting at the disposal of other countries the experience gained by their intellectual leaders and their teachers during the terrible years of war.

## ANNEX VII

# COMMUNICATION FROM THE WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

At the conclusion of the second world war, the organized workers of the world, who have struggled so long and suffered so much to secure the triumph of democratic ideals, were at last successful in achieving unity on an international plane.

The World Federation of Trade Unions, the creation of which was welcomed with unbounded joy and hope by millions of human beings firmly resolved to safeguard peace and to promote progress, is the result of a series of long and touching efforts to create a more coherent organization of a World Order in which all the resources of the world will be utilized for the benefit of all men, of whom manual and intellectual workers constitute the vast majority, and whose protection and progress depend on the union of all their organized forces nationally and internationally.

The World Federation of Trade Unions at present groups more than seventy million organized workers, belonging to sixty countries. The framework of the Federation's organization is solidly established and is well adapted for the purpose of study and action. Its administrative services, situated in Paris under the direction of the Secretary-General, M. Louis Saillant, serve as a permanent secretariat for its executive organs : the General Council, the Executive Commission, and the Executive Bureau.

The World Federation of Trade Unions, in accordance with its constitution, has laid down as its aim " to contend against war and the causes of war, and to work for a stable and lasting peace ", by collaborating in the establishment of a powerful and effective international organization, by encouraging co-operation on the widest possible scale, by continuing to strive against reactionary forces and encouraging the unfettered exercise of the democratic rights and liberties of all the peoples of the world.

The Federation further aims at acting as the representative of the interests of the workers in all the international institutions charged with the task of solving the problems of world organization. The Economic and Social Council of United Nations has already established close contact with the Federation, and has assigned a privileged position to it as compared with other international non-governmental organizations.

We believe that Unesco, if it wishes to act effectively, to touch the masses and to obtain their confidence — as Dr. Huxley expressed the desire in his valuable report — should look boldly towards the future and maintain particularly close

and continuous relations with the World Federation of Trade Unions.

For it is one of Unesco's principal aims to contribute to peace and security and to work for the common welfare of mankind.

Unesco is therefore treading the same path as the World Trade Union Federation, a path beset with obstacles, which we must all tread with patience for the purpose of paving the way for a better life, a more coherent world, a better balanced and more righteous international order. But these are not the only aims which Unesco and the Federation have in common.

The subject-matter is such a rich one, its possibilities are so vast that we can only refer briefly to a few points, as regards which effective collaboration between the two Organizations should be established.

Both these Organizations are united in wishing to ensure full and equal access to education and instruction. It may be recalled in this connection that the World Trade Union Congress, which took place at Paris in 1945, adopted a resolution expressing the view that one of the most important tasks of trade unions consisted in furthering the education and general culture of their members.

The World Federation of Trade Unions, like Unesco itself, is firmly resolved to strive with all its power against all forms of racial, religious, national, and sex discrimination, which have in the past inflicted such cruel injuries to human dignity. This principle implies, and in this connection also the two Organizations hold common views, that special attention should be paid to conditions of life and standards of culture in backward countries and among the indigenous populations of non-autonomous territories.

Unesco is dealing, in its own special sphere, with reconstruction problems which are also engaging the attention of the World Federation of Trade Unions. That Organization intends to take an active part in the work of re-educating German and Japanese workers, and in the general vocational education and re-education of agricultural, industrial and intellectual workers from a national and international point of view.

Similarly, collaboration between the two institutions is necessary for establishing a system for the exchange of workers and apprentices, adult education, the creation of institutes and international camps, systematizing rational schemes of vocational guidance, etc.

If Unesco is to avoid the danger of working along unduly academic lines, it is essential that

it should obtain the support of the organized masses, which are represented on the international plane by the World Federation of Trade Unions. That Organization can render valuable services in carrying out the programme for mass information, since the Federation has, in accordance with its constitution, organized its work on the principle of " the systematic exchange of information and experience relating to trade union activities, for the purpose of strengthening the solidarity of the international workers' movement "

The collaboration thus suggested would be all the more valuable as the impetus, enthusiasm, and international comprehension by which the workers grouped in the Federation are inspired, are well calculated to counterbalance the difficulties arising from a still persistent nationalism. On the other hand, the report of the Preparatory Commission provides that Unesco shall, in some cases, carry out the tasks assigned to it through already existing international organizations. And what organization can compare with the World Federation of Trade Unions in importance, extent, and effectiveness?

The Preparatory Commission of Unesco has sometimes been blamed for having adopted too definite an attitude in connection with philosophy and politics, too clearly marked a tendency to extol abstract ideas. The presence of the World Trade Union Federation will therefore contribute practical experience based on tangible realities to the work of Unesco, and also an element of conciliation and added substance. The working class has learned to avoid giving undue weight to differences of mentality and point of view which might

'have served to divide it, differences which have been overcome without difficulty thanks to the solidarity which prevails among the workers, a solidarity deeply rooted in facts and ideas. The World Trade Union Federation therefore constitutes a magnificent example of how to reconcile varying conceptions, and it wishes for this reason to collaborate with all the means in its power in safeguarding the indestructible unity of the governments of the United Nations, that unity which constitutes the only guarantee of a stable and lasting peace.

The Federation intends to do everything in its power — and imagines that Unesco can usefully profit by its co-operation — for the purpose of carrying on the inevitable struggle which will have to be waged against all forms of selfish propaganda that aim at destroying this unity and creating an atmosphere of suspicion, insecurity, and war-psychosis. Propaganda of this kind can only be effectively countered by eliminating the last traces of Nazism and Fascism in whatever forms they manifest or disguise themselves, whether internally or internationally.

Unesco, like the World Federation of Trade Unions, aims at liberating man, at opening his eyes, at enabling him to achieve, as rapidly as possible, a genuinely human ideal in the widest sense of the word. To achieve this purpose, the World Trade Union Federation does not think it desirable to cultivate any sort of hot-house individualism; but believes, on the contrary, that man should aim at achieving a deeper communion by participating in those movements of fraternity and mutual trust of which it has given the example. For all these reasons, the Federation proudly asserts its claims to share in Unesco's activities.



# A P P E N D I X

# THE PROGRAMME OF UNESCO FOR 1947

(as approved by the Executive Board at its Second Session, 10th to 15th April 1947)

*The document that follows is reproduced in the form adopted by the Executive Board at its second session, held in Paris from 10th to 15th April 1947. It contains in summarized form :*

1. *Projects and general work concerning the whole of Unesco.*
2. *Projects and miscellaneous work peculiar to each section.*

*The differences between this document and the programme adopted by the First General Conference (Unesco/C/23) are due to a readjustment of the original programme made necessary because the Conference, when voting credits, reduced the budget proposed by the Preparatory Commission. A detailed statement of these changes will be found in the minutes of the Executive Board's meetings (see docs. Unesco/Cons. Exec. 2nd Sess./S. R. 1 - 12 1947) which also contain the comment of the Board on the texts submitted to it. Resolutions that concern the execution of the programme have been included in the following revised text.*

## PART I

### GENERAL PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES

The following general projects and activities are Unesco-wide in scope and purpose and will require close co-ordination of the several parts of the Secretariat for their successful operation.

#### A. - RECONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

[*Note* : This Section was approved under the following Resolution. :

“ That Section A of the Programme be approved as amended, as a basis of action in the field of rehabilitation and reconstruction until the Second Session of the General Conference.

“ In the execution of the Programme, care will be taken to avoid overlapping with other organizations.

“ Non-earmarked funds and resources will be allocated in the first instance towards work in Member States. ”]

##### 1. CAMPAIGN FOR REHABILITATION.

In co-operation with other agencies and voluntary organizations interested in the problem, Unesco will aim to co-ordinate and concentrate efforts in a vigorous world-wide campaign for aid in educational, scientific and cultural reconstruction and rehabilitation. The purpose of the campaign will be the collection of contributions in money, materials and services for distribution in devastated areas.

The following activities will be undertaken in connection with the campaign :

- a. Collection, analysis and distribution of information on questions of reconstruction and rehabilitation relevant to Unesco's purposes.
- b. Promotion of conferences and consultation with the United Nations and its specialized agencies and with voluntary organizations on the possibilities of securing aid.
- c. Co-ordination of the efforts of the voluntary organizations in this programme.

- d. Assistance in the preparation of propaganda material, such as posters, films, news letters, pamphlets, etc.
- e. Conduct of field surveys on the situation in specified needy areas.

##### 2. PROVISION OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL EQUIPMENT.

Purchase and distribution of surplus war property in order to assist war-devastated areas to meet the needs for scientific and technological apparatus and equipment.

##### 3. YOUTH SERVICE CAMPS.

In co-operation with national and international student organizations and other interested groups, Unesco will promote and facilitate the establishment of such youth service camps as have the education of the participants and the promotion of international understanding as one of their major purposes.

##### 4. RECONSTRUCTION IN THE FIELD OF LIBRARIES. EXCHANGE AND DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICATIONS.

Unesco will, as a part of its permanent programme, establish “ clearing house:” facilities to encourage and facilitate the international exchange and distribution of publications old and new. In 1947, efforts in this field will be almost entirely concentrated upon the task of speeding the rehabilitation of library resources in war-devastated countries by means of the following activities :

- a. Issue questionnaires to determine losses and discover sources of supply.
- b. Publish a monthly bulletin which will convey the information obtained by means of these questionnaires to librarians throughout the world.
- c. Liquidate the book supply of the Inter-Allied Book Centre in London and encourage the establishment of similar book centres in various countries, by private or governmental means.
- d. Establish an advisory committee to discuss the best means of distributing the large stock-

- piles of books collected by the Allied Control Authorities.
- e. Co-operate with other organizations towards the re-establishment of crucially important libraries which are now totally out of use, such as Herziana in Rome.
  - f. Prepare for the Mexico City Conference a report on the possibility of establishing,? system to overcome the currency difficulties for the purchasing of foreign publications.

#### 5. RECONSTRUCTION IN THE FIELD OF MUSEUMS.

##### a. Survey of losses and needs.

Most of the priority activities of the section will be devoted to a survey of war damage to museums and monuments. This work will be started immediately by Unesco, in collaboration with the International Council of Museums (ICOM), and will include the following activities :

- (i) Recording of sources of information.
- (ii) Issuing questionnaires.
- (iii) Recording of information received.
- iv) Preparing an inventory of needs.

##### b. Material aid for Museums.

In collaboration with ICOM, private and public sources must be approached for aid to provide :

- (i) Books and files of periodicals required by museum workers.
- (ii) Reproductions in colour.
- (iii) Postcard and photograph collections. of art and science objects.
- (iv) Microfilm equipment.

#### 6. RECONSTRUCTION IN THE FIELD OF ARTS AND LETTERS.

Unesco will encourage the provision of money, material and services from the widest possible sources to be used in devastated countries for the purpose of the restoration of activities in the field of arts and letters.

### B. — FUNDAMENTAL EDUCATION

[Note : This Section was approved, subject to one minor amendment, under the following Resolution :

“ The Executive Board :

- 1) “ Approves the Fundamental Education project proposed under B of the programme, as amended in the light of the discussions at the present session of the Board;
- 2) “ Requests the Director-General to take the speediest possible steps to place the project in the hands of someone who will work in agreement with the panel of experts already referred to;
- 3) “ Asks that, with a view to the work of the next six months, special attention should be given to
  - a) A definition of the scope of Fundamental Education, with special regard for the minimum conditions to be satisfied in every country, if education, science and culture are to promote and maintain peace and security;

- b) One or more of the pilot projects alluded to in the programme;
- c) The Regional Conference in China;
- d) Fundamental Education as part of the Hylean Amazon project;
- 4) “ As regards public health, agriculture and economic progress, full collaboration must be arranged for with the other specialized agencies of the United Nations before any action can be undertaken by Unesco;
- 5) “ A progress report should be submitted to the Board before the next General Conference, showing in greater detail the scope of the project, the methods of applying it and steps already taken;
- 6) “ In the carrying out of this project, especially so far as concerns the appointment of advisers and experts, the formulation of suggestions and the supply of material, account must be taken of the historical, cultural and linguistic traditions of the particular country. ”]

Fundamental Education is a long-term, world-scale “ attack upon ignorance ”. It is a many-sided undertaking ranging from primary education to work with adult illiterates. It includes education for better health and agriculture, for economic improvement, for artistic and cultural development, for citizenship and for international understanding. It is the concern of schools and many other agencies, and requires the use of the new media of mass communication.

The activities to be undertaken in 1947 with the assistance of a panel of experts will include the following :

- a. Encourage Member States to expand and improve their primary education facilities in order to make provision for all children of school age.
- b. Encourage governments to launch fundamental education projects.
- c. Collect information on current campaigns against adult illiteracy and facilitate its distribution among specialists and Member States.
- d. Encourage research and stimulate the use of new techniques for teaching both children and adults.
- e. Make a survey of the best kinds of literature for new literates according to their needs, and distribute the information obtained.
- f. Assist in the preparation and distribution of suggestions for field workers and of materials for use in fundamental education campaigns.
- g. Maintain close liaison with persons, organizations and governments interested in fundamental education work with adults.
- h. Survey the fundamental education aspects of the Hylean Amazon project.
- i. Encourage the launching of three pilot projects in countries where the requisite facilities are available and where the conditions are such as to promise satisfactory results : e. g. Haiti, China and British East Africa. In each case, the government concerned will be approached to ascertain its willingness to launch a project with the co-operation of

consultants provided by Unesco. In 1947, the following activities will be undertaken :

HAITI :

- (1) Establish contact with the national government and formulate a formal basis and a plan for co-operation in the pilot project:
- (2) Make a preliminary survey at Unesco headquarters before launching' the project in the field.
- (3) Participate in the project by sending one adviser and providing suggestions and materials.
- (4) Prepare a progress report for the Mexico City Conference.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA :

As for Haiti.

CHINA :

As for Haiti, with the addition of the following :

- (5) Participate in the Regional Study Conference to be held in Nanking, by presenting a document defining fundamental education and by sending delegates to the Conference.
- j. Arrange, in connection with the Mexico City Conference, for :
  - (1) An exhibit of materials on fundamental education.
  - (2) A regional study conference.

### C. — EDUCATION FOR INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING

[Note : This Section was approved on the following conditions :

— that account be taken of the priorities fixed by the General Conference of November 1946;

-that, since the project is a combination of activities arising out of the programmes of different Sections, the Secretariat be invited to determine the methods of work calculated to secure the unity of the project and its successful execution.]

#### I. A STUDY OF EDUCATION FOR INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING.

Work will be concentrated on this phase of the education programme in primary and secondary schools, and in institutions of higher education.

During 1947, Unesco will make an initial enquiry into teaching, in schools located in Member States, regarding international co-operation, with particular reference to the United Nations and its auxiliary organizations. This will include the collection and analysis of materials with a view to producing a document presenting the results of the enquiry.

#### 2. SUMMER SEMINAR WORKSHOP FOR TEACHERS ON EDUCATION FOR INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING.

A Seminar Workshop for Teachers will be held in Paris in July and August 1947. Teachers will

be chosen by each Member State's Ministry of Education in consultation with national associations of teachers. The Seminar will include lectures on the basic problem of international understanding, on the international organizations now in existence, and on educational techniques for promoting international understanding. In addition, it may be possible during 1947 to encourage small experimental seminars elsewhere.

#### 3. INTERNATIONAL STUDY CENTRES (See also Part II, Section D, Note (ii)),

The following activities will be undertaken in 1947 :

- a. Full investigation of the experience so far gained as regards the nature, functions and methods of international study centres already in existence.
- b. Organization of experimental short-period courses designed to illustrate the possibilities of such centres.
- c. Presentation of definite proposals to the 1947 Mexico City Conference regarding international study centres.

#### 4. INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING AMONG ADULTS.

In order to create a public opinion favourable to international understanding, Unesco will, in 1947, assist organizations working with adults by :

- (1) Collecting material and techniques now being used to further international understanding among adults.
- (2) Calling a meeting of experts to exchange ideas and experience in developing international understanding among adults.
- (3) Producing in conjunction with adult education leaders materials on international affairs, suitable for adaptation and extensive use by adult education groups.

#### 5. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS CLUBS.

Unesco will assist International Relations Clubs in schools, colleges, universities or youth groups, in the following ways :

- a. Provide information, upon request, regarding methods and scope of International Relations Clubs in various countries.
- b. Collect information on the material now in use in existing clubs, list needed materials and assist in the exchange of information between clubs of different countries.
- c. Assist appropriate national and international agencies in making enquiries regarding International Relations Clubs throughout the world.

#### 6. IMPROVEMENT OF TEXTBOOKS AND TEACHING MATERIALS.

For the purpose of fostering international understanding and removing certain sources of misunderstanding by improving text-books and other teaching materials, the following activities will be undertaken during 1947 :



- a. Draft a model method of text-book analysis, including the development of principles by which Member States might analyze their own text-books and teaching materials.
- b. Compile an annotated list of existing bilateral or regional agreements on text-book revision.
- c. Collect at Unesco House samples of text-books most commonly used in various countries for the teaching of history, geography, civics and other subjects related to international understanding.
- d. Organize and initiate a study of the treatment of international co-operation in these text-books.

#### 7. SURVEY OF EXCHANGE PROGRAMMES.

Make a survey of the conditions under which the exchange of persons contributes to mutual respect and understanding among nations or conversely to international friction.

#### D. — HYLEAN AMAZON PROJECT

Unesco will invite the governments of the countries of the region (Brazil, Colombia, Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela, French Guiana, British Guiana and Surinam) and the United States, together with other specialized agencies of UN, to form an International Scientific Commission to investigate on the spot the setting up of an International Institute of the Hylean Amazon, i. e., a centre for co-operative work on all scientific aspects of the equatorial forest zone; including both immediate and long-term plans, the site of the centre, financial arrangements, and the framing of a draft agreement between the co-operating governments and Unesco.

The function of the International Institute, if created, should be to provide the means of studying and promoting all aspects of human welfare and progress in the region. This would involve work in fundamental education (cf. Section B, note 3 d), the social sciences, ethnology, etc., as well as research and exploration in the natural sciences.

#### E. — COLLECTION OF INFORMATION

Unesco will collect, analyze, exchange and disseminate information relating to its purposes, with special reference to the following :

1. Data, including statistics, required for Unesco's activities.
2. Inventories of workers, institutions, activities, research resources and physical facilities.

#### F. — CO-OPERATION WITH GOVERNMENTS AND ORGANIZATIONS

[Note : This Section was approved under the following resolution :

“ Bearing in mind the purpose of Unesco and its methods of work as laid down in the Constitution, the Executive Board resolves that the programme adopted by the General Conference

shall be implemented to the greatest extent possible by measures involving the active participation of Member Governments and national co-operating bodies, and collaboration between them. The Board therefore agrees that :

1. “ Surveys and investigations should be delegated to Members, to appropriate international organizations and to groups of individuals from various countries, whenever possible and appropriate, and the resources of the Secretariat concentrated upon stimulating and assisting the Members rather than upon the actual conduct of research within the Secretariat. (This will entail adequate consultation with Member Governments when proposals for such surveys are under consideration, in order that Unesco's requests may be adjusted to the resources and interests of Members).
2. “ Member Governments (individually or in groups) should be invited to co-operate to the fullest extent possible in the actual organization and conduct of such special conferences, “ seminar-workshops ”, “ pilot projects”, etc., as may be included in the approved programme, and the resources of the Secretariat might be concentrated upon stimulating and assisting such projects rather than itself undertaking them.
3. “ The Secretariat should explore and propose other practical methods by which Member Governments (and their peoples) give effect to their agreement, under the Constitution, to develop and to increase the means of communication between their peoples and to employ those means for the purpose of mutual understanding. ”]

Unesco will co-operate with the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, National Commissions, other inter-governmental organizations, international voluntary organizations, and national organizations, and assist in the formation of new international organizations interested in the various fields of education, science and culture, where needed.

This co-operation will be carried out in various ways depending upon the merits of each specific case, and may include, in the case of voluntary organizations, grants-in-aid for the following specific purposes :

1. Assistance in the publication of new journals and the republication of journals discontinued as a result of the war.
2. Assistance in research, bibliographical, experimental and other work.
3. Assistance in the establishment of new international organizations.

#### G. -EXCHANGE OF PERSONS, INCLUDING FELLOWSHIPS AND SCHOLARSHIPS

A programme for the exchange of students, research workers, technicians, teachers, professors, artists, government officials, experts, leaders in workers' education, etc., will be worked out as soon as possible and put into operation. This will be

with a view to encouraging professional contacts for the exchange of techniques and experience, and for education and training.

The fellowship training programme formerly carried on by Unrra, so far as it relates to Unesco's purposes, will be continued on as large a scale as possible, in co-operation with national and international agencies.

During 1947, this project will, for the most part, serve the general purposes of reconstruction and rehabilitation.

The following activities will be undertaken :

- a. Stimulate institutions, organizations and private individuals to provide fellowships, scholarships and grants for qualified persons.
- b. Collect and distribute information about available exchange facilities.
- c. Study barriers to the exchange of persons, and ways in which Unesco can help to overcome them.
- d. Attempt to develop a plan for the operation of an exchange programme on an international scale.

## H. — COPYRIGHT CONVENTION

Upon the recommendations of a committee of experts on copyright, in the fields of arts, literature and sciences, and the delegates of the various copyright organizations, Unesco will undertake the following activities in 1947 :

- a. Define the responsibilities of Unesco in the field of copyright and prepare recommendations for suitable action.
- b. Request national commissions to transmit to Unesco their observations on copyright matters, as they relate to its programme.
- c. Co-operate in the preparation for the international copyright conference proposed by the Belgian Government for 1948.
- d. Prepare a progress report for the Mexico City Conference.

## P A R T I I

### OTHER PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES

#### A. — EDUCATION

[*Note* : This Section was approved under the following Resolution :

“ Section A of the second part of the Programme is adopted, provided that respect is paid to the spirit and priorities of the Programme approved by the General Conference and that account is taken of the decisions of the Executive Board with regard to the projects for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation, Fundamental Education and Education for International Understanding. ”]

The following projects and continuing activities will be undertaken in 1947 :

##### I. ADULT EDUCATION.

The purpose of this project is to encourage the improvement and more rapid development of adult education. In 1947, Unesco will :

- a. Encourage the launching of adult education programmes.
- b. Collect and facilitate the exchange of information on adult education, particularly in new methods and techniques.
- c. Study the sociological background 'of adult education and its relation to school education.
- d. Investigate the possibility of establishing an international association for adult education.
- e. Make plans for an international conference of leaders in adult education to be held in 1948.

##### 2. EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

In collaboration with a committee on educational statistics the following activities will be carried on :

- a. Assist in the co-ordination, standardization and improvement of national educational statistics.
- b. Assist in the standardization of educational terminology.
- c. Advise Member-States and inter-governmental organizations on general questions relating to the collection, interpretation and dissemination of statistical data on education.
- d. Explore the possibility of publishing an international education yearbook, which should contain information on educational policies and trends as well as statistics.

##### 3. TEACHERS' CHARTER.

Promote the drafting of a teachers' charter by appointing a committee which will invite drafts of such a charter from interested persons and groups, with a view to improving the status of teachers.

##### 4. SPECIAL STUDIES.

In 1947 special studies will be made of :

- a. The school grading and university degree systems in the various countries, with a view to formulating proposals leading to a system of equivalence of degrees.
- b. The role of the arts in general education (in conjunction with the Arts and Letters Section).
- c. The effects of the war upon children and outstanding examples of the successful treatment of children handicapped by war.

##### 5. RE-EDUCATION OF EX-ENEMY COUNTRIES.

An enquiry will be made into the possibility of opening up ex-enemy countries to programmes consistent with the objectives of Unesco.

*Note* : Work in the field of education includes participation in the general projects and activities described in Part I.

#### B. — LIBRARIES

The following projects and continuing activities will be undertaken in 1947 :

## I. PUBLIC LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT AND POPULARIZATION.

Unesco will give new stimulus to public library development and popularization through the following activities :

- a. Begin work in connection with a proposed Public Libraries Conference to be held in 1948.
- b. Arrange, in connection with the Mexico City Conference., for :
  - (1) an exhibition on public libraries,
  - (2) a meeting of experts to discuss the problem of public library development in undeveloped and war-damaged countries.

### 2. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SERVICES.

In the field of bibliography, Unesco will establish a working centre to co-ordinate and encourage all bibliographical tasks and in particular international lending. The activities for 1947 in connection with this project are the following :

- a. Promote the establishment of a bibliographical and inter-library loan system.
- b. Assist in making a survey of existing bibliographical facilities, in collaboration with the Library of Congress,
- c. Start field-work in connection with a survey of the possibilities of establishing a European Union Catalogue.
- d. Rationalize bibliographical indexing and abstracting techniques within Unesco, as a preliminary step towards furthering greater world co-ordination and rationalization.
- e. Encourage Member States, through direct contact with National Commissions and by means of the publication and distribution of sample lists, to produce lists of their own most important recent publications.

### 3. DOCUMENTARY REPRODUCTION.

- a. In connection with facilitating the supply of materials to libraries and schools, Unesco will seek to develop, in collaboration with international and national organizations, a plan to finance, purchase and distribute microfilms and reading machines to replace books, where necessary, in schools and libraries in war-damaged or undeveloped areas.
- b. For the purpose of furthering the definition of standards for documentary reproduction, equipment and practice, Unesco will :
  - (i) Obtain expert advice on modern techniques of documentary reproduction, their co-ordination, etc.
  - (ii) Maintain a small standing exhibition of the latest type of equipment at Unesco House, which will include American and French equipment (the American equipment has already been given to Unesco.)

### 4. ARCHIVES DEVELOPMENT.

Steps will be taken in 1947 to :

- a. Establish Unesco's own archives.

- b. Organize surveys on types and methods of archives of other international organizations.
- c. Stimulate countries to develop their archives techniques.

*Note* : Work in the field of libraries and archives includes participation in the general projects and activities described in Part I.

## C. — NATURAL SCIENCES

The following projects and continuing activities will be undertaken in 1947 :

### I. FIELD SCIENCE CO-OPERATION OFFICES.

It is proposed to establish Field Science Co-operation Offices in China, Latin America, the Middle East, and, as a project to be studied with a view to action in 1948, India. These Offices will ultimately perform the following functions :

- a. Provide personal contact with and aid to the scientists and technologists of the region and maintain liaison between the region and the main centres of science and technology.
- b. Supply suggestions and existing scientific information bearing on problems arising in the region.
- c. Assist in the exchange of scientific correspondence, manuscripts, articles and reviews, and arrange for their publication.
- d. Facilitate the supply of scientific literature and essential equipment and material to the region.
- e. Assist in problems of translations, abstracts, microfilms, reprints, fellowships, etc.
- f. Facilitate the distribution of scientific information from the region.
- g. Provide advisory functions in the region, if requested.

### 2. SCIENTIFIC DOCUMENTATION AND ABSTRACTING.

Unesco will facilitate the improvement of scientific documentation and abstracting.

### 3. POPULARIZATION OF THE NATURAL SCIENCES.

Unesco will encourage the popularization of the natural sciences.

*Note* : Work in the field of the natural sciences includes participation in the general projects and activities described in Part I.

## D. — SOCIAL SCIENCES

[*Note* : This Section was approved subject to the following points regarding paragraph 2 :

- (i) that the Director-General consider the possibility of finding a more suitable English title to the project, such as for instance, " Study of Social Problems Threatening Peace ";
- (ii) that the activities to be conducted under the heading " International Study Centres " (See Part I, C 3) be linked with this project;

(iii) that, similarly, the philosophical aspect of the problems involved be considered in connection with the work to be undertaken under paragraph I, Section E, "Philosophy and Humanistic Studies". The Executive Board also passed the following additional resolution :

"To initiate in 1947, in consultation with U. N. and appropriate international organizations and experts, a preliminary study in the field of comparative and international law, with a view to carrying out the Resolution of the General Conference on this subject in due course."

The following projects and continuing activities will be undertaken in 1947 :

#### I. HOME AND COMMUNITY PLANNING.

Unesco's task in this field will have to be clearly defined in relation to whatever activities the U. N. may undertake under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council. Since this has not yet been decided, Unesco will :

- (a) with a view to the future establishment of an International Centre for Home and Community Planning, limit its efforts this year to the encouragement of action taken by Governments in this field, and to the preparation, with the approval of the Economic and Social Council, of fully documented projects;
- (b) participate and assist in the Conference of the International Federation of Housing and Town Planning to be held in Paris, June 5th to 7th, 1947;
- (c) prepare a report on this subject for the 1947 Mexico City Conference.

#### 2. STUDY OF TENSIONS CRUCIAL TO PEACE.

Since this project is obviously a long-term undertaking it will require careful planning before being started. During 1947 the following main steps will be taken :

- (a) Exploration, with social scientists, of the definition of the problem area and of suitable methods for carrying on the project.
- (b) Investigation of what research is being done, where and by whom.
- (c) Investigation into the possibilities of developing co-operative or co-ordinated research on crucial aspects of the problem, with a view to developing practical means for effectively reducing tensions making for war.

#### 3. YEARBOOK OF ACTIVITIES IN SOCIAL SCIENCES.

Unesco will consult with experts regarding the desirability and feasibility of publishing a yearbook containing an appraisal of the year's work in the various social sciences with special reference to their international aspect. Special attention will be given to the question of whether the yearbook can be made a useful instrument for Unesco's own work.

#### 4. SOCIAL SCIENCES ABSTRACTS.

Unesco will undertake an enquiry as to the need for and the feasibility of establishing an abstracting service in the field of the social sciences.

*Note* : Work in the field of the social sciences includes participation in the general projects and activities described in Part I.

#### E. — PHILOSOPHY AND HUMANISTIC STUDIES

The following activities will be undertaken in 1947 :

##### I. SURVEY

(See also Part II, Section D, note (iii)).

A survey will be made of the international aspects of philosophy and humanistic studies with special emphasis on their role in Unesco's programme. Preliminary efforts will be made to lay the foundation of a large-scale enquiry into the borrowings, actual or potential, between civilizations, on how Unesco's activity in humanistic studies can contribute to peace, and on the place that historical study ought to take in teaching,

##### 2. RIGHTS OF MAN.

Unesco will obtain from governments, National Commissions and individuals contributions toward a modern formulation of human rights with a view to :

- a. Drafting, with the aid of a small conference of experts, a statement on the subject for the United Nations Commission on Human Rights.
- b. Promoting the publication of a symposium on the subject.

##### 3. TRANSLATION OF THE CLASSICS.

A co-ordinated plan for the translation of the classics, as requested also by the Economic and Social Council, will be prepared.

*Note* : Work in the field of philosophy and humanistic studies includes participation in the general projects and activities described in Part I.

#### F. — ARTS AND LETTERS

The following projects and continuing activities will be undertaken in 1947 :

##### I. SURVEY OF THE CONDITION OF ARTISTS AND THE ARTS.

Unesco will prepare a detailed plan with a view to undertaking, in 1948, a survey, in connection with other national and international agencies, of the condition of artists and the musical and visual arts in representative regions, including some non-industrialized countries.

##### 2. RÔLE OF ARTS IN GENERAL EDUCATION.

Study, in co-operation with the Education Section, the rôle of the arts in general education. For



this purpose representative areas will be surveyed, including some non-industrialized countries.

### 3. TRANSLATION.

- a. To obtain from National Commissions a list of literary works to be recommended for translation, with a view to their eventual publication.
- b. To establish a list of recommended translators.

### 4. INTERNATIONAL THEATRE INSTITUTE.

A basic plan will be developed for an International Theatre Institute which would be independent of Unesco and supported by private or national sources.

### 5. INTERNATIONAL POOL OF LITERATURE.

During 1947 a survey will be made of the possibility of organizing an international pool whose function will be to supply literary journals and reviews with published or unpublished material of value for furthering Unesco's objectives.

### 6. ANTHOLOGY OF CREATIVE WRITING UNDER AXIS OCCUPATION.

To collect from National Commissions, P. E. N. Club Centres and other organizations and individuals material for such an anthology, with a view to submitting a report to the Mexico Conference.

### 7. PROMOTION OF ARTISTIC ACTIVITIES.

Unesco will encourage and facilitate international activities in the field of arts and letters, including exhibitions, concerts and acting companies.

### 8. REPRODUCTION TECHNIQUES.

Make a survey of the techniques and methods of reproduction in music and the visual arts, with special reference to colour reproduction. (See also Section G, para. 4 b below.)

*Note* : Work in the field of arts and letters includes participation in the general projects and activities described in Part I.

## G. — MUSEUMS

The following projects and continuing activities will be undertaken in 1947 :

### 1. PUBLICATION OF MUSEUM PERIODICAL.

Unesco will, as soon as possible, facilitate the publication of a periodical in the two working languages of Unesco along the lines of *Museumion* (published until December 1946 by the International Museums Office).

### 2. SURVEY OF MUSEUM TECHNIQUES.

A survey will be made of the techniques and methods of visual presentation, the cost of presentation and the public response.

### 3. EXCHANGES AND LOANS OF MUSEUM OBJECTS.

Unesco will promote and facilitate museums loans and exchanges. Towards this end, expert advice will be sought on the problems involved.

### 4. SPECIAL STUDIES.

Expert advice will be secured on the following problems :

- a. Freedom of access to sites.
- b. Reproduction techniques for museum objects (see also Section F, para. 8 above).
- c. Museum activities designed to stimulate public participation in creative work.
- d. Preservation and care of monuments and restoration of museum collections and equipment.

*Note* : Work in the field of museums includes participation in the general projects and activities described in Part I.

## H. — MASS COMMUNICATION

The following projects and activities will be undertaken in 1947 :

### I. COMMISSION ON TECHNICAL NEEDS.

Make field enquiries as to the technical needs of war-devastated countries in press, radio and films and, with the assistance of a Commission of Experts, find ways of meeting them.

The following areas will be covered by field enquiries in 1947 :

- a) *Europe* : France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Holland, Norway, Denmark, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Greece, Byelorussia and the Ukraine.
- b) China.
- c) Philippines.

The results of this work will be reported to the Mexico City Conference.

### 2. FREE FLOW OF INFORMATION AND REMOVAL OF BARRIERS.

In collaboration with Member Governments and other interested organizations, Unesco will continue to study the problems involved in arriving at such international agreements as may be necessary to promote the free flow of ideas by word and image, having regard on the one hand to the purposes of the Organization, and on the other hand to the need to preserve the independence, integrity and fruitful diversity of the culture and education systems of Member States. In particular Unesco will in 1947 :

- a. Secure the ratification by Member States of the Convention for Facilitating the International Distribution of Visual and Auditory Materials of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Character.
- b. Participate in international conferences whose purposes are to encourage and facilitate the free flow of information, with special reference to :
  - i) The Conference on Freedom of Informa-

tion to be convened by the U N Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and the Press.

- ii) The Atlantic City Conference on Telecommunications.
  - iii) The Universal Postal, Union Congress in Paris.
  - iv) The Conference of the International Organisation of Journalists at Prague.
  - v) The Congress of Radio Press to be held in Prague.
- c. Make a survey — first by enquiries through Member Nations and National Co-operating Bodies — of such subjects as quotas, tariffs, currency restrictions and censorship regulations, with a view to removing obstacles, and in co-operation with the United Nations, take such positive steps towards the removal of barriers as appear desirable in the light of the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information and the Press :
- i) by emphasizing the 'importance of encouraging the free flow of ideas between all parts of the world.
  - ii) by emphasizing the importance of the Press, not only in war-devastated countries.

### 3. WORLD RADIO NETWORK.

Unesco will appoint a task force to study the feasibility and desirability of establishing a world-wide radio network. This study will cover the needs of peoples, availability of receivers, types of programmes, the interests of Member States in such activities and the means of encouraging technological developments.

### 4. PRODUCTION AND EXCHANGE OF MATERIALS.

- (a) Promote — through contact with Member Nations, National Co-operating Bodies, the U N O Film Board and operators in the media — the production and wider international exchange of films, broadcasts, articles, etc., on subjects important to Unesco's work,

- (b) Appoint a task force to study the supply of programme material for broadcasting facilities given to Unesco by broadcasting companies.

*Note* : Work in the field of Mass Communications includes participation in the general projects and activities described in Part I of the programme, with special reference to the following :

#### a) *Reconstruction and Rehabilitation.*

In addition to the study of technical needs, which is in itself a Reconstruction project, all the resources of the film, radio and press units will be available to the general projects on Reconstruction.

#### b) *Fundamental Education.*

In this field two types of activities will be undertaken in 1947 : (1) the study of the use of the media of Mass Communication in Fundamental Education and (2) the encouragement of programmes describing the importance of Fundamental Education and contributing to it:

#### c) *Education for International Understanding.*

The resources of the film, radio and press units will be made available for the creation of International Understanding.

#### d) *Collection of Information.*

#### e) *Co-operation with other Organizations.*

With the assistance of Member States, National Commissions, and specialized voluntary groups, both national and international, Unesco will collect and circulate, between countries, information that will serve to develop the use of film, radio and press, for educational, scientific and cultural purposes.

#### f) *Exchange of Persons, including Fellowships and Scholarships.*

In co-operation with organizations in these fields, a drive will be made for the film, radio and press training, in technologically advanced countries, of personnel drawn from the devastated and deficiency countries.

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## ABBREVIATIONS

Admin. : Administrative.  
Comm. : Commission.  
Conf. : Conference.  
Educ. : Education, Educational.  
Fin. : Financial.  
Govt. : Government.

Inst. : Institute.  
Int. : International.  
Leg. : Legal.  
Prog. : Programme.  
Rep. : Report.  
Sci. : Science, Scientific.

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